

THE US RE-CONSTITUTION

**The First Draft of a New American Constitution
The Bi-Partisan Constitution
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Contents

PREAMBLE.....	9
ARTICLE 1: UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP, RESIDENCY AND STATE CITIZENSHIP	9
Section 1. Birthright Citizenship.....	9
Section 2. Value of Citizenship and A Common Language	10
Section 3. Limitations on Additional Immigration	11
Section 4. Naturalized Citizenship	11
Section 5. Sanctions for Illegal Entry.....	12
Section 6. Queue for Entry, Residency, Naturalization.....	12
Section 7. Asylum for Political Refugees.....	14
Section 8. State Citizenship; Federal District or Territory Residency	14
Section 9. Surrendering Citizenship	14
ARTICLE 2. ELECTIONS.....	15
Section 1. Power and Eligibility of Voters	15
Section 2. Right to a Secret Ballot.....	15
Section 3. Procedures for Non-Secret Ballots.....	16
Section 4. Prohibition of Government Employees Voting	17
Section 5. Protections Against Electoral Fraud.....	17
Section 6. Deadline for Registering for a Precinct and Privacy.....	18
Section 7. Reconciling Number of Voters to Number of Ballots Cast.....	18
Section 8. Oversight of Ballot Count	19
Section 9. Storage of Ballots, Audits, Recounts	20
Section 10. Ordinary Voting Period for Secret Ballots.....	20
Section 11. Special Accommodations for Disabled Voters	20
Section 12. Exclusive Federal Voting Period	21
Section 13. Biennial Federal Elections	21
Section 14. Limiting Number of Candidates on Federal Ballot.....	21
Section 15. Disqualifying Dual Citizens from Voting and Holding Office	22
Section 16. Selection of President by Majority or Electoral Votes.....	22
Section 17. The Presidential Slate and Line of Succession	23
Section 18. Eligibility and Selection of House Members	23

Section 19. Special Elections for House District Vacancies.....	23
Section 20. Voting in the Federal House District	24
Section 21. Date for Inauguration for President and Seating of House	24
Section 22. Rules for Succession to the Presidency.....	24
ARTICLE 3. QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES	24
Section 1. Minimum Length of Citizenship to Hold Office.....	24
Section 2. Minimum Age and Residency Requirements to Hold Office	25
Section 3. Prohibition Against Running for More than One Office	25
Section 4. Legal Status of Political Parties	25
Section 5. Candidate Status as Affiliated or Unaffiliated.....	26
Section 6. One-Sixth Threshold – Affiliated Candidates on Ballot.....	26
Section 7. Ballot Access for Unaffiliated Candidates, Dual Sponsorship	27
Section 8. Signature Requirements for Unaffiliated Candidates.....	28
Section 9. Verification of Sponsors for Unaffiliated Candidates	28
Section 10. Six Candidate Limit and Order of Ballot Appearance	29
ARTICLE 4. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CAMPAIGN DONATIONS	29
Section 1. Exclusive Citizen Support of Political Parties & Candidates.....	29
Section 2. Restrictions on Party Support of Candidates.....	30
Section 3. Restrictions on Taxation and Use of Political Donations	30
Section 4. Self-Financed Campaign Contribution Limits.....	31
Section 5. Political Contributions Restricted to After-Tax Funds	31
Section 6. Political Contributions Routed Through Elections Board	32
Section 7. Campaign Finance Reports	32
Section 8. Contribution Limits for Non-Anonymous Donors.....	33
Section 9. Restrictions and Reporting for Political Loans	33
Section 10. Contributions and Loans for One Candidate Per Office	34
Section 11. Prohibition of Government Employee Contributions.....	34
Section 12. Disposition of Contributions After Election	34
Section 13. Opening Campaign Account with Elections Board	35
Section 14. Restrictions for Anonymous Campaign Contributions	35
Section 15. Financial Disclosure Requirements for Candidates	35
Section 16. Dispute Resolution Regarding Audits of Statements.....	36
Section 17. Primary Elections	37

Section 18. Disclosure of Campaign Advertisements	37
ARTICLE 5. THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT	38
Section 1. Oath of Office for Head of State	38
Section 2. Authority and Restrictions Upon the Use of Military Force	38
Section 3. Use of Force, Appointment and Executive Authority	39
Section 4. Division of Powers Between Prime Minister and President	41
Section 5. Vice President	41
Section 6. Term Limits for President.....	41
Section 7. Minimum Length of Service for Cabinet Appointments	42
Section 8. At-Will Staff	42
Section 9. Circle of Executive Privilege	43
Section 10. Expiration of Executive Orders.....	43
Section 11. Authority Over Foreign Relations	43
Section 12. Executive Immunity.....	44
Section 13. Limitations on Veto	44
Section 14. Impound Accounts	45
Section 15. Financial Trustee	45
Section 16. Pension.....	45
Section 17. Line of Succession Before and After Inauguration	45
Section 18. Extraordinary Removal of the President.....	46
Section 19. Custody and Classification of Records	46
ARTICLE 6. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PRIME MINISTER	46
Section 1. Powers of Legislation, Taxation, Spending and Speaker	46
Section 2. Calendar and Conduct of Business of the House	48
Section 3. Quorum and Attendance	49
Section 4. Selection and Powers of the Prime Minister	49
Section 5. Limitations and Authority for Debt Financing.....	51
Section 6. No Binding Obligations for Future Appropriations	52
Section 7. Continuing Appropriations for Departments.....	52
Section 8. Department Funding Priority, Supplemental Restrictions.....	52
Section 9. Super-Majority Thresholds for Deficit Spending	53
Section 10. The Congressional Record and Compensation Restrictions	53
Section 11. Compensation Calculations of Elected Officials	54

ARTICLE 7. THE SENATE.....	55
Section 1. Mission of the Senate	55
Section 2. Selection of Senators	56
Section 3. Eligibility Requirements	56
Section 4. State Loyalty and Fixed Compensation.....	56
Section 5. Federal And State Funding of Senate Operations.....	57
Section 6. Administrative Law Oversight	57
Section 7. Privilege from Arrest and Free Speech	57
Section 8. Legislative Veto	57
ARTICLE 7. IMPEACHMENT, CONVICTION, REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.....	58
Section 1. Trial For Impeachment and Conviction in the House	58
Section 2. Senate Appointment of Special Prosecutor	58
Section 3. Impeachment for Obstruction of Oversight by President	59
ARTICLE 9. THE JUDICIARY	59
Section 1. Vesting of Judicial Power and Judicial Review	59
Section 2. 9 Permanent and 2 Provisional Seats on Supreme Court.....	60
Section 3. Term Limits, Minimum Age, Recusal.....	60
Section 4. Term Limits According to Senate Vote Majority.....	61
Section 5. Setting Staggered Terms, Chief Justice Selection	62
Section 6. Term Limits for Inferior Court Judges	62
Section 7. Scope of Judicial Authority.....	62
Section 8. Right to Trial by Jury, Treason,.....	63
Section 9. Abuse of Prosecutorial and Enforcement Discretion.....	63
Section 10. Limitations on Court Injunctions.....	64
Section 11. Justices and Judges Recommendations for Amendments.....	64
ARTICLE 10. REGULATORY AGENCIES	64
Section 1. Congressional Oversight of Regulatory Agencies	64
Section 2. Provenance of Regulations	64
Section 3. Administrative Law Courts	65
ARTICLE 11. THE CENSUS BOARD.....	65
Section 1. Responsibilities and Non-Partisan Mandate.....	65
Section 2. Minimum Appropriation Guarantee	65
Section 3. Sharing Data with States, Audit Trails, False Records.....	66

Section 4. Duties of Citizens to Report to Census Board	66
Section 5. Annual Census Report, Content and Disclosure of Records	66
Section 6. Confidentiality Protections	67
Section 7. Enumeration of Population, Fact Checking	67
ARTICLE 12. THE ELECTIONS BOARD	68
Section 1. Certification of Election Returns, Integrity of Voter Lists	68
Section 2. Duty to Notify Census Board to Update Voter List	68
Section 3. Size of House Districts, Number of Districts Per State.....	69
Section 4. Redistricting of House	69
Section 5. Minimum Guaranteed Appropriation	71
Section 6. Safeguards Against Partisanship	71
ARTICLE 13. THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD	71
Section 1. Exclusive Control of Money Supply and Banks	71
Section 2. Limitations on Asset Purchases.....	72
Section 3. Limitations on Deposit Accounts	73
ARTICLE 14. THE RESEARCH AND RECORDS BOARD	73
Section 1. Responsibilities to Collect and Report Information.....	73
Section 2. Public Disclosure of Expenditures, Political Donations.....	74
ARTICLE 15. APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL, AND REGULATION OF BOARD MEMBERS	75
Section 1. Appointment, Removal, and Terms of Board Members.....	75
Section 2. Creation of New Boards	76
ARTICLE 16. TAXATION, APPROPRIATIONS, DEBT.....	77
Section 1. Phase In of Income Tax Limitation	77
Section 2. Uniformity of Rates, Allocations of Revenue	77
Section 3. Limitations on Federal Payments to State Governments	77
Section 4. Requirement to Submit Tax Return	78
Section 5. Limitation of Income Tax Rate	78
Section 6. Prohibition Against Tax Benefits	78
Section 7. No Deductions for Expenditures that Violate Laws	79
Section 8. Mandated Expenses Are Taxes	79
Section 9. Exclusive Domains for Federal Taxation	80
Section 10. Taxes at Death on Estate and Inheritance	80
Section 11. Wealth, Property, and Other Taxes Reserved for States.....	81

Section 12. Super-Majority Requirements for Increasing Income Tax.....	83
Section 13. Prohibition Against Loan Guarantees	83
Section 14. Taxation of Pension Contributions.....	84
ARTICLE 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS	84
Section 1. State Legislatures Cannot Delegate Authority.....	84
Section 2. Supremacy Clause	85
Section 3. Admission And Creation of New States and Secession.....	85
Section 4. Formation of a New Federal District.....	86
Section 5. Residency Privileges in a Federal District.....	87
Section 6. Archive and Universal Library	87
Section 7. Storage of Commercial Records.....	87
Section 8. Electrical Power Safeguards.....	87
Section 9. Bankruptcies, Contracts, Republican Government, Inspections, Religious Test	88
Section 10. Power of State to Discriminate Against Non-Residents	89
Section 11. Federal Responsibility for Illegal Residents	89
Section 12. No Government-Sponsored Personal Advertising.....	89
Section 13. Prohibition of Gifts to Officials by Foreign Governments.....	90
Section 14. Native Americans	90
Section 15. Bill of Attainder, Ex Post Facto Prohibition	91
Section 16. States Not an Administrative Arm of Federal Government.....	91
Section 17. Intellectual Property	91
Section 18. Qualified Immunity for Government Officials	92
Section 19. Prohibition of Government Resources for Campaigns	92
Section 20. Prohibition Against Privatizing Law Enforcement.....	93
Section 21. Enumeration of Federal Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction	93
Section 22. Standing In Lawsuits For Violations Of This Constitution	94
Section 23. Limitations on Rule By Decree	94
Section 24. Takings and Taxation Through Regulation or Statute.....	95
Section 25. Publication of Records	96
ARTICLE 18. PROCESS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS	96
Section 1. Amendment Initiated by States	96
Section 2. Amendment Initiated by Congress	97
Section 3. Constitutional Convention	97

Section 4. Amendment for Bill of Individual Rights	100
Section 5. Plebiscites for Constitutional Amendments	101
ARTICLE 19. THE BILL OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS	101
Section 1. Scope of Rights Protected by Federal and State Governments.....	102
Section 2. Freedom of Religion	103
Section 3. Freedom of Expression Without Suppression	103
Section 4. Freedom of Association	105
Section 5. Right to Privacy	105
Section 6. Protection from Government Surveillance and Intrusion	105
Section 7. Right of Assembly, Solicitation, and Political Action.....	106
Section 8. Double Jeopardy	107
Section 9. Compensation for Government Taking of Private Property.....	107
Section 10. Indictments and Protection Against Self-Incrimination.....	108
Section 11. Speedy Trial By Jury and the Rights of Jurors	108
Section 12. Suits at Common Law.....	109
Section 13. Bail, Punishment, and Asset Forfeiture	109
Section 14. Slavery and Prison Labor	110
Section 15. Due Process and Equal Protection	110
Section 16. Discrimination and Preferences by Government	110
Section 17. Discrimination and Preferences in Commerce	111
Section 18. Habeas Corpus	111
Section 19. Parental Authority to Direct Education	111
Section 20. Occupational Licensing Protections	113
Section 21. Regulation of Information Network Companies.....	114
Section 22. Marriage	115
Section 23. Combatants in War upon the United States.....	116
20. TRANSITION AFTER RATIFICATION.....	116
21. PLEBISCITES FOLLOWING ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION	118
Section 1. Abortion Plebiscite	118
Section 2. Right to Self Defense	119
22. DEFINITIONS:.....	120

PREAMBLE:

We, the Citizens of the United States, jointly and severally, agree that this Constitution shall be the covenant between Us and Our Posterity to govern those who govern Us. By ensuring that Our Governments judge Us by the content of Our character, not the color of Our skin, group affiliation, possessions, or kinship, this Constitution shall bind Us together as a Nation. We pledge to sacrifice Our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor for Our Nation's defense and to participate in its civic proceedings. We pledge to make Our Nation a beacon for the world so that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Therefore, We, the Citizens of this Nation and of Our respective States, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America to secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and Our Posterity.

ARTICLE 1:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP, RESIDENCY AND STATE CITIZENSHIP

Section 1. Birthright Citizenship

The following persons are Birthright Citizens of the United States:

The biological descendant of a female and a male who were both Citizens of the United States on the date of birth of the descendant.

The biological descendant of a Citizen and a United States National or United States Resident who were a Citizen, National, or Resident on the date of birth of the descendant.

In cases where there is artificial insemination or a surrogate that carries a fertilized egg from another female, the Citizenship of the female whose egg was fertilized shall determine maternal line of Birthright Citizenship. The Citizenship of the male who inseminated the egg shall determine the paternal line of Birthright Citizenship. No more than two descendants may receive Birthright Citizenship or legal permanent residency from a single female or a single male applying such methods.

In cases of disputes over the maternal or paternal line, then Congress shall have the power to enforce this Section by appropriate legislation.

Section 2. Value of Citizenship and A Common Language

Citizenship at the time of ratification of this Constitution, and the amendment powers vested with a Citizen are both antecedent to this Constitution.

After Ratification, Membership in the Citizenry is guarded by this Constitution to preserve and support the institutions of this Nation for Our Posterity. Citizens have a reasonable expectation that their fellow Citizens are proficient using a single, common language for the conduct of conversation, commerce and government to strengthen the fraternal bonds of this Nation. The language used to compose this Constitution shall be that single, common, official language used in the proceedings of and in the text of the laws enforced by Government officials. No law may compel the Government to conduct its affairs in another language; but no person who does not comprehend this official language, who is in the custody of the police or on trial, may be denied the services of a translator.

Section 3. Limitations on Additional Immigration

The exclusion of persons from Citizenship and residency in the United States is necessary to balance the protection of natural resources and wilderness habitat with accommodations for human habitation. The limitation of exogenous population growth is essential for sustainable agriculture, animal husbandry, mineral extraction, timber harvesting, the use of aquifers, rivers, lakes, oceans, and energy production. Laws regulating the entry into the country by non-Citizens and rules for permanent and temporary residency cannot degrade the ecological, economic, and civic well-being of current Citizens and their Posterity.

Pursuant to these goals, the number of Refugees and other persons admitted into the United States for the fiscal year cannot exceed one-four hundredth of the existing population of Citizens living in the United States according to the most recent count by the Census Board. With a three-fifths vote, Congress may enact legislation to suspend this limitation for twelve months.

Section 4. Naturalized Citizenship

Entry, residency, or obtaining Citizenship is a privilege, not a right. The authority of Congress to regulate this privilege may not be abridged by any Treaty. Congress shall establish uniform Rules for Naturalization as a Citizen of the United States that is subject to the following requirements:

The applicant provides evidence of legal entry into the United States and a minimum of five years as a United States National or Resident. Excepting non-Citizen, minor children born to or adopted by a Citizen with legal custody of the children, the applicant must provide evidence of a minimum of five consecutive years of payment of taxes to the Government and no tax payments in arrears, and no convictions for any felonies.

The applicant provides evidence that they have not received cumulative financial assistance from the Government for a minimum of three consecutive years immediately prior to the date of the grant of Citizenship exceeding one-tenth of the compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives.

The applicant demonstrates proficiency in understanding the language used to compose this Constitution, and an understanding of the Civic Institutions of the United States, and an ability to fully participate in the civic and economic affairs of the nation using this language without reliance upon language translation.

Section 5. Sanctions for Illegal Entry

Any person who has violated the laws governing immigration, entry, or travel may not obtain Citizenship during their lifetime. No pardons or laws enacted to grant amnesty can exempt a person from this prohibition; nor may this violation be expunged from their record.

Section 6. Queue for Entry, Residency, Naturalization

Legal Permanent Residency is divided into two categories:

United States Nationals are not Citizens. They travel under a United States Passport, and they do not retain citizenship in another nation. They have the right to reside, work, travel, and own property in the United States.

United States Residents are not Citizens. They travel under a foreign passport, and they retain citizenship in another nation. Their right to reside, work, travel, and own property in the United States may be revoked, contingent upon the relationship between the United States and their nation of citizenship.

Congress may enact laws to discriminate in the treatment of members of these two categories.

The biological descendant of a Citizen, on its date of birth, and a Foreigner shall be a United States National, provided there is proof that the descendant was born within the territory of the United States. A biological descendant from a male and female who were both Legal Permanent Residents on the date of birth shall be a United States National who may apply for Naturalization as a Citizen when they attain thirteen years.

A natural person who has not attained eight years and who is adopted by a Citizen shall acquire the rights of Citizenship; otherwise, if adopted by a Citizen prior to the age of sixteen they shall acquire the rights of a United States National.

Subject to requirements of Section 2 of this Article, Congress shall establish uniform Rules of Permanent and Temporary Residency and Travel for persons who are not Citizens of the United States.

Permission for temporary residency for work or travel shall not exceed twenty-four months in a forty-eight-month period.

The queue for applicants for temporary and permanent residency and naturalization shall be publicly disclosed. Separate from this queue of applicants, the President shall have the discretion to offer expedited processing every fiscal year to no more than five thousand persons specifically in exchange for the conduct of warfare, espionage or testimony in the prosecution of criminal suspects. These persons may remain anonymous. By a three-fifths vote each fiscal year, Congress may increase this limitation, which expires at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 7. Asylum for Political Refugees

A person seeking asylum as a Refugee forfeits the ability to obtain Citizenship for themselves and their family during their lifetime. Refugees who are admitted may be subject to confinement and to restrictions upon travel within the United States.

