

THE US RE-CONSTITUTION AND EXEGESIS

**The First Draft of a New American Constitution
The Bi-Partisan Constitution
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The Exegesis of the Re-Constitution is written in Blue.

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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 government judges Us by the content of Our character, not the color of Our skin, group affiliation, possessions, or kinship, this Constitution shall strengthen ties that bind Us together as a Nation. We pledge to sacrifice Our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor in 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.

“Jointly and severally” means that Citizens as a group and as individuals are engaged. There is a circularity where the Citizens establish the Constitution to govern the persons we elect to create the laws that govern us. All power of the State and National Government is derived from its Citizens. “We the Citizens,” instead of “We the People,” emphasizes the primacy of Citizenship, and the fact that US Citizens are the ones who crafted and approved this Constitution. Citizens must obey the laws, and they can only change the laws by electing different representatives. Nevertheless, those representatives are governed by a law above them, the Constitution. Citizens don't engage in direct democracy to govern each other. Instead, they set the rules that govern those whom they then hold accountable through elections. This is analogous to addressing the presiding officer during a debate instead of talking directly to your opponent. There is a mediating force. The Constitution is a symbol of authority in the same way that a king is a head of state in a Constitutional Monarchy. Our representatives take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. They don't take an oath to do whatever their constituents ask them to do. This is why Majoritarian Theories fail as tyrannies.

Essence of the Martin Luther King quote is that Individualism is the basis for liberty for all. Judging individuals based upon their group membership is the source of oppression. “One’s Life, fortune, and sacred honor,” is a nod to the Declaration of Independence and expresses the need for National Cohesion around common values. The quotation from Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address is a nod to the universal mission of the United States as a shining light on a hill to people all over the world, and it is the only place where *the people* is used in the Re-Constitution. The Preamble stresses this new Re-Constitution’s connection and continuity with the past touchstone documents of American history.

ARTICLE 1: UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP, RESIDENCY AND STATE CITIZENSHIP

Important that Citizenship, the very foundation of who can participate in the political process, is something that should not be manipulated for partisan goals. It should be a fixed foundation, the bedrock of the political process. The original Constitution was vague about the matter, until the 14th amendment:

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are **citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.**”

Many believe that place of birth should not convey citizenship, especially if the parents are not citizens, and are not committed to American civic values, and they entered the country illegally. The status quo creates a strong incentive for illegal entry in the hopes of obtaining citizenship for themselves through their children.

The original Constitution uses the words *people*, *persons*, *Citizens* and it’s not always clear if they are synonymous or describing different sets of individuals or individuals acting in a collective manner. In the first 10 Amendments, *people* is used in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 9th, and 10th. *Person* is used in the 5th; *Owner* is used in the 3rd, and *accused* is used in the 6th.

Person, owner, and accused clearly mean individuals. *The People* refers to the collective who are the “customers” of the “public servants” who rule at the

sufferance of *the people*. *The people* are distinct from the elite whose right to rule in the past was hereditary or tyrannical without consent of the governed. Citizen appears in Article 1., Sections 2 (qualifications for electors and Members of House), Section 3 (qualifications for Senators), Article 2, Section 1 (qualifications for President), Article 3 Section 1 and 2. Citizen also appears in the 11th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments. The Re-Constitution will be more precise in the usage of these words.

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.

Jus Sanguinis – right of blood doctrine of Citizenship. Child’s birthright citizenship is not dependent upon where it was born, just the status of his parents.

The biological descendant born of a female and a male who were both legal permanent residents of the United States, provided there is proof that the descendant was born within the territory of the United States. The embassies of the United States and its sea, air, and land vessels shall not be considered the territory of the United States for the purposes of this Article.

Jus Solis – right of the soil doctrine of Citizenship, qualified with a legal connection to the United States.

The biological descendant of a female or a male, either one being a Citizen, provided there is proof that the descendant was born within the territory of the United States.

Jus Solis and Sanguinis – combining the right of the soil and right of blood doctrines of Citizenship. Section 6 covers the case where the child is born overseas. That child would qualify as a legal permanent resident.

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 children may receive Birthright Citizenship or legal permanent residency from a single female or a single male applying such methods.

