



The United States of America
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State of Arizona
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Judicial District # 12
National Government of the State of Arizona

State of Arizona Constitution

Constitution adopted by the State of Arizona

November 5th, 2018

Constitution Adopted By The State of Arizona

L E T T E R

FROM THE

North American National Party

THE Constitution ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF the State of Arizona
adopted November 5th, 2018

2018--Referred to the General Assembly to be printed and published.

North American National Party,
By and for the State of Arizona, 2018

Herein is the Constitution adopted by the State's General Assembly constitutional convention for the State of Arizona, which the Government of The United States of America is asked to distribute to the Members of the Arizona North American National party members, in compliance with the resolution of the constitution convention.

To the MEMBERS OF THE State of Arizona
North American National Party

THE PROPOSED Constitution FOR THE State of Arizona

(Adopted by the State of Arizona, North American National Party November 5th, 2018)

PREAMBLE.

We, the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Arizona, grateful to Almighty Creator for our freedoms, do ordain this Constitution under the obligations of the Law of Nations to sustain a republic National Government styled as the National Government of the State of Arizona and within the scope of international law by recognizing Nation/State relations for growth into a perfect perpetual Union within The United States of America and to protect the freedoms and rights of those under the obligation thereof within the social compact of this Constitution.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY ARIZONA

Article I

STATE BOUNDARIES

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 and 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 of America and Mexico in a southeastern direction to Monument Number 127 on said boundary line, in latitude thirty-one degrees, twenty minutes 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 State of New Mexico; thence north along and with said meridian of longitude and the west boundary the State of New Mexico to an intersection with the parallel of latitude thirty-seven degrees north, being the common corner of the State of Colorado, State of Utah, State of Arizona, and State of New Mexico; thence west along and with said parallel of latitude and the south boundary of the State of Utah to an intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred fourteen 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 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 the State of Nevada, State of California, and the Mexican Territory of the Lower State of California, successively, to the place of beginning.

Article II

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Sec. 1. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of human rights.

Sec.2. All political power is inherent in the people, and the National Government of the State of Arizona is established to protect and maintain the rights of American Nationals and Declared Residents, deriving their just powers from those obligated through social compact.

Sec. 3. Human Rights according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be regarded as the highest law in the State of Arizona.

Sec. 4. No person shall be deprived of life, freedom, or property without due process of the law.

Sec. 5. The people's right of petition, and the right to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged.

Sec. 6. Every person may speak, write, and publish freely, being responsible for any abuse of that right.

Sec. 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 American National or Declared Resident to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

Sec. 8. No American National or Declared Resident shall be disturbed in his private affairs, nor his home invaded unless nefarious crimes have been committed in the form of human rights violations or war crimes wherein the violator is suspected under probable cause provided exigent circumstances not contradicting anything in this Constitution or the laws of the State of Arizona and no warrant issued not being sworn under oath or under the penalties of perjury being in which is consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Sec. 9. No law shall be enacted that grants the irrevocably of any privilege, franchise, or immunity.

Sec. 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against their person, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 11. Justice in all cases shall be administered openly and without unnecessary delay. All public trials shall be made speedy.

Sec. 12. The liberty of conscience secured by the provisions of this Constitution shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State of Arizona. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise, or instruction, or to the support of any religious establishment. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned touching his religious belief in any court of justice to affect the weight of his testimony. There shall be no forced association.

Sec. 13. No law shall be enacted granting special privilege and no provision or law or charter shall be made to incorporate a body politic within the State of Arizona.

Sec. 14. The right of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended by the State of Arizona, nor by any of its authorities, unless rebellion or resurrection, the public safety may require its suspension.

Sec. 15. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Sec. 16. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 17. 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. Full compensation will therefore be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into court for the owner. All private property taken for the use of the public must be granted by the consent of the owner.

Sec. 18. The establishment of debtors prisons is strictly prohibited. No one shall be incarcerated or imprisoned for any debt, but those found guilty of fraud being provided due process, shall work to make restitution to their victim(s) and shall pay double of what they stole, or deliver up their estate to make restitution. And those incarcerated for a heinous crime, shall work for the upkeep of his stay, and work to pay restitution to his victim(s).

Sec. 19. Any person having knowledge or possession of facts that establish the guilt of any other person or corporation charged with treason, war crimes, human rights abuses, conspiracy to commit crimes, theft, bribery or illegal rebating shall be liable for any perjury they inflict on any of their victims. All persons must be prosecuted or subject to penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which falsified the record.