Refugees and illegal residents are the financial responsibility of the Federal Government. States are entitled to reimbursement of any documented expenditures. Citizens are entitled to reimbursement of any damages.

The President may transfer a Refugee to another country that will not subject the Refugee to persecution or to their involuntary repatriation to their country of origin.

Section 8. State Citizenship; Federal District or Territory Residency

State Citizenship is reserved for Citizens of the United States. A Citizen of the United States is either a Citizen of a single State or they are registered as a resident of a Federal District or Territory. A Citizen reports a single primary residence to the Census Board to determine their State Citizenship for purposes of eligibility to vote exclusively in elections held by their State and in Federal elections.

No State may abridge the right of Citizens, legal residents, and legal entrants into the United States to enter their State, or to travel within or outside their State, unless they are charged with or convicted of a criminal offense.

Section 9. Surrendering Citizenship

If a Territory of the United States becomes an independent nation, then the residents and Citizens of this new Nation, who were Citizens or Legal Residents of the United States on the date of independence, forfeit their Citizenship and Legal Residency in the United States.

Any person who committed fraud in their application for naturalization as a Citizen shall have their Citizenship revoked. A person may voluntarily renounce their Citizenship by a written declaration witnessed by an official of the Federal Government and a Citizen not employed by the Government, who is designated by that person.

ARTICLE 2. ELECTIONS

Section 1. Power and Eligibility of Voters

The power to establish and amend this Constitution is vested with Eligible Voters. The powers exercised by the Elected Representatives under this Constitution and the State Constitutions are delegated by Eligible Voters. Every Citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years, who is not imprisoned, and who is not a Citizen of another country, shall be an Eligible Voter for Government Elections.

Eligible Voters have the right to participate in Elections. To have their ballot counted, Eligible Voters must comply with regulations required of all other Eligible Voters to operate a secure electoral system. This electoral system ensures that for each office on the ballot, only Eligible Voters may cast one vote for one candidate for a single office in a single election.

Section 2. Right to a Secret Ballot

Eligible Voters have the right to cast a single secret ballot with a list of offices, and candidates for each office. The Eligible Voter must select voting options on an un-marked ballot. To facilitate automated counting and enhance secrecy, the ballot instrument used for counting may omit listing the names of candidates next to the marking made by the voter.

The procedures for casting the ballot and the color, shape, and material composition of the ballot shall not disclose which candidates were chosen.

An Eligible Voter is guaranteed the right to cast a Secret Ballot to protect a voter from inducement, coercion, and punishment. Any method for delivery of ballots and in-person voting of ballots that could connect the identity of the Eligible Voter to their ballot at any point in time after selecting the voting option and transferring the ballot to the custody of an Election Official shall be a violation of this fundamental right to secrecy.

Section 3. Procedures for Non-Secret Ballots

When an Eligible Voter does not wish to vote in the presence of an Election Official who would authenticate their eligibility to vote, then that Eligible Voter has the right to request a ballot that is not secret. The Government is obligated to provide this option to those Eligible Voters who request it on the condition that such a ballot must be inserted within an envelope imprinted with information that links the ballot to the identity of the Eligible Voter who marked it. The ballot shall not be imprinted with identifying information.

The Government may not deliver non-secret ballots to voters who did not request to use one. A Valid, Non-Secret Ballot and identifying envelope must be provided by the Government. An Eligible Voter must make a separate request for a Non-Secret Ballot for each election.

To prevent duplicate and fraudulent voting, the Government may not begin the count of Non-Secret Ballots prior to compiling the identities of Eligible Voters who cast a Secret Ballot so that it can exclude Non-Secret Ballots of those who already cast Secret Ballots.

No Eligible Voter may allow another person to inspect selections, nor may they make a copy of those selections on their secret or non-secret ballot. A violation shall be punishable by the suspension of voting privileges for no less than six years from the date of conviction. Exceptions shall be made for cases of physical coercion by a person identified by an accuser, and for Eligible Voters with a physical handicap certified according to the regulations of the Elections Board.

Any person who coerces selections or offers bribes in exchange for selections on the ballot of an Eligible Voter shall be fined no less than the annual compensation of a Member of the House, be imprisoned for no fewer than five hundred days, and suspended from voting for no less than six years from the date of conviction.

Section 4. Prohibition of Government Employees Voting

Excepting the President, Vice-President, and Members of the House of Representatives, any person who was an employee of the Government of the United States at any time during the period between six months prior to the Final Voting Date and the Final Voting Date, is ineligible to vote in that election. Citizens serving in the military reserves, not on active duty, who are not also Government employees, and Citizens drafted into military or other involuntary servitude by the Government shall be exempt from this prohibition.

Section 5. Protections Against Electoral Fraud

Citizens of the United States have a fundamental right to an election process that ensures that no more than one ballot is cast by an Eligible Voter in a single Election, and where only Eligible Voters may cast one ballot. The chain of custody for every secret ballot shall be recorded in a manner that can identify the Precinct of Origin and the Official from the Elections Board who authenticated the voter who cast a ballot. The Elections Board shall adopt procedures to verify the identity of an

Eligible Voter before they cast their ballot. Persons found guilty of electoral fraud shall be barred from any employment by the Government and shall serve no less than five hundred days in prison.

Procedures shall be adopted for processing of Non-Secret Ballots that ensures that no more than one ballot is cast by an Eligible Voter in a single Election, and where only Eligible Voters may cast one ballot. The chain of custody for every Non-Secret ballot shall be recorded in a manner that can identify the Officials from the Elections Board who handled the ballot to count its votes.

Section 6. Deadline for Registering for a Precinct and Privacy

After the thirty-fifth day prior to the Final Voting Date, no additional registration of Eligible Voters to a precinct list shall be permitted for any Federal Election. The Elections Board will announce the total number of Eligible Voters and their names for each precinct on the thirtieth day prior to the Final Voting Date. Persons who move out of a District after the thirty-fifth day prior to the Final Voting Date may not vote for candidates in their new District, but they are still eligible to vote for candidates in the District of their prior residence.

Addresses shall not be published. The Elections Board shall not publish the names of Eligible Voters who demand anonymity, and it may not share any information about Eligible Voters with non-governmental organizations.

Section 7. Reconciling Number of Voters to Number of Ballots Cast

The total number of Eligible Voters who cast a secret ballot shall be counted and published prior to commencing the count of Eligible Voters who cast a non-secret ballot. The names of persons casting Non-Secret Ballots shall be compared to the list of persons who cast a Secret Ballot, and duplicates will be withdrawn as invalid ballots. The

remaining ballots shall be counted by precinct, recorded, and announced. The counting of votes for candidates contained on the ballots may not commence prior to the announcement of the total number of Eligible Voters who cast a ballot. Once the counting of ballots has commenced, no additional ballots can be included in the count to determine the outcome of the election.

The Elections Board shall adopt regulations to govern the conduct of new elections in these disputed precincts and regulations for adding the new ballots to the count of total votes cast. If the total votes counted for all candidates for a single office differs from the announced number of voters who cast ballots, and this discrepancy could change which Candidate received the most votes, then the precincts in which these discrepancies occurred shall have their votes withdrawn from the count, and a new election shall be held in those precincts starting on the following Saturday and finishing on the following Tuesday. Those votes shall be added to the total number of votes counted to determine the Candidate that has received the most votes.

Section 8. Oversight of Ballot Count

Election Officers shall not count the number of Eligible Voters who cast a ballot, nor shall they count the votes for candidates contained on the ballots cast from the precincts where they administered the voting. Every candidate on a ballot shall have the right to designate an Observer in every place where ballots with the Candidate's name are counted and where the number of Eligible Voters who cast a ballot are counted. The Elections Board must apply equal treatment for all Observers and provide no less than twenty-four hours notification to ensure Observers have adequate time to appear before the commencement of counting. All Observer objections shall be recorded and reviewed by the Elections Board. Observers shall have the right to record the operations of the staff of the Elections Board while they handle the ballots.

Section 9. Storage of Ballots, Audits, Recounts

All voting instruments shall be made of a durable physical medium with a visible recording of the votes that are securely stored and available for recounts and audits for no less than three-hundred days after the Final Voting Date. Every unaffiliated candidate and every Political Party with a candidate on a ballot shall have the right to designate an Observer in every place where ballots with the Candidate's name are recounted.

Section 10. Ordinary Voting Period for Secret Ballots

The Final Voting Date shall be the Tuesday following the first Monday of November in every even-numbered calendar year. The Ordinary Voting Period for Federal Offices shall be the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday preceding the Final Voting Date, and the Final Voting Date on Tuesday.

Section 11. Special Accommodations for Disabled Voters

The Extraordinary Voting Period for Eligible Voters who are physically disabled or who are under police protection and unable to visit a voting precinct shall be no more than thirty days prior to the Final Voting Date. The Elections Board shall promulgate regulations for classification of persons qualified for Extraordinary Voting privileges and the procedures for the manner, time, and place of visits by Elections Officers.

An Election Officer shall deliver the voting instruments and collect them directly from the voter, after authenticating the eligibility of the voter during the Extraordinary Voting Period.

Special Ballot instruments shall be available to accommodate persons who are blind or suffer motor-ability ailments that prevent the use of the Standard Ballot. If the Election Officer believes that an Eligible

Voter is mentally impaired, and they are unable to make an independent selection, then that case will be reported to the Elections Board for review, possible removal from the Eligible Voter Registration, and adjudication in the event of a dispute over this finding.

Section 12. Exclusive Federal Voting Period

Excepting Special Elections to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives, no election may be sponsored by a State or its political subdivisions sixty days prior to or after the Final Voting Date of a Biennial Federal Election.

Section 13. Biennial Federal Elections

Elections for Federal Offices shall be held every two years on even-numbered years. The Slate of Candidates for the President and Vice-President shall be chosen every four years. Two years after the Election for President, the House of Representatives shall be chosen every four years.

The First Election for President after ratification of this Constitution shall also choose Members of the House of Representatives for an initial term of two years. Thereafter, Members shall serve a term of four years.

Section 14. Limiting Number of Candidates on Federal Ballot

The ballot for a Federal Election shall not contain any candidate, question, or proposition other than the names of Candidates for the House of Representatives or the Slate for the President and Vice-President. No more than six different candidates or Slates may appear on a ballot for a single office.

Section 15. Disqualifying Dual Citizens from Voting and Holding Office

Any Citizen who does not relinquish their passport or other documents attesting to citizenship in another country and renounce that citizenship is ineligible to vote in Government Elections or to hold any elected or appointed office in the United States.

Section 16. Selection of President by Majority or Electoral Votes

The Slate of President, Vice-President, and other officials shall be elected as follows:

The votes for the President shall be counted on a national basis in each House District and for each Federal District and Territory.

The Slate receiving a majority of the popular votes from the States, Federal Districts, and Territories shall be chosen.

If no Slate receives a majority of the popular votes, then the two slates receiving the most popular votes nationwide shall have their Electoral Votes Tabulated according to the following process:

The Electoral Votes for each State equals the number of Representatives plus one Senator.

The popular vote for the two slates shall be tabulated by House district and the entire State. The Slate with the most popular votes in the State receives one Senate Electoral Vote. The slate with the most votes in a single House District receives one Electoral Vote.

If there is a tie in the number of electoral votes, then the Candidate receiving the greatest number of votes from the Federal House District shall be chosen.

Section 17. The Presidential Slate and Line of Succession

The Slate of the President and Vice-President may include no more than five additional appointees for Secretaries of State, War, Domestic Security, Treasury, and Attorney General. Names for Cabinet Posts appearing on the Slate are appointed, not elected office holders. If the President and Vice-President are elected, then these appointees fill their positions without possibility of removal by the Senate, except by impeachment. They would be in line to succeed the Vice President and President in the case of vacancies of those offices prior to, or after, the Final Voting Date. Any other Official appointed by the President in the Line of Succession for the Office of President must be approved by a majority vote of the Senate. After three-hundred sixty-five days of service, a Secretary in the Line of Succession may be terminated at will by the President.

Section 18. Eligibility and Selection of House Members

The candidate receiving the most votes from Eligible Voters who are Citizens of the State residing in that House District is chosen as the Member of the House representing that District. A Member is chosen to serve a term of four years. The candidate receiving the most votes from Eligible Voters registered in the Federal House District is chosen to be the Member of the House representing Citizens who have no State Citizenship. A Member of the House or the Senate, their spouse and minor children retain Citizenship in their State during their term in the House of Representatives or the Senate.

Section 19. Special Elections for House District Vacancies

If a Vacancy occurs in a House District with more than two-hundred fifty days remaining prior to the next election, then the Elections Board shall hold a special election to fill the vacancy within sixty days. Otherwise, the seat shall remain vacant. All persons who qualified for the ballot as an Unaffiliated Candidate for the prior election for that

District shall qualify for this special election. All Political Parties that sponsored Candidates for the prior election who qualified for the ballot for that District may nominate a Candidate for this special election.

Section 20. Voting in the Federal House District

All Citizens who are Eligible Voters in a Federal Territory and a Federal District shall have the right to participate in the Election of the Slate for President and Vice President.

Section 21. Date for Inauguration for President and Seating of House
Candidates for the Presidential Slate and the House of Representatives certified by the Elections Board to have won their elections shall be sworn into office on the first Tuesday of December following the Final Voting Date.

Section 22. Rules for Succession to the Presidency

Upon qualification of a Presidential Slate to appear on the ballot, the nominee for President shall designate a Line of Succession in cases that the President or Vice-President vacate the ballot due to death or resignation prior to the Inauguration Date. If the nominee for President vacates the ballot, then the Vice-President shall assume the position of President, and the Nominee for Secretary designated by the former candidate for President shall assume the position of Vice-President.

ARTICLE 3. QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES

Section 1. Minimum Length of Citizenship to Hold Office

Every holder of an Elected or Appointed office of the United States and the States must be a Citizen of the United States for no fewer than twenty years.

Section 2. Minimum Age and Residency Requirements to Hold Office

The following are additional requirements:

The President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, and any Office Holder in the Line of Succession for the Presidency must have attained the age of thirty-five years and be a Birthright Citizen of the United States. No person may hold the Office of President for more than eight years during their lifetime, and they may not appear on a ballot for President or Vice President if upon completion of a full term in Office, they would serve more than eight years. If serving as Secretary or Minister after serving as President, then they may not be in the Line of Succession.

Members of the House of Representatives must have attained the age of thirty years and may not hold Elected Office in the House of Representatives for more than twenty years during their lifetime. Every Member must be a Citizen of the State containing the district they represent, or they must be a resident of the Federal House District containing the Federal Districts and Territories.

Members of the Senate must have attained the age of forty years and may not hold Office in the Senate for more than twenty years during their lifetime. Every Senator must be a Citizen of the State they represent.

Section 3. Prohibition Against Running for More than One Office

A Candidate may only appear once on a ballot for one office during any biennial election for a Federal Office.

Section 4. Legal Status of Political Parties

Political Parties sponsor candidates on Federal Ballots for the House of Representatives, the President and Vice-President. The Government shall not prohibit Political Parties from sponsoring candidates for

Offices in the States, Federal Districts, and Territories. The Government shall make no laws abridging the right of Political Parties to determine their own rules for membership or selection of candidates that meet the Eligibility Requirements of this Constitution.

Political Parties may organize separate corporations at the National, State and regional levels, with by-laws that prescribe their governance, raising and spending contributions, the qualification of Party Members and the selection of Candidates. However, the National Party will be recognized for purposes of sponsorship of all Candidates for Federal Offices governed by this Article.

Section 5. Candidate Status as Affiliated or Unaffiliated

Candidates for Elected Office may qualify to appear on a ballot through sponsorship by a Political Party as an Affiliated Candidate, or by sponsorship from Eligible Voters as an Unaffiliated Candidate.

Section 6. One-Sixth Threshold – Affiliated Candidates on Ballot

A Political Party qualifies to nominate one candidate for every district of the House of Representatives in every State and the Federal House District if no fewer than one-sixth of the office holders in the House of Representatives were sponsored by that Party at the prior election.

A Political Party qualifies to nominate one candidate for every district of the House of Representatives within that State if no fewer than one-sixth of the office holders of the most numerous Legislature within that State were sponsored by that Party at the prior election. However, it may not nominate more than one candidate from the same party for that ballot for a single district.

A Political Party qualifies to nominate a Slate containing the names of candidates for President, Vice-President, and up to five additional

names of Cabinet Secretaries in the Line of Succession if no fewer than one-sixth of the Members of the House of Representatives were sponsored by that Party at the prior election.

A Political Party that sponsored a current Office Holder at a previous election, may deny that current Office Holder its sponsorship at the following election. At its discretion the Political Party may sponsor a different qualified candidate for that Office on the ballot at the subsequent election.

Section 7. Ballot Access for Unaffiliated Candidates, Dual Sponsorship

Unaffiliated Candidates who qualify as a Candidate for President must nominate a Vice-President, and they may nominate up to five additional names of Cabinet Secretaries in the Line of Succession to form a Slate for the ballot.

Unaffiliated Candidates who qualify as a Candidate for President, Vice-President, or the House of Representatives may solicit the sponsorship of a Political Party for that office on the ballot, provided no other candidate is sponsored by that Political Party on the same ballot.

A current Office Holder who was elected as an Unaffiliated Candidate qualifies for the ballot.

Any Office Holder who was sponsored by a Party and who fails to be sponsored for the subsequent election is required to obtain Unaffiliated sponsorship from Eligible Voters to appear as a Candidate on the ballot.

A Candidate for Elected Office may not be sponsored by more than one Political Party on a single ballot. A Candidate Affiliated with a Political Party for Elected Office may not qualify as an Unaffiliated Candidate on the same ballot. Two Candidates from the same Party may not appear

on the same ballot for the same office. Slates for President and Vice-President must be uniform in every voting precinct.

The Elections Board may not charge any filing fees for Unaffiliated Candidates.

Section 8. Signature Requirements for Unaffiliated Candidates

A Citizen qualified to be elected to the House of Representatives at the time of taking the oath of office, may qualify as an Unaffiliated Candidate by gathering signatures on a petition from Eligible Voters within that District exceeding one-twentieth of the number of votes for all Candidates for the House of Representatives cast during the prior election within the district. Eligible Voters may only sponsor one Unaffiliated Candidate for each office for each election. The same rules apply for the candidates for Representative at Large for the Federal Districts and Territories.

A person qualified to be elected as President and Vice-President may qualify as an Unaffiliated Candidate by gathering sponsorship from Eligible Voters exceeding one-fiftieth of the number of votes cast at the prior Federal Election for President in that State and the Federal House District. The period for obtaining sponsorship shall not exceed nor be restricted to less than three-hundred sixty-five days, terminating no later than one hundred twenty days prior to the Final Voting Date. The Unaffiliated Candidates for President and Vice-President must qualify in every State and the Federal House District.