Jus Sanguinis – right of blood doctrine of Citizenship. Limitation at two children prevents a sperm bank from inseminating thousands of non-Citizen females with the sperm of a US male and then later make claims for residency or citizenship.

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.

Clearly asserts the primacy of the Citizen beyond and above the Constitution. Whomever was a Citizen (Birthright or Naturalized) prior to ratification of this Re-Constitution remains a Citizen, even if they would not qualify under this Re-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 that is vital for the unity 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.

States that Citizenry is guarded. Conveys sense of purpose and scarcity. Asserting the importance of English as a common language for everyday living and government emphasizes the importance of fostering unity.

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 wildlife and their 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.

Recognition of the ecological health of this nation is a nod to the Green Movement. Provides a concrete rationale for exclusion of additional persons.

Pursuant to these goals, the number of additional persons admitted into the United States cannot exceed the sum of additional persons admitted plus the endogenous increase in the existing population of persons living in the United States plus the number of Refugees living in the United States by an amount that is greater than one two-hundredth of the total endogenous population counted by the Census Board from the prior fiscal year. With a three-fifths vote, Congress may enact legislation to suspend this limitation for twelve months, but this limitation may not exceed one-one hundredth growth for twelve months, absent a two-thirds vote.

Provides an additional rationale for exclusion related to the health of the environment and the impact of immigrants upon the labor market. Citizenship is worthless and meaningless if there aren't solid grounds for excluding anyone who volunteers to become a Citizen. There is the notion of Citizenship as merely a ticket permitting entry onto territory, and rights to participate in the labor force, and obligations to pay taxes and perhaps, perform military service. Are there any grounds besides racism for excluding new residents and allowing them to become Citizens?

Libertarians would say that as long as the new entrants and their offspring aren't a fiscal drag, then there's no reason to exclude them. Conservatives would argue, that in addition to the fiscal drag, new entrants depress wages of existing blue collar workers, and new immigrants from nations with illiberal political and cultural traditions (e.g Muslim extremists, etc.) pose a threat to the political traditions of this nation.

I am adding the preservation of the environment and value-added for existing Citizens as additional reasons. But the biggest rationale for exclusion is that value for Citizenship relies upon its scarcity. The Progressive philosophy drives the value of Citizenship to zero so that service in the military or government becomes a mere transactional arrangement that cannot rely upon an *esprit de corps*. The United States is in a phase of its history where it's ecological systems will be strained as the population grows. We cannot control endogenous growth, but we can control the exogenous growth from immigration. And we should be more choosy about the immigrants allowed to enter, and the skills they bring to the table.

From 2019 – 2020 the US Population grew by 0.35%. That leaves a gap of 0.15% x 330,000,000 = 495,000 new immigrants minus the number of Refugees that would be the maximum allowed. With a lower birth rate below the replacement rate of 2.1, the maximum number of new immigrants should be always near 0.5% of the population. This is a growth rate that could permit the gradual absorption of new immigrants without disrupting labor markets, and it would slow population growth. Subtracting the number of Refugees from the total closes a loophole that could be exploited, and provides incentives to promptly process Refugees and either admit them as permanent residents or deport them.

Section 4. Naturalized Citizenship

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

The applicant provides evidence of legal entry into the United States and a minimum of five years legal residency. Excepting minor children born to or adopted by a Citizen with legal custody, 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.

Limits naturalization to law-abiding, self-supporting individuals who can speak enough English to fully participate in the civic and economic matters of the nation. 5-year mandatory residency requirement protects against sudden surges of new Citizens approved for partisan purposes. Permanent residency is always an option for person who don't fulfill these requirements.

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.

Provides a huge disincentive for illegal immigration and prevents partisan gamesmanship for leniency on border enforcement. Although illegal immigrants cannot become Citizens, they could become legal residents.

Section 6. Queue for Entry, Residency, Naturalization

A person, not born in the United States, who has not attained twenty-five years, who is a biological descendant of one living Citizen, who applies to become a legal permanent resident of the United States, shall receive expedited review of their application. A natural person who has not attained sixteen years who is adopted by a Citizen shall acquire the rights of a legal permanent resident.