Sec. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 21. All elections shall be free and equal, and no power shall interfere to prevent the free exercise of election rights.

Sec. 22. All persons charged with crime shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, including capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 23. The right of trial by jury of their peers shall remain, but provision may be made by law for a jury of a number of less than twelve 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.

Sec. 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 their own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to

have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial and independent 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 instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed.

Sec. 25. No bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall ever be enacted.

Sec. 26. The right of the American National or Declared Resident to acquire, keep and bear arms in defense of their family, or the State of Arizona shall not be violated in any manner.

Sec. 27. The standing army shall be kept up by the State of Arizona in time of war only. No soldier shall in time of peace or in time of war be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner.

Sec. 28. Treason against the State of Arizona shall consist only in levying war against the State of Arizona, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort or chartering home rule through municipal corporations under the pope, or any other foreign monarch. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or confession in open court.

Sec. 29. Hereditary emoluments, privileges, or powers shall not be granted or conferred by the State of Arizona, and no law shall be enacted denying any perpetuity or entailment in the State of Arizona.

Sec. 30. No person shall be prosecuted criminally in any court of record for felony or misdemeanor otherwise than by information or indictment not contradicting this Constitution or the laws of the State of Arizona : no person shall be prosecuted for felony by information without having had a preliminary examination before a court of record, being provided due process rights to the full extent of the law except having waived such preliminary examination.

Sec. 31. No law shall be enacted in the State of Arizona limiting the amount of damages to be recovered for causing the death or injury of any person.

Sec. 32. All provisions of this Constitution are mandatory.

Sec. 33. The enumeration in this Constitution shall not be construed to deny the rights of others, retained by the American Nationals or Declared Residents.

Sec. 34. This Constitution is not open for interpretation.

Article III

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

The powers of the National Government of the State of Arizona shall be divided into three separate departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, except as provided in this Constitution. Such departments shall be separate and distinct, and no one of such departments shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others.

Article IV

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The Legislative powers of the National Government of the State of Arizona shall be vested in the House of Representatives and is the Legislature for the General Assembly of the National Government of the State of Arizona. The style of all laws shall be, — *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the National Government of the State of Arizona.*

Section 2. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of their general election; and the session of the Legislature shall be held annually, at such time as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 3. No person shall be a Representative unless he is an American National or Declared Resident of The United States of America, and one year previous to his election a Declared Resident of the State of Arizona, and six months of the county, city or town, for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Section 4. All elections by the American Nationals and Declared Residents shall be held at such time and places, and in such manner in the several counties, cities and towns, as may be designated by law.

Section 5. The House shall choose its own officers and shall judge of the qualification and election of its own members; but contested elections shall be determined in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 6. Two-thirds of the House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the House shall prescribe.

Section 7. The House may, with the consent of two-thirds of its members, for any good cause, expel and punish members for disorderly conduct; and the House may punish, by imprisonment no more than twenty-four hours, during the session, any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, and may publish the same, or any part thereof, with the consent of two-thirds of its members.

Section 8. The yeas and nays of the House shall, at the desire of any four members present, be entered on the Journal.

- Section 9.* When a vacancy shall happen in the House, the Governor, or the person exercising the power of Governor, shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy.
- Section 10.* The doors of the House shall be kept open, except on such occasions during a time of war as the House may require secrecy.
- Section 11.* The House shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.
- Section 12.* Bills may originate in the House, and may be amended, altered or rejected and every Bill having passed the House, shall be signed by the Speaker of the House.
- Section 13.* Every Bill shall be read on three different days in the House, unless in case of urgency, three-fourths of the House, in which such bill is pending, shall deem it expedient to suspend this Rule.
- Section 14.* No Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any other civil office under the National Government of the State of Arizona, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time.
- Section 15.* An accurate statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Monies shall be attached to, and published with, the Laws at the rising of each session of the Legislature.
- Section 16.* The Governor, and all other civil officers under the National Government of the State of Arizona shall be liable to impeachment for any violation deemed prescribed by law by the Legislature while in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the National Government of the State of Arizona. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.
- Section 17.* No judge of any Court of Record in the National Government of the State of Arizona, Secretary of State, Clerk of any Court of Record, chief Stewards, or Collectors of Public Monies, or persons holding any office under The United States of America, shall have a seat in any Legislature of the National Government of the State of Arizona being a conflict of interest.
- Section 18.* Every American National and Declared Resident who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to support The United States of America, the State of Arizona, the Constitution of the State of Arizona, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.
- Section 19.* All officers, civil and Military, in the National Government of the State of Arizona, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation. Any officer elected or appointed shall swear to the following Oath of Office:

“I, _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of _____(office) for the National Government of the State of Arizona , and will to the best of my Ability, Protect the honor of the National Government of the State of Arizona and The United States of America and defend the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Law of Nations against all hostile foreign powers, and

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OFFICE

I, _____, hereby duly claim the office of _____ of the National Government of the State of Arizona, and do hereby accept and acknowledge the said position, Constitution, duties and responsibilities and will faithfully fulfill the aforesaid office; So solemnly sworn (or affirmed) on this ____ day of _____ 20 __,”

“I, ____, do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the State of Arizona is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent State; and I do swear (or affirm), that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said National Government of the State of Arizona, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: And that I do renounce and adjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to every other foreign power whatsoever: And that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, preeminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the National Government of the State of Arizona; except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their Delegates to the assembly of the American Continent; And I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptance of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever, so help me my Creator.”

Section 20. The Legislature shall have full power to exclude from the right of electing, or of being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

Section 21. In the year two thousand and twenty, and every tenth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the National Government of the State of Arizona shall be made, in such manner as prescribed by law.

Section 22. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but a majority of the members of the General Assembly when convened and elected must concur in an impeachment.

Section 23. All impeachments shall be tried by the House; and when sitting for that purpose the Representatives shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law.

Section 24. No officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until after his acquittal. And the impeachment of such officer shall not be carried to conviction without the consent of two-thirds of the House.

Sec. 25. The General Assembly shall direct by the Law of Nations in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the State of Arizona.

Sec. 26. No local or special laws shall be enacted in any of the following cases, that is to say:

1. Granting divorces.

2. Locating or changing county seats.
3. Changing rules of evidence.
4. Changing the law of descent or succession.
5. Regulating the practice of courts of justice.
6. Limitation of civil actions or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds.
7. Punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.
8. Laying out, opening, altering, or vacating roads, plats, streets, alleys, and public squares.
9. Assessment and collection of taxes.
10. Regulating the rate of interest on money.
11. The conduct of elections.
12. Affecting the estates of deceased persons or of minors.
13. Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privileges, immunities, or franchises.
14. Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures.
15. Changing names of persons or places.
16. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace.
17. Incorporation of cities, towns, or villages, or amending their charters.
18. Relinquishing any indebtedness, liability, or obligation to the State of Arizona.
19. Summoning and empanelling of juries.
20. When a general law can be made applicable.

Article V

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Sec. 1. The executive department of the State of Arizona shall consist of Governor, Secretary of State, Registrar, State Treasurer each of whom shall hold his office for two years on the first Monday of January next after his election, except that the terms of office of those elected at the election, and shall end on the first Monday in January when their successors are elected and qualify.

The persons, respectively having the highest number of votes cast for the office voted for shall be elected, but if two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for any one of said offices, the legislature, at its next regular session, shall elect forthwith, by joint ballot, one of such persons for said office.

The officers of the executive department during their terms of office shall reside at the seat of government, where they shall keep their offices and public records, books, and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this Constitution and as may be provided for by law.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible to any of the offices mentioned in section 1 of this article except an American National or Declared Resident of the age of not less than twenty-one

years, who shall have been an American National or Declared Resident three years next preceding his election.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the military forces of the State of Arizona.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall transact all executive business with the officers of the National Government of the State of Arizona civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He may convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session. He shall communicate by message to the General Assembly at every session the condition of the State of Arizona and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutation, and pardons, after convictions, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State of Arizona, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Secretary of State until the disability ceases, or during the remainder of the term.

Sec. 7. Every bill passed by the House of Representatives, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and it shall become a law as provided in this Constitution. But if he disapprove, he shall return it, with his objections, to be handed back to the House of Representative in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal. If after reconsideration it again passes by an aye and nay majority vote on roll call of two-thirds of the members elected to the General Assembly, it shall become a law as provided in this Constitution, notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

If any bill be not returned within five days after it shall have been presented to the Governor, such bill shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by its final adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after such adjournment or become a law as provided in this Constitution. After the final action by the Governor, or following the adoption of a bill notwithstanding his objection, it shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reasons therefore, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objections as in this section provided.