Section 9. Verification of Sponsors for Unaffiliated Candidates

The Elections Board shall mail forms to the residence of Eligible Voters proposed as Sponsors for an Unaffiliated Candidate for Elected Office. The person seeking to qualify as an Unaffiliated Candidate may submit signatures and identifying information for Eligible Voters to the

Elections Board to confirm the Eligible Voter's sponsorship. The Eligible Voter may directly solicit the Elections Board to mail forms that will be used to confirm the Eligible Voter's sponsorship.

Section 10. Six Candidate Limit and Order of Ballot Appearance

No more than six Candidates may appear on a federal ballot for a single office. Rules for determining which Candidates appear on the ballot and the order in which they appear begins with Eligible Incumbents, then the number of Members of the House of Representatives Affiliated with a Party, the number of State Legislators in the chamber with the most members Affiliated with a Party different than ones in the House of Representatives, and the candidates who gathered the greatest number of Sponsors by Eligible Voters.

ARTICLE 4. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CAMPAIGN DONATIONS

Section 1. Exclusive Citizen Support of Political Parties & Candidates

Political Parties are legal persons chartered by the Federal or State governments as non-profit corporations. The minimum annual contribution for eligibility to vote in the affairs of a political party cannot exceed one one-thousandth of the annual compensation of a House Member for two years prior to an election date. All party member votes shall be weighted equally. Political Parties shall establish by-laws to govern their procedures for membership, dues, and rules for sponsoring Candidates to appear on a ballot for elected office.

Candidates for Government Office and Political Parties must be supported solely by monetary donations and in-kind contributions from Eligible Voters of the United States. Monetary donations and in-kind contributions by legal persons, foreign and domestic governments, non-Citizens, and non-Eligible Voters are prohibited. Any violation of this Section by a Political Party shall result in a twenty-four-month

suspension of rules favoring its Sponsorship of Affiliated Candidates to appear on ballots for the Election of the Office for which the offense was committed. Additional financial and criminal penalties may be enacted by law. The time span for all limitations on political donations shall be measured over four years prior to the Final Date of Election for the office.

Section 2. Restrictions on Party Support of Candidates

Political Parties may not donate to Candidates who are not Affiliated with their Party. Only Eligible Voters may donate money and in-kind contributions to a Candidate. Political Parties may not be limited to donating less than the three times the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives to a Candidate Committee for the House or less than twenty-times the annual compensation of the President for a Campaign for a Presidential Slate.

Section 3. Restrictions on Taxation and Use of Political Donations

No expenditures from a Political Party or a Candidate Campaign Committee may be paid as in-kind or monetary compensation to the Candidate, their spouse, parents, or direct descendants. Congress shall enact laws defining eligible expenditures for Political Parties. Donations received by Candidate Campaigns and Political Parties are not subject to taxation provided that the expenditures are for a lawful purpose to support or oppose candidates and Political Parties, and that they only employ Citizens. A further requirement to not be subject to taxation is that no fewer than fifty candidates that have qualified on ballots for elections for the State Legislature or the House of Representatives are Affiliated with the Political Party.

Excepting Political Parties and Candidate Campaigns defined under this Article, no expenditure of money, labor, or other resources to solicit support or opposition to candidates for Government Office, for Political

Parties, or for legislation may be applied to reduce the amount of income subject to taxation by the Government.

Vendors paid by Political Actors shall not be subject to an additional prohibition against using their own expenditures for reducing their taxable income. Vendors must show proof of payment from Political Actors and that charges for services were uniform and equally available without discrimination for all Political Actors to retain the ability to deduct these expenditures for reducing their taxable income.

If a Candidate fails to qualify for the ballot, then its Candidate Campaign privileges to receive donations free of taxation shall terminate on the Final Voting Date of that campaign period.

Section 4. Self-Financed Campaign Contribution Limits

A Candidate may contribute no more than three times the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives for their own campaign for the House of Representatives, and no more than twenty times the annual compensation of the President for their own campaign for the President. The Candidate for Vice-President shall be limited to no more than twenty times the annual compensation of the Vice President. Candidates are prohibited from using any of their own funds or their spouse's funds for expenditures on their own campaign that do not originate from their Campaign Committee.

Section 5. Political Contributions Restricted to After-Tax Funds

No funds may be contributed to a political campaign for Government Office unless income, estate, or inheritance taxes on those funds has been paid by the Donor. Any person found guilty of acting as a conduit for accepting funds and making Campaign Contributions on behalf of other persons shall serve no less than five-hundred days in prison and shall be barred from all future employment by the Government.

Section 6. Political Contributions Routed Through Elections Board

Monetary Donations to Political Parties and to Candidates shall be directed through the Elections Board for confirmation that these donations derive from Citizens and comply with any limitations on the amount of donations. Donation limitations apply over a forty-eight-month period.

The Elections Board shall develop procedures to ensure that donations are promptly deposited into the accounts of Political Parties and Candidates no later than seventy-two hours after receipt of donation complying with these procedures. Failure to comply will result in a one twentieth penalty, and daily, compounded interest payments of one-one thousandth on the unremitted deposits payable to the Campaign. The Elections Board shall publish a daily receivables report of the outstanding amounts of donations awaiting confirmation.

The Elections Board must notify the donor, and the intended recipient of a donation, the amount of and the reason for the rejection of that donation. If the donor requested anonymity, then their name shall not be disclosed to the intended recipient. Donors may submit appeals for review of any rejections to the Elections Board and the Courts. Persons making disqualified donations may be subject to criminal prosecution and fines enacted by Congress.

Section 7. Campaign Finance Reports

Beginning six-hundred twenty-nine days prior to the Final Voting Date, every one-hundred and eighty days the Elections Board shall issue reports of total donations for the entire duration of the campaign for every person who has opened a campaign account with the Elections Board and every Political Party.

Beginning eighty-nine days prior to the Final Voting Date, every seven days the Elections Board shall issue reports of total donations for the entire duration of the campaign for every candidate. No donations will be accepted by the Elections Board during the Ordinary Voting Period. Thereafter, reports shall resume seven days after the Final Voting Date, and additional reports shall be issued every thirty days.

Section 8. Contribution Limits for Non-Anonymous Donors

Donors who openly disclose their identity and contribution amounts may not be limited to an amount less than one-fourth of the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives for no more than one active candidate for the House of Representatives in each district and one active Presidential Slate for any election cycle. Excepting Candidates subject to Section 4 of this Article, the cumulative amount of all donations to every Candidate from a single donor over a forty-eight-month period may not exceed the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives.

Section 9. Restrictions and Reporting for Political Loans

Political Parties and Candidates may only accept loans from an individual Citizen who immediately discloses the entirety of the written loan agreement to the Elections Board that publishes the agreement. The outstanding balance of all loans owed to an individual Citizen by any Political Party or Candidate may not exceed the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives. If the loan is not repaid within twelve months following the Final Voting Date, then that Citizen may not make any contributions or loans to any Candidates or Political Parties for thirty-six months following the twelve-month anniversary of the Final Voting Date. A lender cannot offer loans to more than one Candidate and one Political Party over a forty-eight-month period.

Section 10. Contributions and Loans for One Candidate Per Office

Individual Citizens may not donate or loan money to more than one Candidate per office or one Political Party during a forty-eight-month period, unless the candidate who received a donation or loan withdraws from the ballot.

Section 11. Prohibition of Government Employee Contributions

Excepting Citizens drafted into military service, or other involuntary servitude for the Federal Government, those Citizens voluntarily employed by the Federal Government are prohibited from donating or loaning money or in-kind labor to Candidates for Federal Office. Citizens employed in the military reserves who are not Federal Government employees are exempted from this prohibition.

Section 12. Disposition of Contributions After Election

Any candidate for office that withdraws their name from the ballot must pay all outstanding debts and remit any remaining balance of all donations to the Elections Board. The Elections Board will return this remaining balance on a pro-rata basis to the donors. Returned donations are not taxable income.

Within sixty days after the Final Voting Date, any outstanding liabilities of a Campaign or Political Party must be repaid from the Campaign Account. Political Parties are not required to refund contributions to donors after the Final Voting Date. Candidates are required to extinguish the balance in their Campaign Accounts subject to the following conditions:

Within fifty days of the Final Voting Date, and after repayment of liabilities, a Candidate Campaign may transfer all or part of the remaining balances in its Campaign Account to the Political Party that sponsored the Candidate. Within sixty days, any remaining balances in

the Campaign Account must be returned on a pro-rata basis to those donors making contributions during the prior forty-eight months of the Final Voting Date. No taxes shall be levied upon transfers of funds from a Campaign Account.

Section 13. Opening Campaign Account with Elections Board

Only candidates that have applied to qualify as a candidate, or who have already qualified as a candidate for office, may open a campaign account with the Elections Board to accept donations.

Section 14. Restrictions for Anonymous Campaign Contributions

Donors who elect to make their identity and the amount of their donations a secret shall be subject to any donor limitations enacted into law. The maximum donation shall be no less than one-twentieth of the annual compensation of a Member of the House. Excepting Candidates subject to Section 4 of this Article, the cumulative amount of all donations to every Candidate from a single donor over a forty-eight-month period may not exceed one-fourth of the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives. Any person who discloses or publishes confidential information about a donor's contributions shall be imprisoned for no fewer than five hundred days, be permanently barred from employment or elective office in the Government and pay damages to any donor in the amount of the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representative.

Section 15. Financial Disclosure Requirements for Candidates

No later than ninety days prior to the Final Voting Date, any Candidate for Federal Office and their spouse must disclose the following amounts for the previous ten years of income taxes, but only the current year for assets and liabilities:

The amount of taxes owed and paid to the States and their political subdivisions, Territories, Federal Districts, and Federal Government, and any disputes and the amount of taxes in arrears.

The Gross Income and Taxable Income reported on Personal Federal Tax Returns, and for any companies in which the candidate owns more than a one-tenth interest or receives more than one-tenth of the income.

All monetary and in-kind gifts and inheritance in excess of one-tenth of the compensation for a House Member in any twelve-month period.

The names of any source of income that accounted for more than one-fifth of their Gross Income during any calendar year.

A Personal Financial Statement that lists all assets and liabilities as cumulative totals, and an itemized enumeration whenever a single holding exceeds the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives.

After vacating the office of President and Vice-President, the former office holders must continue to submit these financial reports annually until ten years have passed.

Section 16. Dispute Resolution Regarding Audits of Statements

Any candidate elected to office shall provide all necessary financial records to facilitate an audit to authenticate these disclosures by the Elections Board. The Office Holder shall be allowed to contest any discrepancies uncovered by the audit. The Elections Board shall publicly disclose any findings of discrepancies along with any rebuttal provided by the Office Holder no later than two years after the Final Voting Date of the Office Holder. If the Elections Board fails to deliver its findings, then all records shall be turned over to a Special Prosecutor

if the Senate votes to appoint one. The tax collection authorities of the States, Federal Districts, Territories, and the United States shall promptly provide all records requested by Candidates to fulfill the requirements of this Section.

Section 17. Primary Elections

Political Parties may contract with the States, their political subdivisions, Federal Districts, and Territories to operate primary elections and use the vote tabulations to assist in their selection of their nominee for a Federal ballot. The by-laws of the Political Party shall determine which voters are eligible to vote for their candidates in the primary election, which candidates may be sponsored by the Political Party on the primary ballot, and which candidate is chosen for the Federal ballot. States are not obligated to host primary elections. However, States that host primary elections may not discriminate in their treatment of Parties that have qualified for the Federal Ballot, and they may not prescribe any rules for the number or qualifications of Candidates appearing on a Party's Primary Ballot.

Section 18. Disclosure of Campaign Advertisements

A Political Party or a Candidate Campaign Committee(s) complying with Article 4, Section 3 to receive preferential non-taxation of donations must submit to the Elections Board and to the opposing Campaign Committees any new broadcast of information to persons outside the Campaign Committee at least forty-eight hours prior to its disclosure to the persons not employed by the Campaign Committee. The Campaign Committee, the Opposing Campaign Committee(s), the Elections Board, or any other party violating this disclosure limitation shall be subject to fines no less than the annual compensation of the Member of the House. Any Campaign Committee or Political Party violating this disclosure limitation shall be subject to taxation of all their donations received thirty days prior to the disclosure and prior to sixty days after the Date of Election.

ARTICLE 5. THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT

Section 1. Oath of Office for Head of State

The President becomes the Head of State after taking the following Oath or Affirmation before entering on the Execution of the Office: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2. Authority and Restrictions Upon the Use of Military Force

The President shall be Commander in Chief of All Armed Forces for making war outside the boundaries of the United States, and its territories, embassies, offices, or military bases. Absent the consent of Congress, the President may initiate the use of force outside the boundaries of the United States for a maximum of thirty days during any consecutive three hundred sixty five-day period.

Except in defense from an attack initiated by the enemy forces, at the end of thirty days, the President must discontinue hostile engagements, absent the majority consent of the House through a War Powers Resolution. Any War Powers Resolution by the House expires after twelve months, unless terminated by a majority vote of the House prior to expiration. A War Powers Resolution may prescribe the extent of lethal and non-lethal attacks and the sabotage of property and information systems of an enemy, and the territory over which such activities may occur. The use of force under a treaty obligation shall not abrogate the requirements of this Section.

With majority consent of the House and the Senate, the President may command armed forces to combat domestic violence and rebellion

within the States, subject to a Domestic Force Resolution that expires after ninety days. The President may command armed forces of the States and the Federal Government to defend Military Bases, the Federal District, Federal Territories, Federal Property, and territory within five miles of the land Borders without a Domestic Force Resolution.

If a suit is filed by Members of the House and six Permanent Members of the Supreme Court rule that the President violated the restrictions of this Section or the terms of a War Powers Resolution or a Domestic Force Resolution, then the President may be removed from office by a six-elevenths vote of the House of Representatives.

Section 3. Use of Force, Appointment and Executive Authority

The other Powers of the President are limited to the following enumerated in this Section:

Faithfully executing all laws of the Federal Government that subject any person to fines, detainment, imprisonment, or expulsion from the United States, and command all personnel who enforce these laws.

Guard the borders and regulate the entry of persons, vehicles and commerce into the United States by land, sea, air, or outer space.

Protect the generation, transmission and distribution of power and communications through the electromagnetic spectrum from disruption by natural events and deliberate attacks.

Maintain the safety of air and sea traffic.

Collect taxes and disburse funds in accordance with an Appropriations or Taxation Bill enacted by law.

Commission all the Officers of the United States Armed Forces, whom the Senate can remove by majority vote no later than ninety days after their appointment. Persons removed by majority vote of the Senate may not be re-appointed during the lesser of the remaining term of the President or two years.

Make Treaties, if three-fifths of the Senate concur.

Appoint Ambassadors whom the Senate can remove with seven-thirteenths vote within one-hundred twenty days of appointment, and who may not be re-appointed during the remaining term of the President, provided that the Senate did not approve their nomination by majority vote.

Appoint Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of inferior courts, and Board Members whom the Senate can remove by majority vote no later than ninety days after their appointment. Persons removed by majority vote of the Senate may not be re-appointed during the lesser of the remaining term of the President or two years.

The President may not appoint himself or herself to an office.

Receive or expel Ambassadors and other public Ministers of foreign entities.

Grant Reprieves and Pardons for enumerated Offenses against the United States committed prior to the date of the reprieve or pardon. The President may not grant reprieves or pardons for persons convicted of failure to pay taxes, illegal entry into the country, or Electoral Fraud. The President may not grant reprieves or pardons for himself, his spouse, siblings, or those in his line of descent, or in the Line of Succession, or in cases of Impeachment. Unless annulled by a three-fifths vote of the Senate prior to taking effect, any Reprieve or Pardon

takes effect ten days after it is reported to the Senate and to the Speaker.

Within ten days of passage, The President may veto any Bill that is not solely related to Appropriations and Revenue. This veto can be overridden by a three-fifths vote of Congress no later than thirty days after the veto.

Section 4. Division of Powers Between Prime Minister and President

The Powers of the President and the Prime Minister are exclusive to each office. These powers may not be shared or delegated. The President, the Prime Minister, a Minimum of fifty Members of the House of Representatives or five Members of the Senate shall have standing in any disputes arising from the exercise of these powers. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. Members of the House and Senate may not serve in Departments under the President. Persons serving under the President may not be Members of the House or Senate.

Section 5. Vice President

If the President dies, is convicted of impeachment, or resigns his office, then the Vice-President shall assume the Office of the President. In cases of temporary incapacity, the President may delegate authority of the Presidency to the Vice-President for a period not to exceed ten days in any ninety-day period.

Section 6. Term Limits for President

No person may serve more than eight years as President during their lifetime. No person who has been twice elected to the office of President may appear as a candidate on a Slate nor hold office in the Executive Branch of the United States.

Section 7. Minimum Length of Service for Cabinet Appointments

Excepting the Vice-President, The President shall be free to terminate the employment of any Person in the Line of Succession after they have completed three hundred sixty-five days of service.

Section 8. At-Will Staff

The President shall be free to hire at-will staff not subject to any civil service or collective bargaining protections, or requirements for approval by the Senate. The President shall determine or delegate the responsibility for assignment of positions to at-will staff and the chain of command in every Department in relation to employees or those who are not at-will staff.

Excepting the President or the Secretary of War, only active, commissioned officers in the military chain of command may issue orders to members of the armed forces. Only the President or the Secretary of War may issue orders for the armed forces of the United States to serve under a non-commissioned authority pursuant to treaty obligations or other arrangements authorized by law.

No more than nineteen-twentieths of the total appropriation for staff compensation during a fiscal year may be allocated to employees who are not at-will staff of the Executive Branch under the President. The compensation of any at-will staff member and Cabinet Secretary shall not exceed the compensation of the Vice-President.

At-will staff shall be Citizens of the United States, attained twenty-one years, and not covered by Civil Service protections. The employment and compensation of at-will staff shall terminate immediately after the inauguration of a new President following an election, unless they are re-appointed to their positions. The President is not required to spend the entire appropriation allocated for at-will staff.

Persons who served as at-will staff may not be employed as employees covered by Civil Service protections during the term of the President who hired them.

Section 9. Circle of Executive Privilege

The President shall designate twenty staff employed at any time who shall be identified as privileged staff, and no more than thirty during a four-year term in office and no more than fifty if elected for a second consecutive term. Communications between the President and privileged staff are confidential. The President and staff may not be compelled to divulge the content of their communications to any Government official or representative, absent a three-fifths vote of the Senate or the House of Representatives for each instance of a request to inquire about a specific matter. These communications shall receive the same protections for no less than thirty years after the President has vacated the office.

Section 10. Expiration of Executive Orders

All of the President's Executive Orders expire upon vacating the office. Executive Orders are administrative commands to personnel in Departments subject to the President's Authority, and they do not have the force of law upon persons not employed by these Departments. Any Executive Order in conflict with the law may be challenged by five Senators or fifty Members of the House for hearing by the Supreme Court.