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.

The queue for applicants for residency and naturalization shall be publicly disclosed. The President shall have the discretion to select no more than three thousand applicants for expedited processing every fiscal year with three-fifths consent of Congress.

Forcing the queue to be transparent prevents bribery of officials. Limit discretion for exceptions to this rule, recognizing that special skills and emergency needs may arise. Also prevents discriminating in favor of a nationality or crisis of the month and punishing those who went through the process in an orderly manner.

Section 7. Asylum for Political Refugees

A person seeking asylum as a Refugee from political persecution may be admitted only if they produce evidence that they sought and were refused asylum by other nations closer to their nation of origin during their transit to the United States. Otherwise, the presumption shall be that the person's primary motivation is improvement of economic and security circumstances rather than an escape from political persecution, and thereby subject to prompt deportation. Refugees who are admitted shall be subject to confinement and restrictions upon travel within the United States. The President may transfer a Refugee to another country that will not subject the Refugee to persecution.

Refugees may be released from confinement if they are sponsored by a Qualified Citizen, and they are not classified as a security or safety risk. A Qualified Citizen must sign a waiver that permits the federal taxation of their income and garnishment of wages to exceed the limitations of Article 16, Section 5, and they waive bankruptcy protections. These charges are imposed to cover any costs incurred by the Government for this Refugee and their dependents, in addition to any medical care, education, fines, convictions, and incarceration. The Refugee and their offspring will be returned to confinement if the Citizen fails to provide sufficient support or indemnification of claims. A Qualified Citizen can be an individual Citizen, a partnership, or legal person with recourse to personal guarantees from Citizens, or the Estate of a Citizen subsequent to the death of the Qualified Citizen that cumulatively meets the financial requirements.

Refugee Treaties are the big loophole used by illegal immigration supporters. This deftly handles the problem because a Treaty cannot supersede the Constitution. Also, we provide a way for these refugee boosters to put their money where their mouth is. Refugees can go outside the refugee camp as long as they have a qualified sponsor. It also tests the concerns of many Conservatives and Libertarians who claim that immigration is OK if the immigrants can cover the costs of their public burden and those of their children.

Section 8. State Citizenship and 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 of the United States on the date of independence, forfeit their Citizenship in the United States. These persons, who were Citizens of the United States prior to the date of independence, shall be eligible to receive a visa for unrestricted travel within 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.

ARTICLE 2. ELECTIONS

Citizenship and Elections are the Foundations upon which the branches of government rest. Therefore, they are covered in great detail at the beginning of

this Constitution, unlike the original Constitution. This Article applies to Federal and State 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.

Hierarchy of power puts Eligible Voters at the top with control over the Constitution and Elected Representatives. Very wide eligibility. Even Persons who have served their time in prison or haven't paid fines, and taxes cannot have their right to vote abridged. Only other restrictions are included later relating to employment by the government. Hard to cover persons with mental disabilities like Alzheimers without giving the government too much discretion to exclude participation.

Eligible Voters have the right to vote for only one candidate for a single office in a single election in a secure manner. Eligible Voters must comply with regulations required of all other Eligible Voters to ensure that these conditions are met.

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.

Punch card ballots do not have the names of candidates next to the punch mark. These are allowed and encouraged. Many ballots today have the candidates'

names next to the mark made by the voter so that they could be more easily viewed by another party to ascertain which candidates a voter selected.

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

The Soviet Union used to have 2 separate ballot boxes. One was for votes cast for Communist Party candidates. The second box was for “None of the Above.” Obviously, this allowed poll workers to identify the dissidents.

A common practice in some countries is to have slate ballots with different colors and different boxes depending upon the political party you support. While technically a secret ballot once it is dropped into the box, this allows you to observe how someone voted, and so it is not truly secret.

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 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.

The Secret Ballot is the default assumption for voting method. It has primacy. A further note of emphasis on the importance of secrecy to preserve the independence of the voters to make decisions about the persons holding power without fear that that power could be used against them.

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.

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 to exclude Non-Secret Ballots of those who already cast Secret Ballots.