The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to any bill passed by the General Assembly and referred to the American Nationals and Declared Residents for adoption or rejection.

Sec. 8. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode shall be provided by the Constitution or by law, for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

Sec. 9. The powers and duties of Secretary of State, and all other State departments shall be as prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to succeed himself to the office of State Treasurer for the succeeding two years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 11. The returns of the election for all State officers shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued by the Secretary of State, in such manner as provided by law.

Sec. 12. All commissions shall issue in the name of the State of Arizona, and shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the seal of the State of Arizona, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 13. Until otherwise provided by law, the salaries of the State officers shall be as follows:

Governor, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.
Secretary of State, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.
Registrar, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.
State Treasurer, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.

Article VI

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The judicial power of the National Government of the State of Arizona shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in county Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. All other courts are established by the American Nationals and Declared Residents within the National Government of the State of Arizona within their separate spheres as deemed necessary.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. The justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected at the general election, by the qualified electors of the National Government of the State of Arizona, and shall hold their office for the term of three years from the first day of January next after their election; provided that the Legislature shall, at its first meeting, elect a Chief Justice and two

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, by a vote of the General Assembly and so classify them that one shall go out of office every two years. After the first election the senior Justice in commission shall be the Chief Justice.

Section 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases when the matter in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, when the legality of any tax, toll, or impost is in question, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony or questions of law alone. The said Court, and each of the Justices thereof, as well as all county judges, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of any person held in actual custody. They shall also have power to issue all other writs and processes necessary to the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction and shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State of Arizona.

Section 5. The county Courts shall have original jurisdiction, in law and equity, in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In all criminal cases not otherwise provided for, and in all issues of fact joined in the probate courts, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited.

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide for the election, by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of The United States of America, of a Clerk of the Supreme Court, and county Clerks, chief Steward, Coroners, and other necessary officers; and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. county Clerks shall be, *ex officio*.

Section 7. There shall be elected in each of the organized counties of the National Government of the State of Arizona, one county Judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county Court, and perform the duties of Surrogate, or Probate Judge. The county Judge, with two Justices of the Peace, to be designated according to law, shall hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and he shall perform such other duties as shall be required by law.

Section 8. The county Courts shall have such jurisdiction, in cases arising in Justices Courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe by the law wherein the county Courts may have jurisdiction in civil matters.

Section 9. The times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, and the general and special terms of the Courts within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Section 10. No judicial officer may receive any fees, dues or gifts of his office.

Section 11. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Section 12. Tribunals for conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law; but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 13. The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace, to be elected in each county, city, town, and village of the National Government of the State of Arizona, and fix by law their powers, duties, and responsibilities. It shall also determine in what cases appeals may be made from Justices Courts to the county Court.

Section 14. The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the county Court, shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, to be paid out of the treasury, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The county Judges shall also severally, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be paid out of the county treasury of their respective counties, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Section 15. The Justices of the Supreme Court, county Judges and all Justices of the Peace shall be ineligible to hold any other office, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Section 16. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact but may state the testimony and give references as declared by law. All juries shall be the judges of fact and law.

Section 17. The judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the National Government of the State of Arizona. The style of all processes shall be, "the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the National Government of the State of Arizona; all prosecutions shall be carried on "In the name, and by the authority of the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Arizona," and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Arizona."

Section 18. The judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of the Legislature: but two-thirds of the number present, must concur in such vote, and the causes of removal shall be entered on the journal. The judge against whom the legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least thirty days before the day on which the Legislature shall sit thereupon.

Section 19. The judges may also be removed by impeachment.

Section 20. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the General Assembly of the House of Representatives.

Section 21. All impeachments shall be tried by the House of Representatives: when acting for that purpose, the members shall be upon oath, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Section 22. The Governor, and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for all breach of or in office: but judgment in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit, in the State of Arizona But the parties shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or impede the law or obligation of contracts.

Article VII

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Sec. 1. All elections by the American Nationals and Declared Residents shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided; that secrecy in voting shall be preserved.

Sec. 2. No person under guardianship or not of sane mind shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the military services, or while a student at any institution of learning.