Section 11. Authority Over Foreign Relations

Excepting matters of international trade, tariffs, and sanctions against foreign governments and organizations supported by foreign governments, only Treaties approved by a three-fifths vote of the Senate can bind the President's conduct of foreign affairs. Agreements

made by a President with a foreign power or laws enacted by Congress pertaining to recognition of and relationships with foreign governments or organizations do not bind future Presidents, unless pursuant to the provisions of a Treaty ratified by the Senate.

Section 12. Executive Immunity

During their tenure in office, the President and Vice-President are immune from prosecution by the Government authorities. Cabinet Secretaries in the Line of Succession are also immune unless the President revokes their immunity. Only a Special Prosecutor commissioned by the Senate may conduct a criminal or civil investigation.

Section 13. Limitations on Veto

The President may not veto Appropriations for Departments.

If the total of all Appropriations enacted by the House exceed the Revenue collected during the most recent twelve-month fiscal period by more than one-twentieth, then the President may veto bills for the authorization of spending on the Ministries under the Prime Minister, except for the compensation paid to the Members of the House, Justices of the Supreme Court, and the staff and Members of Boards.

If the percentage decrease in the total of Appropriations Authorizing Spending on Departments is greater than the percentage decrease of Appropriations of Departments and Boards Not Under the Control of the Prime Minister compared to the prior fiscal year, then the President may veto bills for the authorization of spending on the Ministries under the Prime Minister, except for the compensation paid to the Members of the House, Justices of the Supreme Court, and the staff and Members of Boards. A seven-thirteenths vote of the House and Senate can override this veto.

Section 14. Impound Accounts

The President may refuse to spend an appropriation of funds by the House of Representatives if the purpose of said expenditure is outside the powers enumerated in this Constitution. The Prime Minister shall have standing to petition the Supreme Court to adjudicate this dispute.

Section 15. Financial Trustee

At the commencement of the term of office for the President, Vice-President, and those in the Line of Succession, their financial affairs shall be managed in a blind trust by a Trustee selected by the Office Holder. If within ten days after the commencement of the term of office, this Trustee is rejected by a four-sevenths vote of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House shall appoint a Trustee, other than those initially rejected by the Senate.

Section 16. Pension

Except in cases of conviction by the House, the President shall receive a life pension with an annual benefit equal to the current annual compensation of a Member of the House multiplied by years of service as President.

Section 17. Line of Succession Before and After Inauguration

The Line of Succession to the Presidency shall be the Vice President, Secretaries named on the Presidential Slate in the order specified by the Candidate for President prior to inauguration. After inauguration, the President may alter the Line of Succession at will provided that it is transmitted to the Speaker of the House. This is followed by the Prime Minister, and Ministers in the order specified by the Prime Minister, that is transmitted to the Speaker of the House. All persons in the Line of Succession must satisfy the requirements of Article 3, Section 2.

Section 18. Extraordinary Removal of the President

The Vice-President and three Cabinet Secretaries in the Line of Succession may transmit a written declaration to the Speaker that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office. By a two-thirds vote of the House, the President's term in office is suspended, and the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Within sixty days by a majority vote, the House may terminate the suspension of the President, and the President shall assume the powers and duties of the Office. Otherwise, the Vice-President shall become the President, and serve the remainder of the term.

Section 19. Custody and Classification of Records

The President may designate a sphere of private communication and recording of events outside the scope of this Section if they are not used for the official duties of the Presidency. All other communications, records, and documents produced by the President and the Departments are the property of the Federal Government. These unclassified communications, records, and documents shall be archived with The Research and Records Board throughout the term of the President.

The President shall manage the procedures for classification, storage, and handling of secret documents in accordance with law, but only a four-sevenths vote of Congress may compel the President to divulge secrets to Members of the House, Senate, Judiciary, or Boards.

ARTICLE 6. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PRIME MINISTER

Section 1. Powers of Legislation, Taxation, Spending and Speaker

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the House of Representatives. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, nor any

Federal debts forgiven (excepting a bankruptcy Court judgement), but in consequence of Appropriations made by Law.

A regular Statement and Account of the Revenues, Expenditures, Assets and Liabilities of all Federal Accounts shall be published for each fiscal year using the same generally accepted accounting principles that the Government requires from commercial persons that pay taxes.

No revenues shall be collected from Citizens by the Government but in consequence of a statute authorizing a tax, fine, license, fee for goods and services voluntarily procured from the Government. Except as provided by this Constitution, Revenue Collections of the Federal Government may not be segregated apart from the General Fund to support any Government expenditures not authorized by an Appropriation every fiscal year. Congress may not enact any law to delegate the discretion to execute the postponement, forgiveness, or the alteration of the maturity, or the amounts of principal and interest for loans receivable to the Federal Government.

The first and second vote taken at the start of a new session of the House of Representatives is the selection of its Speaker and Vice-Speaker. The Speaker from the Previous House of Representatives shall preside over this selection until their replacement is chosen. The term of the Speaker shall be the duration of the term of the House of Representatives until the subsequent seating of Members for the next term, unless two-thirds of Members vote to terminate the Speaker's term at an earlier date.

The Speaker and Vice-Speaker shall be a US Citizen, who has attained fifty years, and who has not ever held an elected office in any Government, excepting as Speaker or Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives after adoption of this Constitution.

The Speaker shall delegate authority to the Vice-Speaker when absent. If the Speaker vacates the office during their term, then the Vice-Speaker shall become the Speaker for the remainder of the term. During the term of the House of Representatives, another vote shall be taken to replace any vacancy for the Speaker or Vice-Speaker.

The compensation of each Member is paid monthly, on a pro-rata basis of their hours of attendance compared to the hours the Subcommittees and the Committee of the Whole are in session according to the House Calendar. The Speaker shall have plenary authority to determine the absences of Members and calculate their adjusted compensation.

Section 2. Calendar and Conduct of Business of the House

The Majority of the House of Representatives shall provide the calendar of its Proceedings of the Committee of the Whole and Subcommittees to the Speaker who shall provide no less than twenty-four hours advance notice to all Members. If no calendar is provided, then the Speaker shall provide the calendar. No official business may be conducted outside the calendar without two-thirds consent of all House Members. The Speaker and Vice-Speaker shall forfeit compensation on a pro-rata basis if neither of them Preside over any Proceedings of the House listed on the calendar.

The House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish a Member for disorderly Behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Speaker shall be the arbiter of the Rules of the Proceedings of the House and can be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote of the House.

Section 3. Quorum and Attendance

The Majority shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as the House may provide.

As determined by the Speaker, Members of the House shall not receive compensation for days they are absent from the proceedings on the Calendar of the House. Excepting the Prime Minister and no more than eight Ministers, a separate three-fifths vote by the House is required to grant a single Member an exception to this requirement for no more than thirty days.

Section 4. Selection and Powers of the Prime Minister

The third vote taken at the start of a new session of the House shall be to select The Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is elected by a majority vote.

The Executive Power over all Ministries not under the Authority of the President or the Boards established by this Constitution and subsequent legislation shall be vested in a Prime Minister of the United States. The extent of the Executive Power of the Prime Minister shall be defined by laws enacted by Congress and shall not encroach upon the Executive Powers of the President. The Prime Minister, Ministers, and employees of the Ministries may only enforce laws by arrest and use of force on the Property of the Federal Government.

The Prime Minister shall be a Member of the House. Each Member of the House may nominate one candidate. The two candidates receiving the most nominations by Members of the House submitted to the Speaker shall stand for election by the Members of the House. The Speaker shall announce the nominee receiving the most votes as the Prime Minister. The term of the Prime Minister ends after Members

are seated subsequent to the next election for the House of Representatives, or if seven-thirteenths of the Members pass a resolution of no confidence.

The Prime Minister shall govern the Ministries authorized by law. The Prime Minister shall appoint Members of the House to be Ministers with executive authority over each Ministry with the concurrence of a majority vote of the House. During their term, Ministers may only be removed by a seven-thirteenths vote of the House.

Any Ministry administered by the Prime Minister must petition the President regarding any enforcement of laws related to the operations of that agency.

The Prime Minister has the authority to summon an individual Secretary in the President's Cabinet or an individual employee of the President's Executive Branch for testimony before the Committees of the House of Representatives for no more than four hours every thirty days without the consent of the President.

With the consent of seven-thirteenths of Members of the House, the Prime Minister may summon other persons not employed by the Government before the Committees of the House of Representatives without their consent for no more than eight hours over no more than two days every twelve months. This testimony may be under oath. The penalty for non-cooperation may be either a fine not to exceed one-fifth of the annual compensation of a Member of the House, or not to exceed ten-days in prison.

The Prime Minister must answer questions from Members of the House for no less than one hour every fourteen days. Each Minister has the same obligation. The names of all Members will be drawn at random by the Speaker to determine the order of appearance over a twelve-

month period to submit questions. Members may assign their position to speak to another Member. Failure of the Prime Minister to appear and answer questions for the allotted time results in the loss of fourteen days of compensation for each occurrence, unless three-fifths of the Members grant a waiver.

Section 5. Limitations and Authority for Debt Financing

The amount of borrowing on the Credit of the United States over a fiscal year can only be authorized by an Appropriations Bill. Any authorization for amounts not borrowed expires at the end of the fiscal year. All obligations issued by the Treasury must be for a fixed sum of money not to exceed the authorization in the Appropriations Bill. Apart from an Appropriations Bill, an authorization to issue additional borrowing on the Credit of the United States requires a three-fifths vote of Congress that expires at the end of the fiscal year.

The Treasurer shall have the discretion to borrow less than the maximum amount appropriated by the Congress if Revenue Collections support the amounts of expenditures authorized by the Appropriations Bill.

The obligation to repay the debt held outside the Federal Government and the Federal Reserve Bank per the covenants of the debt instrument, shall not be superseded by any other Appropriation. Expenditures guaranteed under this Constitution shall be fulfilled after debt obligations. Thereafter, the President shall have the discretion to prioritize the funding of Expenditures whenever Revenue Collections and the Authorization to Borrow do not support the amounts of expenditures authorized by the Appropriations Bill.

Any debt obligations issued to the public in violation of the restrictions imposed by this Article shall be subordinate to all other debt obligations, and holders of these illegally issued debt obligations may

not receive payment before all other holders of legally-issued debt obligations.

Section 6. No Binding Obligations for Future Appropriations

No enactment of law or a court decision can obligate a future appropriation by a Legislature.

Excepting provisions of this Constitution that require an Appropriation, no promises of expenditures outside an Appropriations Bill for a single fiscal year are binding and enforceable. The Government may not evade this prohibition by transferring funds to a separate entity that disburses funds in future fiscal years according to a law or contractual obligation to the Government that circumvents the Appropriation authority of Congress in a future fiscal year.

Section 7. Continuing Appropriations for Departments

The Bill for Appropriations of Departments and Boards Not Under the Control of the Prime Minister and the Bill for Raising Revenue last enacted shall not contain expiration provisions. These Bills remain in force until replaced by another Bill for Appropriations or a Bill for Raising Revenue. Bills for Appropriations of Ministries expire at the end of every twelve-month fiscal year. No new Bills for Appropriations of Ministries may be passed in a fiscal year prior to passage of The Bill for Appropriations of Departments and Boards Not Under the Control of the Prime Minister. Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid programs are under the control of the Prime Minister.

Section 8. Department Funding Priority, Supplemental Restrictions

Bills for Appropriations and Raising Revenue cannot contain resolutions or matters of criminal or civil law. The first Bill for Appropriations and raising revenue in a fiscal year for all programs under the control of the Prime Minister may be passed by majority vote and submitted to the

President for review. Any supplemental Bills within a fiscal year passed after this first Bill require a three-fifths majority. A Bill for Appropriations of Departments and Boards not under the Control of the Prime Minister must be passed prior to any vote taken for any Bill for Appropriations and raising revenue for that fiscal year.

Section 9. Super-Majority Thresholds for Deficit Spending

The voting majority thresholds for the House to pass a Bill for Appropriations of Ministries under the Control of the Prime Minister is based upon the excess of the combined Appropriations of Departments, Boards, and Ministries compared to the Revenue collected by the Treasury during the most recently reported, previous twelve-month fiscal period: a majority for an excess less than five percent; seven-thirteenths for an excess less than fifteen percent; three-fifths for an excess less than twenty percent; two-thirds for an excess greater than twenty percent.

Section 10. The Congressional Record and Compensation Restrictions

The House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings and publish the same in writing, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered into the Journal.

Excepting such parts, in the judgment of the Speaker or three-fifths vote of the House, requiring secrecy, The Committee of the Whole and the Subcommittees must broadcast the audio and visual record of their proceedings and the Board of Records shall archive them and make them available for retrieval by Citizens.

Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace,

be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of the House of Representatives, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

Representatives are employees of the Federal Government, and they shall not receive compensation for services derived from their labor outside the House of Representatives.

No Representatives shall, during the Time for which they were elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the compensation shall have been increased during such time.

Section 11. Compensation Calculations of Elected Officials

The compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives shall form the basis for computing the compensation of the following: President is set at twenty times; the Vice-President and Prime Minister is set at ten times; the Chief Justice is set at four times; the Speaker of the House and Justices of the Supreme Court is set at three times; the Vice-Speaker and Judges of the Inferior Courts is set at two times. Forfeiture of the compensation of individual House Members for noncompliance with this Constitution shall not affect the compensation of other office holders, excepting the Prime Minister. Except during the first term of the House of Representatives elected under this Constitution, the annual compensation of the Members may not increase by more than one-fortieth of the preceding fiscal year.

Excepting the Prime Minister and a maximum of eight Ministers, each member of the House of Representatives shall receive the same compensation. Ministers may not receive more than five times the annual compensation of the Members of the House.

The total Appropriations for operations of the House, use of facilities, and compensation of Members and staff shall be calculated and enacted in the Bill for Appropriations. The portion reserved for equipment, utilities, and compensation of Members and staff shall be apportioned equally for each Member. Subsequently, each Member may enter arrangements to utilize their apportionment to cooperate with other Members to share staff, equipment, and utilities.

Use of building facilities shall be allocated by lottery if one-third of Members petition the Speaker, who shall then draw lots.

Excepting Citizenship, criminal and civil convictions, the staff hired by Members shall not be subject to any labor laws governing hiring, hours, compensation, insurance, and collective bargaining. The staff hired by Members are at-will employees. The House may adopt procedures for receiving complaints by staff against a Representative and administer sanctions according to its rules but may only deny a Representative of its vote in the Committee of the Whole upon expulsion.

The Prime Minister and Ministers may not discriminate in their delivery of information, and allocation of staff and resources in their Ministries for Members of the House and Senate. The ruling of the Speaker shall be final in a dispute in these matters, and the responsible Minister shall forfeit thirty days compensation for each violation.

ARTICLE 7. THE SENATE

Section 1. Mission of the Senate

The interests of the Citizens of each State as expressed by their Legislature are represented in the Senate. The Senate is a body independent of the Federal Government that can restrain the Executive and Legislative powers of the Federal Government.

The Majority shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as the Senate may provide. Two-thirds of Senators may vote to expel a Member.

Section 2. Selection of Senators

One Senator shall be chosen no sooner than seven days before the Inauguration Date of the President by a majority vote of the State Legislature for a four-year term that begins on the date of Inauguration of the President.

Section 3. Eligibility Requirements

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not be a Citizen of that State employing them for the office of Senator. No Person shall be chosen as Senator who was not elected by the Eligible Voters of that State to be a Member of the Legislature of that State at the time they were chosen as Senator to serve their first term in the Senate. Once a Senator vacates their Office, they may only be chosen for another term if they are a Member of the Legislature at the time they are chosen.

Section 4. State Loyalty and Fixed Compensation

Senators are employees of their State Government, and their sole compensation for employment shall derive from their State Government.

The compensation of a Senator by their State shall be fixed during their four-year term of office. No person may serve more than twenty years in the Senate during their lifetime. The State Legislature shall fill any vacancies arising during the four-year term in accordance with Section 2.

Section 5. Federal And State Funding of Senate Operations

The Federal Government shall provide offices, utilities, police protection, and meeting space for the Senators, Special Prosecutors and Staff to conduct business in the Federal Districts like the Members of the House. Compensation of the Senate staff and Special Prosecutors are the responsibility of the States.

Section 6. Administrative Law Oversight

By a majority vote the Senate can vacate the decisions of administrative law courts and administrative law judges not employed by the Judicial Branch.

Section 7. Privilege from Arrest and Free Speech

Senators shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of the Senate, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

Section 8. Legislative Veto

No Bills may originate in the Senate.

Excepting Bills solely for Appropriations and Raising Revenue, no Bills that are passed by the House of Representatives with less than two-thirds majority, and signed by the President, will be enacted sooner than ninety days from the date of passage, unless a majority of the Senate votes to reject prior to enactment. Bills passed by two-thirds majority of the House shall be enacted without the consent of the Senate.

ARTICLE 7. IMPEACHMENT, CONVICTION, REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Section 1. Trial For Impeachment and Conviction in the House

The House shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments of The President, Vice-President, Cabinet Members, Officers of the Executive Branch under authority of the President, and Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Inferior Courts. The Speaker shall Preside over the Trial. No person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present. The Trial shall not exceed two-hundred hours over thirty days.

Any person convicted by the House is ineligible to hold any elected or appointed public office, receive compensation or, in the case of the President or Justices of the Supreme Court, their pension, or be employed by the Government. If convicted prior to the conclusion of their term of office, then they shall be removed from office. After conviction, they may be subject to Civil or Criminal Prosecution in Federal or State Courts.

Section 2. Senate Appointment of Special Prosecutor

By a vote of seven-thirteenths majority, the Senate may pass a Resolution to appoint a Special Prosecutor with the power to subpoena witnesses, conduct investigations and try cases in the Federal and State Courts identical to rules applied by the Department of Justice for all other citizens under Federal Law and by the laws of the States, with jurisdiction over any violations committed by Cabinet Secretaries and Employees of the Executive Branch under the President. This Resolution is limited to a single defendant. A Special Prosecutor's authority is limited to bringing charges for acts committed during the period of service in that Office under investigation. This investigation

shall not commence any later than twelve months after their departure from Office.

A Special Prosecutor and staff will be employed by the Senate in accordance with a Senate Resolution defining the scope and cost of the investigation. The expenses of the Special Prosecutor are the responsibility of those States whose Senators supported the Resolution.

The term of the Special Prosecutor commences immediately upon the vote of the Senate. The initial term of the Special Prosecutor shall not exceed five-hundred days, and any extension no greater than two-hundred days of this initial term requires a three-fifths majority vote of the Senate prior to the end of the initial term. Otherwise, three-hundred days must pass before another Investigation and Prosecution of the same Office Holder may commence.

Section 3. Impeachment for Obstruction of Oversight by President

At the discretion of the Prime Minister, if the President refuses to cooperate with the House of Representatives in its exercise of oversight of the Departments under the control of the President, then the Prime Minister may authorize Articles of Impeachment with consent of seven-thirteenths vote of the House of Representatives and a majority vote of the Senate. Then by majority vote, the Senate may appoint a Special Prosecutor and conduct the trial under the rules of Section 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE 9. THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Vesting of Judicial Power and Judicial Review

The Judiciary derives its authority from and is constrained by the text of this Constitution. The Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judiciary has

the duty to ensure that the laws enacted by Government do not transgress this Constitution in part or in whole.