This recognizes that Mail-In Ballots are a convenience that Americans demand, and won't surrender. The reason that the Government is prevented from mailing Mail-In Ballots to everyone automatically is because that weakens the position of those voters who wish to cast a secret ballot. This is a more honest disclosure to voters that Mail-In ballots are not secret. However, there are ways to make the identity of the person opaque. Instead of requiring their signature and printed name, you could instead have a pre-printed Q-R Code or Bar Code on the ballot. This code could be read by machines at the vote counting center that is linked to the Voter Registration database. If the code doesn't match someone in the database, then the ballot is rejected. As a back-up, you could request that the voter print their birthday and last 4-digits of their SSN, just in case the code reader malfunctioned. This ensures that poll workers don't see the identity, but a higher-level manager with access to the database could figure it out.

If someone knows that you received a mail-in ballot, then they could demand that you make your selections in front of them so that they could mail it in. Also, mailing ballots out to everyone complicates the security for those casting ballots in Secret. You might have persons who mailed their ballot several weeks prior, forget, and then vote in person. First count all the Secret Ballots and authenticate the list.

No Eligible Voter may allow another person to inspect selections, nor may they make a visual recording 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.

This establishes the principle that voluntarily-employed Government workers are servants of the Citizenry, who have a conflict of interest in decisions about taxation and spending. However, this also protects Government workers from being exploited for political purposes by persons in management. Makes Hatch Act superfluous. However, involuntary government servitude cannot be used as a tool to suppress the voices who might disagree with the policies forcing their service. Having the six-month window is intended to prevent practices where a Federal employee is laid off just before an election, and later rehired.

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.

Requires that elections are run with serious security protocols with individual accountability. Practically, a voter identification system will have to be implemented to prevent fraudulent misrepresentation of identity. Voter sign-in lists can have a birth date and last 4 numbers of SSN visible to the poll worker so that they can query the voter to authenticate their identity instead of asking for a picture ID.

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.

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.

This gives the Registrar enough time to compile a list of voters in time to begin the 30-day Early Voting Period. At some point the list must be frozen in time for all precincts simultaneously. Otherwise, one person could vote in the same election in two or more precincts in the same election.

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

The total number of Eligible Voters who cast a secret ballot shall be completed 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.

You have to fix the number of ballots eligible to be counted in order to have any kind of a system that prevents and detects fraud. The current system has votes arriving weeks after the voting date. This essentially allows corrupt officials to gauge how many fake ballots to dump into the system based upon the preliminary tallies showing the gap between candidates.

Suppose that all voters visiting a precinct sign into the registration booklet, and this is how the precinct measures the number of persons who cast a ballot. If the number of ballots counted exceeds the number of sign-ins, then the ballot boxes were stuffed with counterfeit ballots, or someone who didn't appear on the registration list was allowed to cast a ballot. If the number of voters counted

exceeds the number of ballots counted, then some ballots were destroyed after they were cast, or some of the persons who signed in, didn't cast a ballot. Bringing things down to the precinct level allows us to more easily identify the perpetrators of the fraud, and to contain the problem at the smallest level possible.

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 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 first Tuesday 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.

Spreading voting out over four days, including the weekend, makes it easier for more people to participate, especially those with family care and work obligations that make voting on Tuesdays too difficult. It also lessens the waiting times for voting. You could have greater spacing between persons waiting in line in the event of a pandemic situation.

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.

Eliminates the problem of ballot harvesting and justification for mail-in ballots for the elderly. Also, elderly in nursing homes incapable of voting won't have proxies filling out their ballots. Doing this over 30 days should be plenty of time to handle valid requests. Regulations will have to be developed to determine valid requests for personal visits by Elections Officers to prevent abuse of this service by persons able to vote during the regular 4-day period of in-person voting at the precinct.

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 subsequent to the Final Voting Date of a Biennial Federal Election.

This eliminates the cluttered and confusing ballots that differ across the country. It also gives the Federal Election the ability to stand above the clutter, and it protects the States elections so that they won't be drowned out by the media focus on the Federal Elections. State election campaigns won't overlap Federal ones with the 60-day window.

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.