Sec. 4. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at any election, and in going thereto and returning there from.

Sec. 5. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of an election except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 6. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Continental Army shall be deemed a resident of the State of Arizona in consequence of his being stationed at any military or naval place within the State of Arizona.

Sec. 7. In all elections held by the American Nationals and Declared Residents in the State of Arizona, the person or persons receiving the highest number of legal votes shall be declared elected.

Sec. 8. For the purpose of obtaining an advisory vote of the people, the legislature shall provide for placing the names of American Nationals and Declared Residents on the official ballot at the general election next preceding the election.

Sec. 9. The legislature shall enact a direct primary election law, which shall provide for the nomination of candidates for all elective offices, including candidates for the General Assembly.

Sec. 10. There shall be a general election of Representatives to the House in the General Assembly and State offices, on the first Tuesday in November after the adoption of the amendment, and biennially thereafter.

Sec. 11. There shall be enacted registration and other laws to secure the purity of elections and guard against abuses.

Sec. 12. Questions upon bond issues or special assessments shall be submitted to qualified electors of the State of Arizona, and of the political subdivision thereof affected by such question.

Sec. 13. No fee shall ever be required in order to have the name of any candidate placed on the official ballot for any election.

Sec. 14. Every person elected or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the authority of the State of Arizona, or any political division of the State of Arizona, or any deputy of such officer, shall be a qualified elector of the political division in which said person shall be elected or appointed.

Sec. 15. The legislature at its first session shall enact a law providing for general publicity, before and after election.

Article VIII

2. Impeachment

Sec. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members of the General Assembly shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the General Assembly and, when sitting for that purpose, the Representatives shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence, and shall be presided over by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Should the Chief Justice be on trial, or otherwise disqualified, the House shall elect a judge of the Supreme Court to preside.

Sec. 2. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the Representative elected. The Governor and other State and judicial officers, except justice of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes, misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the State of Arizona. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

Article XVI

MILITIA

Sec. 1. The unregulated militia of the State of Arizona shall consist of any and all able-bodied persons of the State of Arizona over the ages of eighteen. Drafts are strictly prohibited.

Sec. 2. The regulated militia of the State of Arizona shall be designated the "Continental Army of the State of Arizona and shall consist of such organized military bodies as now exist under the laws of the State of Arizona or as may hereafter be authorized by law.

Sec. 3. The organization, equipment, and discipline of the Continental Army of the State of Arizona shall conform as nearly as shall be practicable to the regulations for the Continental Army of the Government for The United States of America.

Article XVII

WATER RIGHTS

Sec. 1. The common law doctrine of riparian water rights shall not obtain or be of any force or effect in the State of Arizona.

Sec. 2. All existing rights to the use of any of the waters in the State of Arizona for all useful or beneficial purposes are hereby recognized and confirmed in this constitution.

Article XIX

MINES

The office of mine inspector is hereby established. The legislature, at its first session, shall enact laws so regulating the operation and equipment of all mines in the State of Arizona as to provide for the health and safety of workers therein and in connection therewith and fixing the duties of said office. Upon approval of such laws by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the General Assembly, shall forthwith appoint a mine inspector, who shall serve until his successor shall have been elected, at the first general election thereafter, and shall qualify. Said successor and all subsequent incumbents of said office shall be elected at general elections and shall serve for two years.

Signed this day November 5th, 2018

Karla Johnson

Karla May Johnson



Sara Hernandez

Sara Elizabeth Hernandez



Crystal Nuttle

Crystal Miller Nuttle



Matt Davee

Matt Davee





The United States of America
 Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
 State of Arizona
 Address: 5Q7Z3 NN7B5
 Judicial District # 12
 National Government of the State of Arizona



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Sara Elizabeth Hernandez, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of the National Government of the State of Arizona, that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

National Government of the State of Arizona – Constitution adopted November 5th, 2018 and is recorded on:

November 5 th 2018	4:05 UTC-7	SoAZ-939DC18A-385E-4562-A85B-C54C309A71F2
Document Date	Time	Record File Number

File Name:
 11052018-NGSoAZ-Constitution adopted

CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORDED DOCUMENT

This is a true and exact reproduction of the document officially recorded and placed on file in the office of the registrar-interim for the National Government of the State of Arizona

Date Issued: 232rd day in the year of Yahweh, 6020
 Translated Date: November 5th, 2018

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