Section 2. 9 Permanent and 2 Provisional Seats on Supreme Court

The number of Permanent Seats on the Supreme Court that may try a case is fixed at nine. The Permanent Seats are filled by one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. There shall be two Provisional Seats from which the most senior Provisional Justice shall become a Permanent Member of the Supreme Court whenever a Permanent Seat is vacated.

The Senior Provisional Justice may also serve as a Temporary Member of the Supreme Court whenever a Justice is unable to serve due to a recusal or illness. Temporary Service shall not count toward the maximum term of service as a Permanent Member.

Upon death, or if a Permanent Justice is absent for more than thirty days when the Court is in Session within a twelve-month period, then that Justice has vacated their seat, and the Senior Provisional Justice shall become a Permanent Member.

Section 3. Term Limits, Minimum Age, Recusal

A Justice of the Supreme Court and judges of the inferior courts shall be nominated by the President. No Justice or Judge may serve more than eighteen years during their lifetime as a Permanent Member, excepting those most senior nine Permanent Members who served prior to the ratification of this Constitution. Upon attaining eighty-five years, a Justice or Judge is retired from service. Excepting the Justices serving prior to ratification, a Justice must be a Citizen of the United States who has attained the age of fifty years upon assuming the position of Justice. A Judge of the inferior courts must have attained an age of thirty-five years.

Six Permanent Justices may compel the recusal of only one other Justice from hearing a case before the Supreme Court. Two-thirds of the Judges on an Inferior Court may compel the recusal of another Judge from hearing a case before their Court.

Section 4. Term Limits According to Senate Vote Majority

The President nominates a Justice for a seat on the Provisional Court. If the Senate does not reject the nomination by a majority vote within ninety days, then the nominee may serve a maximum term of eight years. If the nominee is rejected by a majority vote of the Senate, then the nominee may not be nominated for another Seat until four years after the vote. If the President refuses to nominate a Justice within ninety days of the vacating of a Provisional Seat, then the Senate may nominate and appoint a Justice to a seat on the Provisional Court for a term of two years.

If the nominee is approved by a five-ninths majority, then the nominee may serve a maximum term of thirteen years. If a nominee is approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, then the nominee is appointed for a maximum eighteen-year term during the lifetime of the Justice. A Justice is not eligible for nomination to the Supreme Court after they resign their seat on the Supreme Court. The President may not nominate a Justice currently serving on the Permanent Court to the Provisional Court.

Judges and Justices may not earn any compensation for services outside of the Government. Upon retirement from the Supreme Court, a Permanent Member of the Supreme Court shall be randomly assigned to a Seat on an Inferior Court with decreased compensation, with priority given to open seats.

Section 5. Setting Staggered Terms, Chief Justice Selection

On the first thirtieth of June, following adoption of this Constitution, the names of the nine most senior members of the Supreme Court shall be assigned their remaining term on the Permanent Court based upon a lottery. The Speaker of the House shall draw these names at random, and they shall be assigned in the order drawn from one to nine years as their remaining term on the Court. Any remaining Justices beyond these nine shall immediately vacate their seats on the Supreme Court.

When the Chief Justice vacates their position, then the most senior Associate Justice shall become the interim Chief Justice. The President may nominate a Chief Justice from the nine Permanent Members of the Court, whom the Senate approves with a majority vote.

Section 6. Term Limits for Inferior Court Judges

No federal judicial office of an inferior Court may be held for more than eighteen years by any person during their lifetime.

Section 7. Scope of Judicial Authority

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made under their Authority; to all Cases affected. Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to controversies between two or more States.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have

original Jurisdiction. In all other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to law and Fact, and it shall have the power to review and repeal laws that conflict with this Constitution.

Section 8. Right to Trial by Jury, Treason,

The Trial of all Federal Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury, and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to a Foreign Government, giving it Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture, except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Section 9. Abuse of Prosecutorial and Enforcement Discretion

If a two-thirds majority of the Supreme Court finds that the President has engaged in inconsistent, prejudicial, non-enforcement of statutes thirty days after a notice of complaint has been filed with the Court by five Senators or fifty Members, then the President shall forfeit one year of compensation for the first offense, and surrender the power to appoint judges of the inferior courts and Justices of the Supreme Court to the Prime Minister for the remainder of their term for a second offense.

Section 10. Limitations on Court Injunctions

Only the Supreme Court may issue an injunction against the Government. Any inferior court's finding recommending an injunction shall be referred to the Chief Justice who may assign the case to the Appellate Court, or to the Supreme Court for further review.

Section 11. Justices and Judges Recommendations for Amendments

On November thirty of each year, the Chief Justice shall deliver a report to the Speaker of the House that contains recommendations for Amendments to this Constitution. This report shall contain text for amendments and arguments for Congress to propose Amendments for consideration by the State Legislatures to remedy ambiguities or omissions in this Constitution.

ARTICLE 10. REGULATORY AGENCIES

Section 1. Congressional Oversight of Regulatory Agencies

The Departments and Ministries may delegate rule-making advisory authority to agencies to promulgate regulations that implement laws enacted by the Congress. Congress has oversight over these agencies' interpretation of laws enacted by Congress. Any regulations proposed by these agencies shall first be submitted to the House for approval. The regulations only take effect if they are approved by a majority vote of the House within one-hundred eighty days of their submission to the House.

Section 2. Provenance of Regulations

Every regulation promulgated must cite the statute or statutes enacted into the law as the basis for its authority. Other regulations cannot form the sole basis for this authority. Absent this citation, the regulation has no effect. Upon the repeal of the statute or a finding by

a court that the statute is invalid, then all regulations that cite that statute shall be null and void.

Section 3. Administrative Law Courts

Congress may authorize Regulatory Agencies to establish Administrative Law Courts to adjudicate civil disputes. For any civil dispute of an amount exceeding one half of the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives, the defendant has the right to a trial in the Federal Court.

ARTICLE 11. THE CENSUS BOARD

Section 1. Responsibilities and Non-Partisan Mandate

The Census Board shall establish offices and hire staff to maintain an accurate and current registry of births, deaths and a record of every person residing and traveling within the United States and its Federal Districts and Territories. It shall record the Citizenship, age, sex, and residence address of persons and transmit information to the Elections Board to assist with its compilation of a list of Eligible Voters. Employees of the Census Board shall be terminated if they engage in partisan activities supporting or opposing Political Parties or Candidates for any Government Office. Citizens have the right to petition the Federal Courts for the termination of any Employee engaged in partisan activities who were not terminated by the Board.

Section 2. Minimum Appropriation Guarantee

The minimum appropriation for the Census Board equals one-five hundredth of the previous fiscal year expenditures by the Federal Government.

Section 3. Sharing Data with States, Audit Trails, False Records

Every State may establish its own records of births and deaths, but the Census Board shall transfer records it maintains of residents within a State to the State, and the State shall report any discrepancies in its own records to the Census Board.

The Census Board shall establish procedures to ensure that records of Citizens are corroborated through contact by Census Board Staff, and that false records are corrected. Audit trails and safeguards shall be established to support allegations of misconduct and corruption against individual Census Board Staff who falsify records.

Section 4. Duties of Citizens to Report to Census Board

All Persons residing within the United States and its Districts and Territories have the responsibility to notify the Census Board of any changes in residence, contact information, and births and deaths in their households.

When a Citizen has attained eighteen years, and they failed to submit a return for an accounting of individual income taxes, whether any taxes are owed, the Census Board shall classify the Citizen in an unknown residency status, and report this to the Elections Board.

Section 5. Annual Census Report, Content and Disclosure of Records

On the first Monday of March each year, the Census Board shall prepare and distribute a report to the President and the Prime Minister of the total number of the following categories as of the previous thirty-first day of December: Citizens, Permanent Residents, foreign visitors, Refugees, and persons of unknown status. It will also report for the previous calendar year the total number of births, deaths of all persons and the entries and exits by foreign visitors. These records

shall form the basis of all Per-Capita State Expenditures. The report shall also provide this information by House District and by State.

A person's minimum standard record shall contain date of birth, place of birth, citizenship, sex at birth, aliases, current name, names of parents and their citizenship, residency status, current address, and when deceased, date of death. The record shall also contain documents like birth certificate, name-change documents, death certificate, passport, identification records like fingerprints and other unique physical markers, and photographs. Precautions shall be taken to restrict access to records solely to government officials on a need-to-know basis, and to disperse the storage and accessibility of records to minimize the loss of confidential information resulting from breaches of security.

Section 6. Confidentiality Protections

A Citizen's record is confidential information that can only be released in accordance with law for purposes of law enforcement and voter registration to government authorities. Unless a court grants an exception, the Citizen will be notified within three days whenever their record is shared and with whom.

A Citizen has the right to confirm the contents of their personal record and appeal for a correction of any errors to an independent body to adjudicate their dispute.

Section 7. Enumeration of Population, Fact Checking

The Census Board shall undertake an actual enumeration of all persons within the United States within a twelve-month period, at least once every decade. It shall collect and utilize information to conduct ongoing audits and make corrections to ensure the accuracy of its records.

ARTICLE 12. THE ELECTIONS BOARD

Section 1. Certification of Election Returns, Integrity of Voter Lists

The Elections Board shall certify the winner of all Federal Elections. The Board shall only use Census Records to create a National Voter Registry of Eligible Voters for every precinct, administer elections, count ballots, certify election results, and once every decade, draw boundaries of districts for the Members of the House of Representatives in each State. States are not required to use the National Voter Registry for their own elections and shall continue to administer their own elections with State employees. States may appeal for corrections of discrepancies between their Voter Registries and the National Voter Registry in Federal Court.

The Board shall mail notifications to the residence of every Eligible voter every twelve months to the physical address on record. The Board shall suspend the assignment of an Eligible Voter to a precinct if they do not respond to three solicitations within one-hundred eighty days to confirm their place of residence and qualification to appear on the registration list of their precinct. That Eligible Voter shall be transferred to the Federal House District for Federal Districts and Territories until their Eligible Voting status can be resolved.

Section 2. Duty to Notify Census Board to Update Voter List

Eligible Voters have the obligation to notify the Census Board of any change of residence, their name, additions to their household, and other contact information. Eligible Voters shall be responsible for ensuring their Voter Registration is accurate or missing, and they shall notify the Census Board of any errors transmitted to the Elections Board. Citizens failing to file a tax return or filing a return using an address different than their Census record, shall be presumed ineligible to be registered to vote in their precinct of record until their residency

is confirmed by the Census Board. They shall be transferred to the Federal House District until the discrepancy in information is resolved.

Section 3. Size of House Districts, Number of Districts Per State

Districts for Members of the House of Representatives shall be created by dividing the total population of Citizens in a State by four-hundred thousand to calculate the number of Representatives for each State. States with fewer than four-hundred thousand Citizens are assigned one Representative.

When the calculation yields a whole number plus a remainder less than one half, then the State receives the whole number of Representatives. When the calculation yields a whole number with a remainder equal to or greater than one-half, then the State receives the whole number plus one of Representatives.

If the total number of Representatives for all States by this calculation is a number not evenly divisible by two, then the most populous State will have one additional Representative added to its number.

The Federal House District shall be comprised of Citizens from the Federal Districts, Territories, those with an unverified address, and those Citizens in transitory, non-permanent situations. This District shall be assigned one Representative for Membership in the House.

Section 4. Redistricting of House

After the total number of House seats is allocated to each State, then the Executive Director serving the Elections Board is responsible for drawing district boundaries where the difference in the population of Citizens between the House district with the most and least number of Citizens within that State does not exceed one-twentieth of the total population of Citizens residing within the smallest district. These House

District maps shall be redrawn at the end of each decade and employed for the first Federal Election following the end of each decade.

These district boundaries shall be subject to the following requirements:

The difference in the population of Citizens between the House district with the most and least number of Citizens within that State does not exceed one-twentieth of the total population of Citizens residing within the smallest district.

The perimeter of a District's boundary must be inside one State and may not be enclosed inside another District; this perimeter must be continuous, and unbroken by another District boundary.

A challenger of a map of Districts for Members of the House of Representatives within a State proposed by that State's Legislature must offer an alternative map to the Court. The Map with a one-twentieth or greater reduction in the length of the sum of perimeter boundaries shall be ranked as preferable, all other criteria held equal.

No information about the voting history or Political Party Membership of Citizens at any level shall be considered. If the Executive Director fails to submit a map for a State before the thirty-first day of October of the first year of a decade, then the Executive Director shall be discharged from their office.

A House District Map for every State is submitted to the most populous Legislature of the State. If three-fifths of members of the Legislature reject the map before December fifteen, then the Legislature may submit its own map to the Senate. If a three-fifths majority of the Senate supports the State Legislature Map, then that Map shall be adopted. Otherwise, the Elections Board's Map shall be adopted.

Section 5. Minimum Guaranteed Appropriation

Minimum annual appropriation for the Elections Board equals the following product: Divide the total population of Citizens of the United States by two thousand. Multiply that amount by the annual salary of a Member of the House of Representatives. Each House District shall have no fewer than one-hundred separate voting precincts, each staffed by no fewer than two Election Officers.

Section 6. Safeguards Against Partisanship

The Executive Director, Employees, and contractors performing duties of the Elections Board must be Citizens, and they must swear an oath of partisan celibacy each year and sign a statement outlining the prohibited activities. Employment shall be immediately terminated upon violation of the non-partisan restrictions. They may not contribute labor, money or in-kind donations to campaigns for candidates, legislation. They may not express partisan opinions in public, orally or in writing, nor may they participate in public demonstrations, or otherwise tarnish the non-partisan reputation of the Elections Board. They, their parents, siblings, and their children may not have held elected office before or during their employment. Employees may not serve more than twenty years in the employment of the Elections Board during their lifetime. Citizens have the right to petition the Federal Courts for the termination of any Employee engaged in partisan activities who were not terminated by the Board.

ARTICLE 13. THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Section 1. Exclusive Control of Money Supply and Banks

The Federal Reserve Board is responsible for control of the supply of Money used as legal tender for all debts, public and private in the United States. The States may not issue any Money or regulate banks

or other institutions subject to the oversight of the Federal Reserve Board. Money created by the Federal Reserve is a liability for an eligible asset that was purchased by the Federal Reserve, or a loan to a Member Bank. Eligible assets contain a promise of repayment to extinguish this liability at maturity and reduce the supply of money.

If the dollar, the current unit of account for money, is redefined or redeemed in exchange for new units of account, then all statutes and contracts denominated in dollars will automatically adjust to maintain the prior value based upon the prior unit of account.

Section 2. Limitations on Asset Purchases

The Federal Reserve shall not engage in activities that undermine the principle that any expenditures of money by the Government must derive from an Appropriations Bill enacted by Congress.

Pursuant to this constraint, the Federal Government and the Federal Reserve may not purchase the debt instruments of the States or their political subdivisions, nor may they make payments on these debt instruments. Excepting Member Banks, the Federal Reserve may not purchase the debt instruments or ownership shares of any person, nor may they make payments on these debt instruments or ownership shares. Its asset purchases are limited to the Assets, Liabilities and Equities of its Member Bank; and Public debt instruments issued by the Treasury of the United States with a maturity date not to exceed ten years from the date of issuance that were purchased from non-Government persons or Member Banks. Congress must appropriate funds for the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase assets not enumerated and not prohibited in this Section to the Federal Reserve.

Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System issue liabilities to their depositors that are denominated in the currency of the United States. These deposits are transferrable to depositors of other Member Banks

at par, on the condition that Member Banks adhere to regulations governing their solvency. The Federal Reserve is responsible for regulating the lending policies of its Member Banks solely for reducing the likelihood of the non-payment of loans by borrowers leading to the insolvency of Member Banks. Any other lending regulations are reserved to Congress. The Federal Reserve shall indemnify Depositors at Member Banks for any losses exceeding one-tenth of the value of their holdings at member banks that become insolvent.

Section 3. Limitations on Deposit Accounts

Excepting member banks in the Federal Reserve System, or Foreign Governments and supranational organizations, the Government may not open deposit accounts for Citizens, residents, or legal persons domiciled within the United States at the Federal Reserve or any other Government-controlled bank. Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System may only refuse to offer or restrict the normal use of depository accounts and funds transfer services to persons violating the law, those engaging in legal commerce categories restricted by law, or those failing to pay the bank's fees.

ARTICLE 14. THE RESEARCH AND RECORDS BOARD

Section 1. Responsibilities to Collect and Report Information

This Board is responsible for the impartial, non-partisan, accurate, and transparent collection and dissemination of information about the Government, persons, geography, and commerce of the United States. It shall maintain standards for weights and measures. This information shall be published and readily accessible by Citizens so that they may make informed decisions to hold their elected office holders accountable.

Any Federal Government employee earning nine-tenths of the annual compensation of a Member of the House shall have their compensation from all Government sources disclosed. The Board shall disclose the names of any Federal Government employee who is the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of an Elected Official. The Federal Government shall have the burden of proving in Court that it must refuse to release information because of a threat to National Security or threat of physical violence against an individual.

This Board is responsible for archival of all records of the United States Government, the President, House of Representatives, and the Senate. This Board shall be responsible to fulfill public information requests by Citizens for documents, in accordance with laws protecting national security.

Upon requests submitted by the President or the Prime Minister, this Board shall provide independent assessments of the work of Departments and Ministries.

All States shall report information about criminal convictions to the Board that shall be used for enforcing restrictions on the purchase of weapons, employment, and other activities.

Employees of this Board shall be terminated if they engage in partisan activities supporting or opposing Political Parties or candidates or standing for election or appointment to any Government Office.

Section 2. Public Disclosure of Expenditures, Political Donations

The Board shall publish the disbursement register of every government entity of the United States. All government entities are required to submit their disbursement records monthly to the Board and failure to submit reports on time is a criminal offense. The disbursement registers must disclose the name of the payee, the amount and date of

payment, the government entity, the department within the entity, and the identification of the account from which the payments were made.

Each government entity of every State must submit a regular Statement and Account of the Revenues, Expenditures, Assets and Liabilities of all its Accounts that shall be published for each fiscal year using the same generally accepted accounting principles that the Federal Government requires from commercial persons that pay taxes. The Board shall develop a standard format for government entities to submit these reports. The Board shall develop tools to facilitate the ability of persons to access this data. No more than one-tenth of Federal disbursements shall be excluded from these reporting requirements, and only for items related to national security. Congress may enact exceptions to this limitation for no longer than one fiscal year by a three-fifths vote.

ARTICLE 15. APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL, AND REGULATION OF BOARD MEMBERS

Section 1. Appointment, Removal, and Terms of Board Members

Boards are created and operated to carry out Government functions insulated from partisan influence and to ensure that its work is in accordance with empirical, objective standards.