Members of the House will have 4-year terms, instead of the current 2-year terms that make it difficult for Members to get acclimated to their work and constantly engaged in running a continuous campaign. Having the House Members running separately from the President permits voters to focus more effectively on the different roles of the Executive and Legislative branches, instead of confusing their roles and responsibilities.

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.

A maximum of 6 candidates further simplifies the ballot presentation. Also, only names of candidates for office may appear. They cannot load any voter initiatives or other questions alongside the candidates.

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.

Dual loyalties taint the undivided commitment to 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.

Opens up voting for President to Citizens who are residents in the Federal Territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa).

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 House District at Large shall be chosen.

This process eliminates the need for an Electoral College, even in cases where no one wins a majority of the popular votes, when more than 2 major parties split the vote.

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 subsequent to, 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.

This encourages the President and Vice-President to disclose their management team to the voters prior to the Election. The incentive is that these appointees can assume their posts without approval from the Senate, and the President can begin his administration on Day 1 without being at the mercy of the Senate's calendar. Also, this provides clarity regarding the line of Succession should the President and/or Vice-President die before the Election Date, or before inauguration. The price that the President pays for including them on the Slate is that he cannot dismiss them involuntarily until they have served a minimum of 365 days in office. The 365-day minimum is a protection against placing someone on the Slate as mere window-dressing to entice voter support, and then who would be immediately replaced by the President after inauguration.

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 House District at Large is chosen to be the Member of the House representing Citizens not residing in a

State. A Member of the House or the Senate may claim Citizenship in their State if they reside in a Federal District during their term in the House of Representatives.

Retain the first-past-the-post method for the House where it is possible that someone lacking a majority of votes could win. This encourages the formation of an electoral system with 2 major parties so that bargaining and coalition building is done prior to an election, not afterwards as in many European nations, and Israel. Provides a voting House Member representing Citizens not residing in States. This Member will be the only one representing more than 400,000 Citizens, unless a large number are ineligible government employees.

Section 19. Special Elections for House District Vacancies

If a Vacancy occurs in a House District with more than six months 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 House District at Large

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. Any Eligible Voter not registered in a precinct may not cast a ballot for a candidate for the House of Representatives in a district of the State, but they may cast a ballot for the candidate representing the House District at Large. Eligible Voters not registered to vote in a precinct must visit an office of the Elections Board to cast a ballot no later than five days prior to the Final Voting Date. This ensures that their identity can be authenticated, the secrecy of their ballot can be preserved, and notifications can be issued to all

other Election Board offices, prior to accepting their ballot, to ensure no additional votes are cast in that election by that Eligible Voter.

US Citizens who are Residents of Territories will now have the right to vote for President, the same rights as currently enjoyed by the residents of the District of Columbia. Persons who live a nomadic lifestyle or who are homeless will still have the right to vote and have representation, but they have the burden of visiting the offices to vote, unlike the elderly entitled to a visit from the election officials. A large number of Citizens living in the House District at Large will be government employees who are ineligible to vote in Federal Elections.

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.

This shortens the lame-duck session to one month. This timeline eliminates the kinds of games currently played by some states in counting and certifying their election results. Now the votes will be counted by the National Elections Board rather than hundreds of different county registrars.

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. proposition, then the proposition is enacted if it receives a seven-thirteenths majority of the votes.

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, 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 House District at Large containing the Federal Districts and Territories.

A Member is not required to live inside their district boundaries so they wouldn't be legally forced to move their residence after redistricting. The minimum age is raised from 25 to 30. Term limit of 20 years.

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.

Minimum age raised from 30 to 40 and 20-year term limit.

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 are legal persons chartered by the Federal or State governments. Political Parties sponsor candidates on Federal Ballots for the House of Representatives, the President and Vice-President and shall not be prohibited 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 and State level, 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 governed by this Article.

Formally recognizes Political Parties and their role in the political process.
Protects them from interference by the government.

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.

You can appear on a ballot through affiliation with a Party or as an independent, unaffiliated candidate.

Section 6. 1/6th 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 House District at Large if no fewer than one-sixth of the office holders in the House of Representatives were sponsored by that Party at the prior election.

