

The STATE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA. PREAMBLE We, the people of the State of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties do ordain this Constitution. 1. Designation of boundaries Section 1. The boundaries of the State of Arizona shall be as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, as fixed by the Gadsden Treaty between the United States and Mexico, being in latitude thirty-two degrees, twenty-nine minutes, forty-four and forty-five one-hundredths seconds north and longitude one hundred fourteen degrees, forty-eight minutes, forty-four and fifty-three one-hundredths seconds west of Greenwich; thence along and with the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico in a southeastern direction to Monument Number 127 on said boundary line in latitude thirty-one degrees, twenty minutes, fifteen seconds north; thence east along and with said parallel of latitude, continuing on said boundary line to an intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred nine degrees, two minutes, fifty-nine and twenty-five one-hundredths seconds west, being identical with the southwestern corner of New Mexico; thence south along and with said parallel of longitude one hundred nine degrees, two minutes, fifty-nine and twenty-five one-hundredths seconds west, being the common corner of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico; thence west along and with said parallel of longitude one hundred nine degrees, two minutes, fifty-nine and twenty-five one-hundredths seconds west, being on the east boundary line of the State of Nevada; thence south along and with said meridian of longitude and the east boundary line of said State of Nevada, to the center of the Colorado River; thence down the mid-channel of said Colorado River in a southern direction along and with the east boundaries of Nevada, California, and the Mexican Territory of Lower California, successively, to the place of beginning. 1. Fundamental principles; recurrence to Section 1. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government. 2. Political power; purpose of government Section 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights. 3. Supreme law of the land Section 3. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. 4. Due process of law Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. 5. Right of petition and of assembly Section 5. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good, shall never be abridged. 6. Freedom of speech and press Section 6. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of his right. 7. Oaths and affirmations Section 7. The mode of administering an oath, or affirmation, shall be such as shall be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath, or affirmation, may be administered. 8. Right to privacy Section 8. No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law. 9. Irrevocable grants of privileges, franchises or immunities Section 9. No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise, or immunity shall be enacted. 10. Self-incrimination; double jeopardy Section 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor shall he be subjected to double jeopardy. 11. Liberty of conscience; appropriations for religious purposes Section 11. Liberty of conscience; appropriations for religious purposes shall be made subject to the provisions of the enabling act. 12. Imprisonment for debt Section 12. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud. 13. Equal privileges and immunities Section 13. No law shall be enacted granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens exercising the same rights. 14. Habeas corpus Section 14. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended by the authorities of the state. 15. Excessive bail; cruel and unusual punishment Section 15. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. 16. Corruption of blood; forfeiture of estate Section 16. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate. 17. Private property shall not be taken for public use except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic and sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made, or paid into court for the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal, until full compensation therefor has been ascertained by jury unless a jury be waived as in other civil cases. 18. Eminent domain Section 18. Eminent domain shall be exercised by the State, or by any county, city, town, or village, under the conditions and limitations hereinafter prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public. 19. Impairment of contract Section 19. There shall be no impairment of contracts. 20. Military power subordinate to civil power Section 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. 21. Free and equal elections Section 21. All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Section 22. All persons charged with crime shall be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offenses when proof is evident or the presumption great. Section 23. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but provision may be made by law for a jury of a number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for waiving of a jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto. 24. Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions Section 24. In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel attendance of witnesses in his behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and in no prosecution shall a person be held to answer for a crime or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. 25. Bills of attainder; ex post facto laws; impairment of contract obligations Section 25. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall ever be enacted. 26. Bearing arms Section 26. The right of the individual citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain, or employ an armed body of men. 27. Standing army; quartered soldiers Section 27. No standing army shall be kept up by the state, in time of peace, and no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law. 28. Treason Section 28. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies in time of war, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court. 29. Hereditary emoluments, privileges or powers; perpetuities or entailments Section 29. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or powers; perpetuities or entailments shall be granted or conferred, and no law shall be enacted permitting any perpetuity or entailment in this state. 30. Indictment or information; preliminary examination Section 30. No person shall be prosecuted criminally in any court of record for felony or misdemeanor otherwise than by indictment or information, nor shall any person be prosecuted for felony or misdemeanor without having had a preliminary examination before a magistrate or having waived such preliminary examination. 31. Damages for death or personal injuries Section 31. No law shall be enacted in this state limiting the amount of damages recoverable by any person for death or personal injuries caused by negligence, or for the loss of a limb or member, or for the loss of sight, or for the loss of hearing, or for the loss of voice, or for the loss of any sense, or for the loss of any faculty, or for the loss of any part of the body, or for the loss of any part of the mind, or for the loss of any part of the soul, or for the loss of any part of the spirit, or for the loss of any part of the intellect, or for the loss of any part of the will, or for the loss of any part of the understanding, or for the loss of any part of the reason, or for the loss of any part of the judgment, or for the loss of any part of the conscience, or for the loss of any part of the heart, or for the loss of any part of the liver, or for the loss of any part of the lungs, or for the loss of any part of the stomach, or for the loss of any part of the intestines, or for the loss of 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