There shall be five seats on every Board created by this Constitution or subsequent laws enacted by Congress. Three Board Members shall be nominated by the President, and two shall be nominated by the Prime Minister. All nominees will be appointed unless rejected by a majority vote of the Senate within ninety days. After ratification of this Constitution or the creation of a new Board, the initial terms shall be one, three, and five years for the President's nominees, and the initial terms shall be two and four years for the Prime Minister's nominees. Thereafter, the terms shall be five years for each Board member. Once

a vacancy is created by a President's nominee, then the President shall nominate a replacement for the remainder of the term, or for a new term. Once a vacancy is created by a Prime Minister's nominee, then the Prime Minister shall nominate a replacement for the remainder of an uncompleted term, or for a new term.

A Board Member may be removed by a five-ninths vote of the Senate. They would become ineligible to serve on any Board before four years have elapsed after the date of removal.

Board Members shall have attained at least forty years and be Citizens of the United States.

The Board shall select an Executive Director who serves at the pleasure of the Board, and for no longer than twelve years during their lifetime.

The Executive Director is responsible for the budgeting and management of the employees, contractors, and assets of the Board.

The compensation for the Executive Director may not exceed five times the annual compensation of a Member of the House, and the compensation for a Board Member may not exceed three times the compensation for a Member of the House.

Section 2. Creation of New Boards

Congress may enact laws to create new Boards after ratification of this Constitution where their Members and Executive Director are selected in accordance with the provisions of this Article. Congress may also enact laws to terminate the operations of Boards that it creates. Congress shall enact no laws in conflict with this Constitution over the scope of and restrictions on powers of the Boards created by this Constitution.

ARTICLE 16. TAXATION, APPROPRIATIONS, DEBT

Section 1. Phase In of Income Tax Limitation

The provisions of this Article shall take effect no later than six years after Ratification. Per Section 5 of this Article, during this transition period, the maximum income tax rates shall be the following: four-tenths in first, three-tenths in the second, one-fourth in the third, one-fifth in the fourth, one-seventh in the fifth, and one-eighth in the sixth fiscal year.

Section 2. Uniformity of Rates, Allocations of Revenue

All schedules of rates of Federal Taxation shall be uniform throughout the States. All Revenues collected by the Federal Government shall be deposited into a General Fund that is available for funding any Appropriation by Congress. No Revenues may be deposited into a separate account reserved for funding any Appropriation that was not approved by Congress for the current fiscal year.

Section 3. Limitations on Federal Payments to State Governments

The Secretary of the Treasury shall calculate the total expenditures for payments to the State Governments minus Reimbursements for State services provided to foreign residents and Refugees from the prior fiscal year. The Treasury Secretary divides that number by the total population of Citizens, and then adds one-twentieth of that amount to determine the maximum Per Capita Appropriation for the current fiscal year. During any twelve-month period, payments by the Federal Government to a State government and its political subdivisions cannot exceed the number of Citizens of that State multiplied by the Per Capita Appropriation, unless suspended for a single fiscal year by a two-thirds vote of the House and the Senate.

Section 4. Requirement to Submit Tax Return

When a Citizen or permanent resident has attained eighteen years, they must submit a tax return for an accounting of individual income taxes due to the Federal Government, even if no taxes are owed. Citizens less than eighteen years are still obligated to file a return and pay taxes if they earn taxable income.

Section 5. Limitation of Income Tax Rate

The accrual of individual federal tax obligations calculated as a percentage of income over any twelve consecutive months from a Citizen who is a Citizen of a State may not exceed one-eighth of income earned over that same twelve consecutive months. Violation of this provision requires the Federal Government to refund the excess taxes collected, plus a one-tenth penalty compounded on an annual basis, and this penalty shall not be counted as taxable income. Citizens with residency status in Federal Districts and Territories may be subject to additional taxes above this one-eighth limitation.

These limitations shall apply to a Trust established for the benefit of a living, natural person who is a Citizen.

Section 6. Prohibition Against Tax Benefits

Differences in income of natural persons before taxation shall be the only legal basis for discrimination in the rates of taxation on their income. No credits for payments of other domestic taxes, donations, deferrals of payments of tax liabilities incurred, deposits into savings, insurance, or retirement accounts, receipt of non-pecuniary benefits in the form of goods, services, insurance, or other means of discriminating between taxpayers in the calculation of their Federal income tax obligations are permitted.

Excepting a value-added tax on commercial transactions, all subsidies and credits for natural and legal persons must be in the form of an Expenditure approved as an Appropriation in a Bill for each fiscal year they are paid. For purposes of complying with Section 5 of this Article, subsidies and credits paid to a person may not be counted as a reduction in their tax liability for any fiscal year. Any discharge of indebtedness to the Federal Government or debt guaranteed by the Federal Government shall become a Federal Income Tax liability for the borrower unless discharged through a bankruptcy judgment of a Court.

Section 7. No Deductions for Expenditures that Violate Laws

No expenditure for activities violating Government laws or for the payment of a Government fine shall be allowed as a reduction of the amount of income subject to taxation.

No payment of compensation to persons illegally residing in the United States may be deducted to reduce the amount of income subject to taxation. The Government is responsible for promptly authenticating the legal work status of any person before their compensation can be claimed as a legal expense reducing taxable income for any person. Any employer requesting the deduction of compensation paid to any person must request that the person authorize the Census Board to transmit a message to the employer and to the Treasurer of the United States authenticating their residency status and permission for the employer to claim their compensation to reduce taxable income.

Section 8. Mandated Expenses Are Taxes

If the Federal Government requires an involuntary purchase of a service, including retirement or insurance plans, or any other good or service provided by the Government, an individual or legal person, or payment of membership dues in an organization, then that expenditure shall be classified as taxation of individual income, subject to the

limitations of Section 5 of this Article. Involuntary Payments may not be made to non-Government persons. Payments for occupational licensing fees pursuant to Article 19, Section 19 shall be classified as expenses to reduce business income subject to taxation, and not as taxation of individual income.

Section 9. Exclusive Domains for Federal Taxation

The Federal government has the exclusive right to levy taxes on the following: income of legal persons and sole proprietorships; ad valorem taxes on the sales of goods and services; the volume and mass of poisonous and polluting emissions into the air, ground, and water; land, air, outer space, and water vehicle registration; tolls on interstate highways, railways, navigable waterways, air travel, airports, shipping, and ports, travel into outer space; the volume or weight drawn from underground and above ground interstate sources of water; communications, information, and power transmitted through the electromagnetic spectrum for commercial exchange.

The Federal Government shall be responsible for the collection of these taxes, but it may share portions of these collections with the States using the source of the tax revenue from within a State as a basis for its allocation. The allocation rule must be uniformly applied. This revenue shall not be counted for purposes of Section 3 of this Article.

Section 10. Taxes at Death on Estate and Inheritance

The combined rate of taxation at death for the value of a Citizen's estate and amounts received by their heirs who are Citizens, may not exceed four tenths of the value of the estate at time of death for estates valued at more than fifty times the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives or less than sixty times the annual compensation of the President. Taxes at death on the value of an estate and amounts received by its heirs are exclusive to the Federal

Government. The basis for calculating future taxes on the appreciation or depreciation in the value of assets received by the heirs shall be set at the amount used to determine the estate tax revenue collected by the Government at the time of death.

The portion of an estate valued at less than sixty times the annual compensation of a House Member shall not be taxed.

Estate Tax Rates for Citizens on the portion of an estate in excess of fifty times the annual compensation of the President may not exceed seven tenths.

Citizens have a maximum of ten years from the date of death, based upon the valuation on the date of death to extinguish their Estate and inheritance tax obligations. The rate of interest on outstanding estate tax obligations shall accrue interest starting one year after the date of death. The rate of interest shall not exceed the weighted-average interest rate on twelve-month maturity debt that was sold to the public by the Treasury during a fiscal year plus one twenty-fifth, calculated on an annual basis and compounded annually, upon the unpaid balance.

Any gifts received from all natural persons during a fiscal year by a Citizen more than one-eighth of the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives shall be treated as income for purposes of Federal Taxation. Citizens are subject to State taxation on this income received during the lifetime of the donors. Any distributions of money or things of value by legal persons are classified as taxable income for the recipient.

Section 11. Wealth, Property, and Other Taxes Reserved for States

The federal government may not levy any other taxes upon persons not listed in this Article, and any other taxation of Citizens not listed are reserved to the States, except by a three-fifths vote of Congress. Taxes

upon the value of property and assets during the life of a Citizen are reserved to the States.

States may levy taxes on the weight or volume of metals, minerals, soil, sand, stone, timber, or hydrocarbons extracted from underground or above ground within the State's land and lake boundaries and no further than three miles into the ocean. These taxes may be levied upon the extractions from land owned by the Federal Government that are sold or leased for commercial purposes.

States may levy nuisance taxes for conduct not covered in Section 9.

Fees charged for licenses and inspections must be directly related to Government administration expenses, and they may not discriminate based upon the income or wealth of the person.

A State will have the right to levy taxes on legal persons that hold title to property, based solely upon the assessed value of the property located in the State.

Except property owned by the Federal Government, States have the exclusive right to levy taxes on the value of property and these tax rates for each category of property within the State must be uniform for all property owners. States cannot levy taxes on the income earned on that property that is paid to Citizens of another State.

Any annual charges by States related to the incorporation of a legal person is limited to actual costs incurred that is uniform for all legal persons, and in no case may exceed one two-hundredth of the annual compensation of a Member of the House per annum.

The Federal government is obligated to share Federal Tax Returns of Citizens of a State with that State. The Federal Government must notify

any State Government in which the taxpayer earned income or is a resident.

The States shall only register legal persons after receipt of evidence from the United States Treasury of the legal person's intent to file Federal Tax Returns.

State Citizenship shall determine which State has jurisdiction to levy income taxes upon Citizens, except when a Citizen is required to be physically present within another State as a requirement for earning a specific portion of their income that will be subject to taxation by that State. Federal law shall govern the apportionment of non-Citizen income taxes among the States, and it shall resolve disputes between the States regarding the taxation of Citizens of one State compensated for work by persons located in another State. This Section also applies to Citizens who are residents of the Federal District and Territories.

Section 12. Super-Majority Requirements for Increasing Income Tax

Section 5 of this Article may be suspended for all or part of one fiscal year under the following conditions: a five-ninths majority vote of the House permits a rate no greater than one-sixth; a three-fifths majority vote permits a rate no greater than one-fifth; a two-thirds majority permits a rate no greater than one-third. Thereafter, Section 5 limitations are reinstated at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 13. Prohibition Against Loan Guarantees

The current Congress may not obligate a future Congress to Appropriate Funds. Except for the debts of the Federal Government and the pension of the President, no law shall be enacted that guarantees the repayment of any financial obligation or contingent liability. Any loan guarantees in force at the time of ratification shall expire no later than thirty years after ratification of this Constitution.

To have an enforceable claim for repayment, the primary issuance of Federal Government Debt must be exchanged for monetary consideration in the currency of the United States by taxable, Non-Government persons, domiciled in the United States. The primary issuance of Federal Government Debt may not be purchased by the Government or the Federal Reserve before four days from the date of issuance. States may not purchase the primary issuance of Federal Government Debt. The Government is not permitted to issue Special Obligation Bonds that are purchased by the Government acting as a Trustee for other persons or for its own benefit.

Whenever the sum of all payments for a Federal Government debt instrument equals five times the amount of money received at the time of its issuance, then that debt is extinguished. This requirement shall supersede any other terms and conditions in the offering.

Section 14. Taxation of Pension Contributions

Any promise of future compensation by an employer to an employee, or by the Government to a taxpayer, based upon the present earnings of the employee shall be subject to income taxation during the current period when that promise of future compensation, both pecuniary and non-pecuniary, is received. This Section applies to Government and Non-Government employers, employees, and taxpayers. All promises of future compensation require taxable employer contributions of money or securities that shall be the property of that employee or taxpayer or be held in custody for their individual benefit.

ARTICLE 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. State Legislatures Cannot Delegate Authority

The Legislatures of the States are composed of representatives who draft and enact laws of that State and who are elected by Eligible

Voters of that State. Any provision of a State Constitution or State law in conflict with this definition of the Legislature shall have no effect. These Legislatures may not delegate any power to appoint Senators, approve Proposed Amendments or any other responsibilities assigned by this Constitution or Federal Law.

Section 2. Supremacy Clause

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

However, any provisions of a Treaty in conflict with this Constitution shall not be enforced.

Section 3. Admission And Creation of New States and Secession

A new State may be created from an existing State or States on the following conditions: the most numerous House in the Legislature of the States forming the new State must consent; The House of Representatives and the Senate must approve with three-fifths vote.

When the Census has counted a State's population of Citizens greater than one-fifth of the population of Citizens of the entire United States, then that State shall be divided into two States, neither having a population of Citizens greater than one-eighth the population of Citizens of the United States. The largest State formed shall retain the original State name. Within one year of the Census finding, the State Legislature shall submit a map to the House of Representatives with the new State boundaries. The new map is adopted unless four-sevenths of the House vote for an alternative map is passed. Then the Elections

Board shall then draw new district boundaries for the House of Representatives within the States.

If the State Legislature fails to submit a map within one year, then the Elections Board shall use existing boundaries for the House of Representative districts to divide the State into two separate States that retain the same district boundaries.

A new State can be formed from a Federal Territory if two-thirds of the Congress consent.

A State or Territory may secede from the United States under the following conditions: The State or Territory Legislature by five-ninths vote supports a Resolution of Secession on two occasions separated by five years, but not greater than eight years. Within one-hundred eighty days of the approval of the second Resolution of Secession, the Resolution shall be submitted to the Eligible Voters of the State or Territory for a referendum. If four-sevenths of the voters approve the Resolution, then it shall be submitted to Congress. If three-fifths of Congress approves, then the Secession takes effect. The Citizens of the former State or Territory shall forfeit their United States Citizenship, and Legal Residents shall forfeit their residency privileges.

Section 4. Formation of a New Federal District

The Federal Government is limited to two Federal Districts: the District of Columbia and one other District not to exceed twenty-five square miles located no less than eight-hundred miles distance from the District of Columbia. Any new Federal District must receive consent of the State or States offering territory. The creation of this new Federal District must be approved by a five-ninths vote of Congress. A Federal District may not be converted into a new State, but its territory may be returned to the States from which it was formed.

Section 5. Residency Privileges in a Federal District

The Citizens of the United States may obtain Residency Status in a Federal District. Citizens with Federal District Residency forfeit the right to vote for office holders in a State or political subdivision of a State. They shall be subject to taxation by the Federal District authority in addition to any Federal Income Tax limitation provided by this Constitution. By a five-ninths vote of Congress, and the consent of the State Legislature, the Federal Government may cede part of a Federal District and its Residents to an adjoining State.

Section 6. Archive and Universal Library

The Federal Government shall have the duty to maintain an archive of written, musical, and artistic works, that protects the property rights of the authors and publishers in any dissemination of their works. It is responsible for establishing a universal public library for the purpose of disseminating and preserving knowledge for future generations in cooperation with all nations.

Section 7. Storage of Commercial Records

Federal Government shall have the duty to maintain a secure, duplicate system of all the banking and financial records, property titles, liens, and other records that could be restored in the event of natural catastrophe or human sabotage of the private records that rely upon the legal systems of the Government for enforcement of claims.

Section 8. Electrical Power Safeguards

The Federal Government shall have the duty to regulate the production and delivery of electrical power. It shall minimize the risk of disruption of the delivery of power by dispersing the generation of electricity and minimizing the vulnerability of the transmission of electricity to natural disasters and enemy attacks. It shall support the utilization of methods to minimize blight and damage to the environment and provide a

reliable, continuous source of power. It shall procure, store, and prepare for the provision of equipment held in reserve to restore electrical power in the event of an event that disrupts the generation of power.

Section 9. Bankruptcies, Contracts, Republican Government, Inspections, Religious Test

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Congress shall enact uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.

Subject to the exceptions of Section 10, States may not discriminate in the application of laws, regulations, and procedures for due process against Citizens from other States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which they fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. Congress may enact laws to enforce this requirement.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government with elections by its Citizens for an Executive and a Legislature. The State shall also have a Judiciary that shall be governed by this Constitution, the State Constitution, and Statutes enacted into law. The United States shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Any inspection and entry restrictions conducted by the States at their Borders to deter the spread of contaminants injurious to crops, plants, animals, and people shall be subject to approval by Congress.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Section 10. Power of State to Discriminate Against Non-Residents

Excepting emergency, non-recurring medical care, use of the courts, and police protection, a State may require no more than twenty-four consecutive months of residency as a condition for any person who has attained nineteen years to be eligible to receive direct financial or non-pecuniary assistance from the State. If a Citizen resides continuously in a State for sixty days, then they can declare residency in that State and be an Eligible Voter for elections in that State.

Section 11. Federal Responsibility for Illegal Residents

The Federal Government is responsible for expenses incurred by the States for foreign visitors, legally and illegally residing in the States, provided that a State promptly notify the Federal Government of the identities and place of residence for any persons for whom services were rendered, and the type and cost of the services. United States Nationals and Residents are excluded.

Section 12. No Government-Sponsored Personal Advertising

For any public or private notice of the responsibility for the provision of cash, goods, services, and property sponsored by the Government, the

only permitted wording shall be: Brought to you by the Taxpayers of the United States of America, the State, Territory, or other political subdivision thereof. Other than a signature on a bank draft, no other attribution of responsibility for the provision of such benefits shall be allowed that displays the name of the office or the name, physical or electronic address, voice, or image of an office holder.

No person may hold elected or appointed Federal office if their name or likeness is affixed to or used in official communications identifying Laws, Property, Parks, Places, equipment, vehicles, and vessels of the Federal Government. A living person must consent to the use of their name and likeness in such a manner.

Section 13. Prohibition of Gifts to Officials by Foreign Governments

No title of nobility shall be granted by any State or the United States that provides compensation to that person or to their heirs. No Office Holder or government employee shall, without the consent of the House of Representatives, accept of any gift, payment for services, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any foreign entity during their term in office and no fewer than five years from the date of vacating the office.

Section 14. Native Americans

The Treaties with the Indigenous Tribes shall remain in effect, and all Members of these Tribes are Citizens of the United States, a State, and their Nation. Congress shall enact legislation regarding the authority of the States for taxation of Citizens of these Nations. These Nations may not maintain relationships with foreign governments or organizations independent of the foreign policy of the United States. These Nations may only grant Citizenship in their Nations based upon biological descent from previous Citizens of their Nations.

Section 15. Bill of Attainder, Ex Post Facto Prohibition

Neither the States nor the United States shall make or enforce any Bill of Attainder or Ex Post Facto Law.

Section 16. States Not an Administrative Arm of Federal Government

The Federal Government may not enact any laws to compel a State to enforce Federal Laws, administer Federal Programs, or force a State Judiciary to try cases covering Federal Laws. No State may enforce any penalties or sanctions against employees of the State who cooperate with the Federal Government without compensation by the Federal Government.