If a House Members switch parties after their election, this will not affect the 1/6th calculation of their former party which is based upon sponsorship 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 on the ballot.

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.

Instead of the 50 different rules and regulations that currently prevail in every state to qualify to get on a ballot, this is simple and streamlined. The popularity of the Political Party getting representatives elected to the State and Federal Legislatures is the measurement used to qualify a candidate for nomination by a Party.

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.

Just because you were elected as a Democrat or Republican in one election doesn't guarantee that you will be able to run as the Party's standard bearer in the next election. The Party controls the nomination of their Standard bearer.

Section 7. Ballot Access for Unaffiliated Candidates, Dual Sponsorship

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

A candidate for Vice-President is a mandatory companion for a Presidential Slate. It is optional to also nominate Cabinet Secretaries to appear on the Slate. It is a nice way to get Cabinet Secretaries approved and bypass delays that may be imposed by the Senate's approval process. A full Slate is also good advertisement to the electorate of how the President plans to govern.

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.

This is an alternative to going through Party Primaries to be the Party's choice as their standard bearer. But Parties are limited to one nominee under their banner. It is the mechanism for how newly-formed Political Parties can establish the 1/6th minimum threshold. First a candidate qualifies through the Unaffiliated procedures to get on the ballot, and then the New Party sponsors the Unaffiliated Candidate under their Party banner.

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.

If you were elected without sponsorship by a Party, then you are guaranteed to appear on the ballot for the next election. However, if you were elected as the Standard bearer of a Party, and then the Party did not renominate you for the next election, you must get signatures to qualify on your own as an Unaffiliated Candidate or as the nominee of another party.

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. 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 House District at Large.

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 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.

No more than six candidates will appear on the ballot for any Federal Election. This avoids ballot clutter and makes it easier for voters to make a decision. Six candidates is a tradeoff between allowing challenges to the 2 major parties, and only allowing serious candidates to appear on the ballot.

ARTICLE 4. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CAMPAIGN DONATIONS

Section 1. Exclusive Citizen Support of Political Parties & Candidates

Political Parties shall establish by-laws to govern their procedures 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, and non-Citizens 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 period for all limitations on political donations shall be measured over four years prior to the election date 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 Citizens 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.

Only natural persons who are US Citizens may donate money to Political Parties and Candidates. This provision keeps foreign influence and corporate money out of political parties.

While Political Parties may continue to want to utilize the election apparatus of the States to have Primaries, they can also use caucuses or smoke-filled rooms to select their standard bearers.

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.

Protects donors from Candidates abusing the funds for personal use. Creates a tax-advantaged sphere for Political Parties and Candidate Campaigns, but they cannot employ non-Citizens if they wish to receive this tax benefit. Also, to ensure that the tax benefits are only being used by Parties that are sponsoring candidates that actually qualify for ballots, and not be fringe movements.

Excepting Political Parties and Candidate Campaigns defined under this Article, no expenditure of money, labor or other resources by Political Actors to support or oppose candidates for Government Office, their Political Parties, or to support or oppose legislation may be applied to reduce the amount of income subject to taxation by the Government.

This addresses the matter of the Independent Expenditure Committees, the sources of “Dark Money” in campaigns. These are corporations where 100% of their expenditures would not be deductible. Effectively, their entire haul of donations is taxed at the corporate income tax rate, leaving the remainder to cover all their expenses. Contrast to non-political corporations that are only

taxed on their net income after expenses are deducted. These expenditures are treated the same as after-tax personal consumption. Thus, we use the tax code to preserve freedom of expression to spend your money as you please while providing prejudicial treatment in favor of political expenditures routed through regulated campaign committees. Currently, the 501 {c}{4} and {c}{6} portions of the tax code permit these political non-profits to deduct expenditures and avoid taxation of their gross revenue.

The presumption shall be that entities engaged in Political Actions are not allowed to use any expenditures to reduce the amount of income subject to taxation, and the burden lies upon the Political Actors to prove which expenditures did not support the efforts to engage in political activities.

If a Church or for-profit company spent only 5% of its budget on political activities, then they have the burden of keeping records to justify why the entire amount of revenue they received shouldn't be taxed. This will lead companies to be very careful to have segregated Political Action corporations so that this co-mingling of expenses won't occur.