States may enter compacts with other States to incorporate entities for the joint administration of services which may be exclusively for the Citizens of their own States, unless a majority of Congress passes a Resolution opposing a compact.

If the Federal Government leases all or part of its property to a person within a State to conduct commercial activities, then that person must comply with the laws and regulations of that State.

Section 17. Intellectual Property

The Federal Government shall have exclusive jurisdiction for the promotion of Science and Useful Arts by securing the Rights of Persons to their respective Writings, Inventions, and Discoveries. If an author or inventor is a Citizen and the owner of the protected work, then the exclusive Rights shall be secured during their lifetime. Congress may enact legislation limiting the Rights of the heirs of the deceased author or inventor not to exceed twenty years after the Inventor's death. If a Citizen leases, transfers or hypothecates their intellectual property Rights during their lifetime, then the protection of Property Rights shall

not exceed twenty years from the date of lease, transfer or hypothecation.

If an author or inventor is a legal person or non-Citizen, then the exclusive Rights shall be twenty years from the date of approval by the Government. A legal person may transfer or hypothecate its intellectual property rights for the remainder of the protected period of exclusive Rights.

Upon expiration of the protected period of exclusive Rights, the property shall revert to the public domain, or by act of Congress, become the property of the Federal Government.

Section 18. Qualified Immunity for Government Officials

Qualified immunity only applies to suits against government officials as individuals acting in an official capacity. It does not protect the government against suits for damages caused by the officials' actions. The Federal Government shall have the sole discretion to punish federal government officials for acts that violated the rights of persons. The Federal or State Governments have the discretion to punish non-Federal government officials for such acts.

Section 19. Prohibition of Government Resources for Campaigns

Government may not allow its staff, its property, or appropriations and expenditures of funds to be used by persons to support or oppose candidate campaigns, legislation, political actors, or political action committees. Office holders may only use Government staff and property to support or oppose legislation during the public exercise of their duties on Government property reserved for this purpose. No Government office holder or official may use Government funds for security and transportation expenses to travel to events to solicit political contributions for any candidates, Political Party or Political Actor. A limited exception for the President is allowed for use of

Government funds for security and transportation expenses to solicit contributions and to campaign for the President's own re-election to office no earlier than three-hundred days prior to the Final Date of Election. Any violation shall result in the suspension of the compensation of the guilty parties for no less than twelve months.

House Members may be reimbursed for reasonable travel expenses to their District for no more than thirty separate dates in a fiscal year. The funds for reimbursement of travel shall be managed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 20. Prohibition Against Privatizing Law Enforcement

No Government shall enact a law which bars its officials from enforcing that law; and instead authorizes private persons to sue anyone in civil court who violates that law and be awarded statutory damages or other expenses.

Any fines or settlement payments arising from a judgment in a case filed by the Government must be paid into the General Fund of the Government, and these may not be re-directed to a non-Government person without an appropriation by the Legislature.

Section 21. Enumeration of Federal Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction

Federal jurisdiction of criminal and civil laws are limited to the following: conduct that occurs in the Federal Districts, Federal Territories, and on federal property; conduct involving federal employees and elected office holders acting in an official capacity; persons using money drawn from the Treasury in consequence of appropriations made by law; matters concerning money and banking, financial securities, treason, national security, foreign representatives with diplomatic immunity, and persons protected by a Treaty; international travel, immigration, trade or communications; communications or commercial transactions involving legal or criminal

enterprises between two or more persons residing in separate States; transportation of goods or persons between separate States; the enforcement of Rights enumerated in Article 19 of this Constitution and the enforcement of the laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated provisions of the remaining Articles of this Constitution. All other matters of criminal and civil law are reserved to the States. By two-thirds vote, Congress may enact an exception to these limitations. In cases where Congress enacts a federal law that is challenged under this Section, then that law shall only take effect pending the decision by the Federal Court. The Legislature of any State shall have standing in lawsuits under this Section.

Section 22. Standing In Lawsuits For Violations Of This Constitution

Five Senators or Fifty Members of the House of Representatives may petition the Supreme Court to review any allegations of violations of this Constitution. In their petition they must designate one lead counsel and one co-counsel to present their case to the Court. A Senator or Member is limited to filing no more than one petition per twelve-month period.

Section 23. Limitations on Rule By Decree

Congress may enact a law granting the President the limited power to rule by decree under enumerated circumstances when it supersedes the authority of State Governments. This power to issue an order having the force of law upon the persons of the United States, expires under the following conditions: the President can declare a State of Emergency in accordance with law, to rule by decree for no more than thirty days in any twelve-month period; by a three-fifths vote, Congress may grant a single extension of no more than thirty days in any twelve-month period; by a two-thirds vote, Congress may grant a second extension of no more than sixty days in any twelve-month period; no additional extensions may be granted; the President may not combine

the authorization of separate laws to obtain additional days to rule by decree in any twelve-month period. The President forfeits the office to the Vice-President after ruling by decree for more than one-hundred eighty days during any four-year period.

Section 24. Takings and Taxation Through Regulation or Statute

When persons are engaged in commerce or usage of their property that creates a nuisance without benefits for other parties, then the Government may prohibit the activity. When persons create a nuisance during activities that create benefits for other parties, then the Government shall balance these competing interests by adopting procedures and tests that follow a due process:

Whenever it is technically and economically feasible, Government shall measure and monitor the source of the nuisance and impose a use tax upon these units of measurement directly upon the responsible persons to reduce the amount of the nuisance produced and, when appropriate and feasible, compensate those directly injured by the nuisance.

When it is not technically and economically feasible to impose and collect a use tax upon the responsible persons, then the Government may impose limitations upon a physical measurement of the nuisance produced.

If neither the imposition of a use tax or a limitation of the nuisance produced is feasible, then the Government may prohibit the production of the nuisance.

If the Government enacts a new law or regulation governing the use of the property to promote a public purpose, and that use diminishes the value of the property by more than one-tenth and that law affects fewer than one-third of natural persons owning property within the

Government's jurisdiction, then this shall be classified as a taking under Section 9 of Article 19.

Excepting conscription of natural persons for Military Service, The Government may not enact statutes or regulations that compel fewer than one-third of all non-Government, natural persons, acting jointly in a legal entity, or severally as individuals, within that Government's jurisdiction to fulfill a Government policy.

All statutes granting discretion to administrative bodies to enforce statutes, write regulations, issue licenses or issue permits shall be subject to strict scrutiny for violations of due process.

Section 25. Publication of Records

All statutes and regulations issued by any State must be published and made available to the public through a medium that is easily accessible and retrievable. Only portions of meetings where privileged information pertaining to a lawsuit or information that could jeopardize the physical safety of an individual was discussed shall be redacted from the minutes of any meeting.

Recorded deeds, liens, and the criminal records of any persons shall be published and may not be withheld or redacted without an order from a Court in response to a specific request by an interested party for compelling reasons of physical safety.

ARTICLE 18. PROCESS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendment Initiated by States

The Proposed Amendment language shall be co-sponsored by no fewer than five State Legislatures that have passed identical resolutions containing the identical Amendment language by a four-sevenths majority. These States contain at least one-tenth of the population of

the United States according to the most recent Census. No more than twelve months shall elapse between the passage of the Resolution by the first and last State. No State may propose more than one Amendment every twelve months.

Then this Proposed Amendment may be submitted to every remaining State Legislature and to the Chief Justice who may convey the Proposed Amendment to the State Legislatures with comments.

The Proposed Amendment must be passed by a majority vote of the remaining State Legislatures within four years after it was submitted, and that State counts as an approval of the Proposed Amendment. A subsequent vote by a State Legislature to rescind approval shall only be valid prior to the Amendment's approval by four-sevenths of State Legislatures. When four-sevenths of State Legislatures approve the Proposed Amendment, then the Proposed Amendment shall be submitted for Ratification by a Plebiscite in accordance with Section 8 at the next Federal Election no sooner than ninety days after the approval by four-sevenths of the States.

Section 2. Amendment Initiated by Congress

A five-ninths vote in Congress proposes an Amendment to this Constitution. This proposed Amendment shall be submitted to the State Legislatures. If two-fifths of the State Legislatures do not vote to oppose the Proposed Amendment within one year of the date it was submitted, then the Proposed Amendment shall be submitted for a Plebiscite in accordance with Section 5 for inclusion on the next Federal Ballot following no sooner than one year after the approval by Congress.

Section 3. Constitutional Convention

A proposed Amendment to this Constitution that exceeds one-thousand eight-hundred words shall require convening of a

Constitutional Convention. (Section 2 of this Article contains eighty-three words.) The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction for ruling on a proposed Amendment's compliance with this requirement.

A request for convening a Constitutional Convention for a Substantial Revision or the creation of a new Constitution shall be submitted to all the State Legislatures and to the Chief Justice in the form of a Resolution passed by a four-sevenths majority vote of five State Legislatures whose States contain at least one-tenth of the population of the United States according to the most recent Census. No more than twelve months shall elapse between the passage of the Resolution by the first and last State. This Resolution shall contain a first draft of the new Constitution or substantial revisions.

Hereinafter, substantial revisions shall be referred to as a new Constitution. Excepting revisions through a Constitutional Convention, no Amendment shall deprive a State of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Within sixty days, The Chief Justice may convey comments regarding this Resolution to every State Legislature.

The Convention shall be convened after the Resolution is passed by two-thirds of the State Legislatures no later than four years after passage of the Resolution by the five States. A vote to rescind the approval of the Proposed Resolution shall not have effect if passed after two-thirds of States have approved. When two-thirds of State Legislatures approve the Resolution for a Constitutional Convention, then the Convention shall convene at a time and place in accordance with the Resolution.

The Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention shall terminate no later than six months after the final State approval for the Convention.

Each State Legislature shall send one voting Delegate, and one alternate Delegate, to the Convention. Each Delegate and Alternate shall receive compensation from their State, and they shall not be engaged in any other employment throughout the duration of the Convention. Once appointed by the State Legislature, the Delegate cannot be removed or have a decrease in compensation, unless expelled for misconduct during the proceedings by a three-fifths vote of the Delegates. The State represented by an expelled delegate may replace their delegate.

The initial Presiding Officer and Secretary shall be chosen according to the terms of the Resolution, and they may not vote on any proposals. The permanent Presiding Officer and Secretary shall be chosen by the vote of the Convention Delegates. The Presiding Officer shall have the sole authority to issue reports and communicate to the public about debates and discussions during the Convention. All requests for documents and information and conversations with persons outside of the Convention must be approved by the Presiding Officer. Delegates and Alternates must consent to monitoring of all methods of communication.

All Delegates and Alternates are required to take an oath of secrecy. Any Delegate or Alternate that directly communicates or facilitates the transcription, eavesdropping, or recording of any content of the proceedings prior to the end of the Convention with any person who is not a Delegate or Alternate without the express, written permission of the Presiding Officer, shall be subjected to a vote of expulsion from the Convention and, if convicted by a Court, serve no less than five hundred days in prison. No State may bind the votes or conduct of its Delegate and Alternate by statute or with a fine.

The Electoral Votes assigned to a State Delegate during the Proceedings shall be according to the number of Members of the House of

Representatives from that State plus one on all questions except votes for expulsion. A Quorum for the Convention is attendance of delegates representing one-half plus one of the Electoral Votes.

The sponsors of the Resolution for the Constitutional Convention shall have the responsibility and privilege of sponsoring the venue for the Convention, submitting the first draft of a document, an agenda, and Rules for Conduct of the Proceedings, and selection of the permanent President and Secretary as the first discussion items for debate by the Delegates.

The Document supported by four-sevenths of all the Electoral Votes of the Constitutional Convention shall be submitted for Ratification by Plebiscite in accordance with Section 5 at the first Federal Election no sooner than one-hundred eighty days after approval by the Convention.

Section 4. Amendment for Bill of Individual Rights

Excepting Section 1 of Article 19, A six-elevenths vote by Congress sends the Proposed Amendment to Article 19 of the Bill of Individual Rights of this Constitution to the Supreme Court for Judicial Review to determine if the Amendment qualifies as an Article 19 amendment. If six Justices agree that it does, then the Amendment to Article 19 shall be submitted for Ratification by Plebiscite in accordance with Section 5 at the first Federal Election no sooner than twelve months after the approval by Congress.

If it is ratified by Plebiscite, then it shall remain in force for six years from the date of ratification, and it shall expire unless Congress, with a subsequent nine-seventeenths vote, submits the Amendment for Ratification by Plebiscite in accordance with Section 5. After the second ratification, the Amendment shall remain in force.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall govern any amendment to Article 19, Section 1.

Section 5. Plebiscites for Constitutional Amendments

The Final Voting date for the Plebiscites in Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall be held on the date of a Federal Election under the auspices of the Election Board.

Excepting the Candidates for Federal Office, in the case of a Plebiscite under Section 1, 2, or 4, the ballot may only contain the Question: *Shall the Constitution of the United States be amended by the following provision {text of Proposed Amendment}?*

Excepting the Candidates for Federal Office, in the case of a Plebiscite under Section 3, the ballot may only contain the Question: *Shall this Document {text of Proposed Constitution} be approved as the New Constitution of the United States?*

The choices are *Yes* or *No*. A copy of the proposed changes shall be provided free of charge to all Eligible Voters.

The votes shall be counted according to the following formula: The choice receiving a plurality of the votes in a district for a Member of the House shall receive one Electoral Vote. The choice receiving a plurality of the votes in the entire State shall receive one Electoral Vote. The plurality of the combined votes in the Federal House District shall receive one Electoral Vote. The Document is Ratified if six-elevenths of the Electoral Votes are *Yes*.

ARTICLE 19. THE BILL OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Section 1. Scope of Rights Protected by Federal and State Governments

All rights enumerated in this Article shall apply to the States, Territories, Federal Districts, and Federal government. Individual Rights protected under this Article shall be reserved for matters that solely restrain the actions of the Government against the exercise of these enumerated rights by individuals.

Guarantees for extraction rights to receive assistance through government expenditures for benefits like income support, healthcare, housing, and education are reserved exclusively for the States.

The power to enumerate Civil Rights in this Constitution and in State Constitutions resides with the Citizens. The rights enumerated in State Constitutions may differ between the States as determined by Citizens in their respective States. Not all assertions of Civil Rights by individuals are protected by the States or by the Federal Government. The Citizens have the discretion to ratify which rights shall be enumerated and prioritized for restraint against encroachment.

The Federal Enforcement of a Civil Right to protect all Citizens or persons of the United States requires an amendment enumerating this Right within this Article to enforce a uniform National Right. Neither the Judiciary, the Executive, nor Legislature of the States or Federal Government shall arrogate this power from the Citizenry.

Any amendment to this Article cannot take effect without inclusion of language explicitly repealing any portions of the existing Sections that conflict with the amendment. The repeal of existing language shall be separate from the new Individual Right that is adopted. The proposed language shall be submitted by the Speaker of the House to the Supreme Court for review. If six Permanent members of the Supreme

Court do not object, then the Amendment may be submitted to the State Legislatures in accordance with Article 18, Section 4.

Section 2. Freedom of Religion

Government shall make no law or adopt policies endorsing or discriminating against a Religion or Religious Organization, or prohibit the free exercise, thereof. The Government shall not discriminate in the eligibility to hold office and employment with the Government based upon the profession of belief in a Religion or affiliation with a Religious Organization.

The Government shall not discriminate in the provision of financial assistance and use of its property based upon the profession of belief in a Religion, affiliation with a Religious Organization, or restrictions on membership in the Religious Organization. The individual or Religious Organization that accepts an elected office or employment with the Government, or financial assistance from the Government, and uses of Government property on the same terms as persons who do not share their beliefs, acknowledges that the Government has no duty to allow the unrestricted free exercise of their Religion where it may be in conflict with the equal application of rules regulating persons not affiliated with their Religious Organization.

Section 3. Freedom of Expression Without Suppression

Citizens have the right to speak, write, publish, and disseminate information that can be received by other persons. The right to communicate information that other persons oppose and wish to suppress is fundamental to this freedom of expression. Any prior restraint upon the publication of information is subject to a prompt hearing by the Courts on the grounds of imminent endangerment of the lives or property of Citizens, residents, and Government agents. Government may only abridge these rights when the speaker advocates

the use of physical violence or when the speaker discloses private information to aid and abet those intending to cause physical injury and death of persons and the destruction of property.

Excepting conditions of Section 21, Government shall make no law that compels the speaker, writer, or publisher to offer use of their property to other persons as a condition for the use of media regulated and licensed by the Government.

The speaker or publisher must pay reasonable attorney fees to a Government Official for a judgment of slander or libel. The Government Official may only collect monetary damages from a non-Government person if the speaker or publisher contested the lawsuit and did not offer an acceptable apology and retraction; or provide an opportunity for rebuttal to the audience for the offending act. No public funds may be drawn by Government officials for the expenses incurred for the prosecution of slander or libel.

Government may not impose any financial burden or restraint upon Citizens exercising their freedom of expression because of threats of violence or property damage against the speaker or host.

The right of a Citizen to write, speak, and disseminate information to an audience that was lawfully assembled and hosted by that Citizen in a physical or virtual space under their control has value only if the Government and persons do not obstruct or sabotage the ability of this audience to view, read and listen to the writer and speaker.

Persons guilty of issuing or carrying out these threats of violence, property damage, sabotage, or disruption shall be guilty of a felony and liable for damages suffered by Citizens exercising their freedom of expression.

Section 4. Freedom of Association

Government shall make no law abridging the Citizens' right of free association to admit and exclude any person from membership in organizations not engaged in commerce.

Section 5. Right to Privacy

Government shall make no law abridging the right of consenting Citizens who have attained the age of eighteen to engage in non-commercial and non-lethal activities involving any sexual acts, rituals, games, meetings, performances, consumption of food, drink, herbs, plants, or chemical compounds of their choosing within the privacy of their homes. The Government may not prohibit persons from administering tests to other persons as means of exclusion from an association or commercial enterprise whenever prohibited substances of their choosing are detected.

Section 6. Protection from Government Surveillance and Intrusion

The right of persons to be secure in their bodies, private residence, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. Unreasonable searches include physical entry and technical means of recording activities that have a reasonable expectation of privacy.

Communications over the electromagnetic spectrum may be monitored without a warrant to uncover unlawful conspiracies by non-Citizens, but no evidence gathered by this method without a warrant may be used as evidence in a prosecution against a Citizen.

The Government may screen passengers and their belongings on common carriers along public thoroughfares. The Government has the

burden of proof for utilizing profiles of race or ethnic origin or other physical characteristics to engage in the non-random selection of persons for screening.

Recorded surveillance of public spaces by private persons may be obtained by issue of warrants for use as evidence in the prosecution of specific crimes. Metered inflows and outflows of energy, water, and effluent into a residence or business may be used as evidence to establish probable cause only if the surveillance is applied to all similarly situated persons and properties within an area including either five hundred persons or one square mile.

Upon issue of a warrant, the Government may gather unique identifying information from a person's body. If biological information was previously gathered and stored by the Government pursuant to another purpose, then Government may conduct a search to compare evidence from a crime to this biological information to identify suspects.

Excepting persons convicted of a felony or those who voluntarily consent, the government may not collect and store information about the time or location of private carrier vehicles for purposes of collecting tax revenue.

Section 7. Right of Assembly, Solicitation, and Political Action

Government shall make no law abridging the right of Citizens peaceably to assemble, communicate, cooperate, or plan to petition the Government for redress of grievances; or to support or oppose candidates for office. Government shall make no law infringing upon the non-commercial solicitation of a person for political action in public spaces or at their residence, except when a person has affirmatively communicated their preference for non-solicitation.

Section 8. Double Jeopardy

No person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. If a person can be tried for an offence to a Federal statute and a State statute pertaining to the same criminal act, then the Federal Court shall assign the jurisdiction for the alleged offense to either the State or the Federal court for a single trial.

Section 9. Compensation for Government Taking of Private Property

Private property shall not be taken by easement or expropriation for a public purpose by the Government without just compensation. Private property shall include land, buildings, commercial goods, intellectual property, loans receivable, and financial securities.

A proper public purpose for land and buildings includes transportation, water, sewage, transmission lines for power and communications, flood control, recreation, park lands, and other similar uses that require the taking, easement, or compelled lease of the property by the Government for its operations, or the execution of a law. The appraisal of just compensation shall be conducted by a disinterested third party selected by the Court and paid by the Government.

If the Government takes private property for the benefit of a Non-Government person for development of a project, then the public purpose shall be that the project must increase the amount of tax collections in a twenty-year period by more than twice the amount of money paid for the taking. The valuation date shall be prior to any disclosure of the intent for the taking, and the valuation shall be based upon the use of the property prior to this disclosure.

During this twenty-year period, the Government shall, in addition to the original compensation for the taking, make annual payments to the original and subsequent property owners the greater of one-twentieth of the incremental amount of annual taxes collected or one-half of the

original amount paid for the taking, adjusted for any diminution in the purchasing power of money.

Section 10. Indictments and Protection Against Self-Incrimination

No natural person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by due process, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against themselves. Upon arrest the police must advise the suspect of their right to remain silent and to consult with legal defense counsel that could receive compensation from the Government at the rate no less than one-sixth of the total expense of the Government's prosecution of the case. The law enforcement officials shall be sanctioned for any violations of this right, but any evidence obtained may be admitted by the Court provided that these sanctions are a material deterrent against violations of this right.

Section 11. Speedy Trial By Jury and the Rights of Jurors

Excepting matters of espionage for non-Citizens, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial. Excepting prosecution for espionage by non-Citizens, in all trials, the accused shall enjoy the right to an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against them; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for their defense. Non-public trials for espionage of a Citizen shall be adjudicated by a panel of no fewer than five Federal Judges if a jury or public trial would endanger national security.

Jurors must be Citizens who have attained thirty years and not more than eighty-five years. The convenience of Jurors shall supersede those of the Judges, Staff of the Judicial Branch, plaintiffs, and defendants. To encourage the formation of the most representative jury pools, trials by Jury shall be scheduled at times that impose the least disruption to the ability of Jurors to earn compensation and to care for their dependents; or the Government shall provide sufficient compensation and support services to offset these disruptions. The Government may not compel any employer to pay compensation to its employees serving as Jurors. Government employees may not be paid more than two-thirds their normal compensation if they take a leave of absence during jury service. Excepting a voluntary waiver by a juror, sixty months must elapse from the time of a Citizen's prior jury service before the Government may compel Jury Service for that Citizen.

Section 12. Suits at Common Law

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed one-twentieth of the annual compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court, other than according to the rules of the Common Law.

Section 13. Bail, Punishment, and Asset Forfeiture

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. For Federal or State crimes, any forfeiture of assets used in an alleged criminal act prior to the conviction of their owner must be transferred to an impartial custodian appointed by the Federal Courts. After a conviction, the proceeds from sales of these assets shall be transferred to the Government to retire any outstanding Government Debt.

A penalty of death by hanging from the neck is not cruel and unusual punishment, but the Government can offer the condemned alternative methods of execution. Excepting a Court Martial, a penalty of death may not be executed prior to the fifth anniversary of the verdict.

Section 14. Slavery and Prison Labor

Excepting compulsory military service, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

No person convicted of a crime may be required to provide labor for any tasks as a condition for fulfillment of or shortening the length of their sentence. An exception can be offered to shorten the sentence if the convict earns income during their imprisonment and voluntarily offers to pay damages directly to the victims of their criminal acts.

Section 15. Due Process and Equal Protection

No Government shall collect fines, or temporarily or permanently confiscate all or part of the property of any person without due process of law. No Government shall execute, imprison, or detain a natural person without due process of law. The Government may not deny the equal protection of the laws to any person within its jurisdiction.

Section 16. Discrimination and Preferences by Government

Citizens of the United States shall not be denied, nor be given preferences, for services or employment offered by the Government on account of race, color, national or ethnic origin, sex, religion, sexual orientation, or Political Party affiliation. Any person receiving payment for services or assistance from the Government must comply with this Section. If evaluations of the qualifications for employment or contracting of services do not disclose identity characteristics of an

applicant, then that creates a Safe Harbor protection against any claims of discrimination. Birthright Citizenship and prohibitions against affiliation with foreign organizations may be required for positions in or supporting the Armed Forces, Espionage, and Security Services.

Section 17. Discrimination and Preferences in Commerce

The Government and Non-Government persons engaged in commerce may not deny, abridge, or show preferences in the commerce of goods, services, or employment to Citizens of the United States on account of race, color, sex, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, or Political Party affiliation. Religious Organizations, Political Parties, and non-commercial associations are exempt from these requirements if they are not engaged in commercial activities. If evaluations of the qualifications for employment or contracting of services do not disclose identity characteristics of an applicant, then that creates a Safe Harbor protection against any claims of discrimination.

Section 18. Habeas Corpus

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion Congress determines the public safety may require it.

Section 19. Parental Authority to Direct Education

Parents or Guardians of children under the age of seventeen are guaranteed the right to direct the education of their children. This right does not confer any authority upon the Parents or Guardians to direct the operations of a Government or non-Government school or instructor.

The Government may not regulate the manner of instruction by Parents, Guardians, or educators, nor require licensing or other qualifications, unless they are employees of a Government School or

private persons contracting with the Government. The Government may require instructors to disclose their educational credentials, and civil or criminal convictions. Any sanctions against substandard education must be based solely upon the educational achievement of the child measured on the same examinations administered to students in Government Schools.

Any Examinations commissioned by the Government must be administered to all children between ages six and seventeen, and the content of the examinations and sanctions for substandard performance cannot discriminate based upon the education provider selected by their parents.

The content of the examinations is confined solely to determine the child's proficiency in reading, writing, mathematics, geography, physics, chemistry, biology, and the knowledge of the history and civic institutions of their State and the United States relative to children of similar age.

Excepting age, no identity characteristics of the child who took the test shall be disclosed to the persons grading the examinations. Those results are confidential, and absent the consent of the Parent or Guardian, shall only be disclosed to the Parent or Guardian and the Government authority enforcing any sanctions against deficient performance.

Any sanctions applied on account of deficient performance on the examinations must be applied on a uniform basis to all persons directing the instruction of any child without regard to their education provider or employer. No Government may discriminate in its offer of services, benefits, or employment to any person on account of their education providers.

Compulsory instruction requirements cease upon attaining seventeen years of age, and children who have attained this age may direct their own education.

Section 20. Occupational Licensing Protections

The Government shall have the burden of proving that occupational licensing requirements enacted are the least onerous method of protecting persons from physical injury and financial losses due to fraud or incompetence. Only the Government may approve, suspend, or deny a license. The Government may solicit advice from an Association of Practitioners, but the issuance of a license cannot be contingent upon payments to or membership in this Association of Practitioners.

Eligibility for taking these examinations may not be restricted by any requirements other than age, Citizenship, residency, examination fees, and prior criminal or civil convictions. Excepting an inactive License fee, License fees cannot be contingent upon the income of the licensee.

No State may restrict interstate commerce and obstruct the solicitation, purchase and receipt of goods and services by their Citizens from vendors who are not domiciled or licensed in the State.

Professional licensing in complex and dangerous practices where practitioners could cause serious bodily harm or serious property damage exceeding one-fourth of the compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives per incident can be subject to the requirement of an apprenticeship and an evaluation of expertise by practitioners in the field, but in no case shall these requirements be arbitrary or un-related to the prevention of injury, or have the effect of restricting competition by competent practitioners.

If the Federal Government adopts an occupational licensing requirement, then no State may require a person with a Federal-issued License to obtain a State-issued license for a similar occupation.

Excepting interstate commerce between persons residing in different states, the Federal government may not prevent the practice of an occupation in a State by requirement of a Federal-issued license. Enactment of exceptions to this rule require a three-fifths vote of Congress.

Section 21. Regulation of Information Network Companies

For purposes of this Section, Information is content transmitted over the electromagnetic spectrum that is received by a person in a visual, audio, or other sensory form. An Information Network is the system of media utilizing the electromagnetic spectrum to connect nodes that transmit and receive information.

An Information Network Company shall be presumed to be an Unprotected Information Network Company (UINC). It shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information that is created by its Network Producers. Although a UINC shall not be a co-defendant, the UINC shall indemnify the plaintiff for any deficiency in the payment of tort claims arising from a judgment of slander or libel against its Network Producers.

If an Information Network Company adheres to regulations required for Protected Information Network Companies (PINC), then it shall not be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information that is created by its producers. The personal information of the users of a PINC are private property of their users and the PINC must obtain consent and pay minimum monthly compensation to any users in exchange for collection and distribution of this private information. The minimum

monthly compensation shall be the annual compensation of a Representative divided by six thousand.

A Safe Harbor requirement for a PINC is that they allow any content that is not prohibited by Federal law, and that they are impartial in their payment of revenue to producers, issuance of warnings, or restrictions of accessibility of producer content hosted by the PINC.

Otherwise, the Information Network Company shall be considered as the publisher of the information and liable for any claims for damages as an UINC.

Federal Courts or administrative tribunals shall adjudicate claims of violations by an Information Network Company. The prevailing party in any lawsuit may recover reasonable attorney fees in addition to any damages awarded.

If a PINC is found guilty of violating these guidelines more than one hundred times in any twelve-month period, then it shall be reclassified as an UINC for no less than six months.

Congress shall have the power to enforce this Section by appropriate legislation.

Section 22. Marriage

Marriage is a voluntary, joint and several partnership of only two natural persons, sanctioned by the laws of the Government. A person may be recognized as married to more than one person by a foreign government, but only one spouse for any person will be recognized under the jurisdiction of the United States. No other spouse will be recognized prior to submitting evidence for divorce or death of the spouse that was previously recognized.

Marriages originating under the jurisdiction of the United States must meet the following conditions for recognition: At the inception of the marriage, they must be fully informed, consenting persons, attained sixteen years, and not be consanguineous through parental descent, or as a sibling or first cousin. Neither person may be married to another person.

To ensure that both persons are fully informed, the Government may require the following disclosures by both persons as a condition for the issuance of a Marriage License: health, fertility, and paternity information, financial records, and records of prior criminal convictions, marriages, and divorces. Excepting license fees, no additional restrictions may be imposed by any Government.

Section 23. Combatants in War upon the United States

Persons engaged in acts of physical violence and warfare against the United States who are not affiliated with nations that are signatories to and adherents of Conventions governing the laws of war shall be classified as enemy combatants. Excepting Citizens of the United States, enemy combatants shall be under the jurisdiction of the Military Justice System. No later than six years after imprisonment, an Enemy Combatant has the right to an appeal and review by the Federal Courts, Special Courts or Tribunals that are established by law to adjudicate whether the Enemy Combatant shall be given a term of imprisonment or date of release.

20. TRANSITION AFTER RATIFICATION

Section 1. Excepting Articles and Sections enumerated below, this Constitution shall take immediate effect upon Ratification.

Section 2. Articles 5, 6, and 7 shall take effect for the first Federal Election following Ratification.

Section 3. Article 4 shall take effect when the Elections and Census Boards are operational.

Section 4. Excepting Section 1 of Article 16, Article 16 shall take full effect no later than six years following Ratification.

Section 5. The Federal Reserve shall dispose of all assets prohibited by Article 13, Section 2 no later than three years following Ratification.

Section 6. The selection of the President according to Article 2, Section 16 by majority vote shall take effect at the first election for President after the Elections and Census Boards are operational.

Section 7. Regarding Social Security and Medicare, the enforcement of Article 16, Sections 13 and 14 shall take effect no later than eight years following Ratification.

Section 8. The Census and Elections Boards shall obtain all records necessary to establish the Federal Census Database and the Federal Voter Registration List. States must share their information, but the Federal Government shall compensate the States for expenses incurred. State Officials refusing to cooperate will be subject to fines no less than one-tenth the annual compensation of a Member of the House and imprisonment for no less than thirty days.

Section 9. The Census and Elections Boards shall obtain all records necessary to establish the Federal Census Database and the Federal Voter Registration List from Federal Departments, Ministries, Boards, and Agencies possessing this information. The President is responsible for the enforcement of this Section upon Government personnel.

Section 10. Until the Elections and Census Boards are operational, States must conduct their Federal Elections in conformity with Article 2. State Legislatures shall redraw boundaries for Districts of the House of Representatives that shall remain in effect until the Elections and Census Boards are operational.

The House of Representatives shall draft and propose a law to append to the regulations promulgated prior to the ratification of this Constitution the statutory provenance required to comply with Article 10, Section 2. It shall also propose repeal of regulations made moot by this Constitution.

Section 11. Ten years after ratification of this Constitution, all laws and regulations of the United States Federal Government in effect prior to ratification shall be repealed.

21. PLEBISCITES FOLLOWING ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION

Section 1. Abortion Plebiscite

At the second Federal Election following adoption of this Constitution, a Plebiscite shall be scheduled for the first Tuesday of November to decide the propositions concerning the rights of a mother and an unborn child. The proposition receiving the majority of votes shall be ratified as an amendment to Article 19 of this Constitution:

Proposition 1.

“A woman has an unalienable right to control her body and terminate a pregnancy at any time prior to birth, without hinderance, and at the time of her choosing.”

Proposition 2.

“A woman who is pregnant may terminate the pregnancy without restrictions any time prior to the twelfth week after conception. After twelve weeks, the laws of each State shall regulate the grounds for termination of the pregnancy for any woman who has attained fifteen years. If the woman signs a Statement of Involuntary Pregnancy no later than fifteen-weeks after conception, then the State assumes custody of the child if the mother surrenders custody within one year of birth. The State must pay for any diminished compensation and medical costs incurred to involuntarily continue the pregnancy after the mother surrenders custody of the child. The State pays damages to the mother or her heirs if the mother dies or suffers permanent physical impairment because of the birth of the child. A State is only obligated to provide these remedies for women who were full-time residents of the State for greater than nine of the twelve months prior to the birth date of the child.

If a State fails to fully compensate any mother or her heirs within twelve months of surrendering custody of her child, then that State will be liable for treble damages and any attorney fees paid by the victim pursuing their claims for compensation.”

Section 2. Right to Self Defense

If the proposition receives an eleven of twenty-one majority of votes, then it shall be ratified as an amendment to Article 19 of this Constitution:

Proposition:

Through neglect, or lack of capacity, the Government cannot always guarantee the protection of the lives and property of its Citizens against attacks by other Persons.

Therefore, Citizens, without a conviction for a crime causing injury to persons or property, who have attained eighteen years, possess the

Right of Self Defense of their bodies and property by using weapons commonly employed for the self-defense of the police officers of their State, Federal District, or Territory. Any law that prohibits ownership or promulgates discriminatory regulation, taxation, license fees, insurance, and other impediments to the acquisition, and transportation of these weapons, their supporting equipment, storage, or practice in their safe use shall be an infringement upon this Right of Self Defense.

Any Government that infringes this Right of Self Defense assumes responsibility for payment of all damages for any loss and destruction of property, injuries, ongoing medical care, and death to victims of criminal acts on their property, place of business, or private transportation. This responsibility and liability extend to those persons who were denied the Right of Self Defense, and to those who were in that person's custody or care.

If a Government fails to fully compensate any victim, their insurer, assignee, or heirs within twelve months of commission of these acts, then that Government will be liable for treble damages and any attorney fees paid by the victim pursuing their claims for compensation.

22. DEFINITIONS:

State Legislature shall mean the most numerous House if the State has more than one Legislative Body. The Legislatures of the States are composed of representatives elected by Eligible Voters of that State. Any provision of a State Constitution or State law in conflict with this definition of the Legislature for purposes of this Constitution shall have no effect. These State Legislatures may not delegate any power to appoint Senators, approve Proposed Amendments or any other responsibilities assigned by this Constitution or Federal Law.

Department is an executive body under the authority of the President.

Secretary is the Executive in the President's *Cabinet* with authority over the Department.

Ministry is an executive body under the authority of the Prime Minister.

Minister is the Executive under the Prime Minister with authority over the Ministry

Per-Capita Basis is number of Citizens in a State divided by the total Citizen population of all States in the most recent Census accounting.

State shall refer to the Government of a State and include the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches, and any political subdivisions of the State that exercise the authority to impose taxes, enact laws and regulations, adjudicate lawsuits, and apply force in its exercise of power.

Safe Harbor is a policy that provides protection against prosecution for a penalty or liability claim.

Government, used without modification, shall refer to the Federal District, Federal Territories, Federal and State government and their political subdivisions collectively.

Commerce, commercial are activities related to an exchange of money or credit to a producer for goods and services received by the buyer that generates income subject to taxation. Donations to Political Parties and Candidates as prescribed in Article 4 are not classified as a commercial activity.

Congress refers to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Religion refers to a specific body of beliefs about the behaviors of persons that are prescribed and proscribed, and the reasons for holding these beliefs. Adherents of these beliefs may form *Religious Organizations* to transmit these beliefs and behaviors among their children and other adherents in communal rituals. They may also proselytize non-members in accordance with Section 3 of Article 19.

Income is the difference in flows of money paid and received over a period of time, plus any goods and services received over that period of time.

Wealth is a measure of the difference in value of a person's assets and liabilities at a single point in time.

Sole Proprietorship is a business entity, with all its assets owned by a natural person, that deducts expenses related to the operation of the business from revenue to calculate the income subject to taxation.

Due Process requires that the Government provide the accused a notice of an offense, an opportunity to be heard, and an impartial tribunal.

Under this Constitution and under the laws of Governments, the classification by sex of a female or woman, and a male or man shall be in accordance with biological criteria related to the chromosomes, gametes, genitalia, and organs unique to females and to males that can be ascertained by inspection and testing by third parties. When ambiguity and shared characteristics are expressed, then the sex classification shall be the assigned based upon the preponderance of characteristics.