Vendors receiving these expenditures for services rendered to Political Actors shall not be subject to an additional prohibition against using their own expenditures for reducing their taxable income.

Clarification if a Political Actor hired a printer, law firm, or paid for advertising, those vendors are not subject to this restriction.

Any corporation that donates money for this purpose, or if it directly supports or opposes a candidate, then the expenses used for this purpose would be treated as personal consumption (spending on meals and entertainment) that could not be used to reduce net taxable income.

If a corporation is set up just to receive donations and spend them outside of the political parties and candidates, then all of its donations would be taxable, not the net income. Using the tax code is the best way to discriminate against these independent actors. *This provides a strong financial incentive for routing money*

directly to the campaigns and the Political Parties, instead of through Independent Expenditure Committees.

Does this mean that FOX, ABC, NBC, NY Times, and MSNBC could be subject to this interpretation? Could media outlets have the fraction of expenses devoted to endorsing or tearing down a candidate or Party disallowed for reduction of taxable income. Would one-sided reporting of “news” that paints a candidate in an unfavorable light without explicitly endorsing a vote against the candidate be covered by this? Very possibly.

Political Parties could create subscription-based media where qualified donors get access to political commentary. News media would split into political reporting and news reporting.

If a Candidate fails to qualify for the ballot, then its Candidate Campaign privileges to receive donations not subject to taxation shall terminate on the Final Voting Date.

Without this provision, you would see unserious candidates running and seeking donations merely for their tax advantages. They could run a political news company under the guise of a campaign. This termination date gives real candidates that have failed to qualify for the ballot enough time to pay off vendors and creditors, but it also forces failed candidates to go through the motions of re-qualifying for the ballot for the next election.

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.

Current 2021 salary for a Member of the House is \$174,000 . Therefore, the President's compensation would be \$3,480,000. \$522,000 would be the maximum self-funded contribution for a House campaign. The President could self-fund \$69,600,000, and the Vice-President half that amount. Tying these limits to the compensation of a House Member adjusts for inflation. Obviously, the amount of the limitation is something up for discussion.

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.

Prevents the use of "dark money," or undeclared income, and schemes to hide the identity of the actual backer.

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.

This is a very radical departure from current practices, but it must be done if we are serious about monitoring campaign expenditures. The Elections Board and the Census Board will have the database of persons legally capable of making donations, and they can continuously track the contribution limits and make timely reports. This also offloads a lot of overhead from the campaign. The limits apply per candidate over a 4-year 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-tenth of one-percent 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.

The risk of centralizing donations in this way is that the campaigns won't have timely access. The late penalties are quite stiff to discourage this behavior. There is a risk that the Elections Board could intentionally reject donations to harm a candidate's chances so there is an appeals process. Penalties exist to discourage a campaign by someone to intentionally overload and sabotage the Elections Board's capacity to review donor qualifications.

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 7 days after the Final Voting Date, and additional reports shall be issued every 30 days.

Specific timetable for the Elections Board to report campaign donations. Reports of expenditures can be specified in legislation.

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.

2 classes of donors. Those who openly disclose their identity get to contribute larger amounts of money than those who remain anonymous. \$43,500 is maximum 4-yr. donation to a single candidate when donor isn't anonymous. Then there is a separate limitation for all donations of \$174,000.

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.

Banks and other financial entities are prohibited from making loans. The maximum loan amount is limited for any individual, but if it is not repaid, then it's essentially a campaign contribution rather than a loan. The penalty is severe to deter loans that are not made as a serious business proposition. Disclosing the entirety of the loan agreement allows for scrutiny of the conditions under it was made.

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.

This stops the practice of buying access employed by many donors who are not committed to the policies and virtues of a Candidate.

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.

This prohibition provides stronger protections than The Hatch Act to prevent an incumbent power from using the resources of the government to protect its loss of power. It also establishes a hierarchy of master and servant. Government workers are servants of the Citizens, and they have a conflict of interest to protect their jobs and thwart any decisions to reallocate resources away from these jobs.

Section 12. Disposition of Contributions for Disbanded Campaigns

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.

This protects donors and assures them that Candidates who withdraw from an election cannot carry those donations over to another race that the donor didn't consider for its decision.

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.

Anonymity comes with a tradeoff. 5% maximum is \$8,200 today, and the limit will adjust with inflation as compensation of House Members increases over time. Anonymity will also encourage greater donor participation because their names won't be publicly exposed where they could suffer retribution. Also, the candidate won't even know their names so they will have a harder time determining who should be rewarded for their donation. Donor will have to volunteer their support directly to the campaign. Harsh penalties for disclosure will cover media outlets who won't be able to claim they were just reporting the news.

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 ten percent interest or receives more than ten percent of the income;

All monetary and in-kind gifts and inheritance in excess of ten percent of the compensation for a House Member in any 12-month period;

The names of any source of income that accounted for more than twenty percent 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.

This formalizes the custom of Presidential candidates who disclose their tax returns, and current House and Senate rules for financial disclosures. This Section doesn't require the disclosure of entire tax returns, just the summary figures. However, it does require the disclosure of a detailed statement of assets and liabilities.

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.

Bush, Clinton and Obama have made a fortune after leaving office. This provision allows scrutiny of the possibility that they were compensated in exchange for favors given during their term in office.

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.

This puts teeth into the previous section, and only applies to those elected to office. Their financial disclosures will be subject to verification by the Elections

Board. If fraud is uncovered, then the Senate has the discretion to appoint a Special Prosecutor to pursue this as a criminal matter.

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.

ARTICLE 5. THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT

A major innovation of this Constitution is the division of Executive Authority between the President and the Prime Minister. The President takes on the non-partisan responsibilities of military and foreign affairs and domestic security that demand national consensus. The Prime Minister handles the partisan issues of domestic policies that are more divisive.

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.

This recognizes the necessity for the President to act quickly and secretly in certain circumstances, but doesn't give the President an open-ended mandate to wage war. Theoretically, Congress could always use the Power of the Purse to terminate these adventures, the Presidential veto was always a tool to thwart that. This provision limits Presidential discretion to 30 days of war per year, and then he's forced to terminate a war after 30 days if he cannot gain consent.

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 War Powers resolution just requires the consent of the House, not the Senate. A 12-month expiration date on the War Powers resolution prevents a repeat of the War on Terror authority that is still be used after 20 years as a justification for the President to launch attacks. This is a glaring oversight in the original Constitution that must be corrected.

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 the Supreme Court rules 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 five-ninths vote of the House of Representatives.

A Domestic Force Resolution requires the consent of the Senate and the House. The President cannot unilaterally act prior to getting the consent of the House and the Senate in this case, and the resolution expires after 90 days instead of 12 months.

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.

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.

Because air and sea traffic control is intimately connected to military concerns, this is added to what reasonably could be assigned to the Prime Minister.

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, provided that 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.

This permits the President to staff up his administration quickly and avoid delay tactics of the Senate. While he retains the discretion to submit nominations to the Senate for approval prior to posting ambassadors, he doesn't have to. But the Senate still has the discretion to remove someone after the fact with a super-majority, presumably because they are unqualified or performed some egregious act subsequent to their appointment. The Senate doesn't have this ability to remove ambassadors today so it is an additional power.

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 need not wait for the Senate to fill vacancies on the judiciary, but unlike ambassadors, the threshold for removal is a simple majority vote. Therefore, what would likely occur is that the President will fill a vacancy, but still submit the nomination for approval by the Senate. There would be a gentleman's agreement that the justice would resign his post if he failed to secure a majority vote of the Senate, sparing the Senate and the Judge from suffering humiliation from initiating a resolution to remove the judge or Justice.

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 two-thirds 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.

This corrects a weakness in the original Constitution. Ambiguity whether or not a President could pardon himself is cleared up. We also exclude persons convicted of Electoral Fraud for obvious reasons. Adding family members is another non-controversial addition. For the other cases like the pardons made by Trump, Obama, and Clinton to ex-terrorists or persons who did not cooperate with prosecutors, the Senate has the ability to annul a pardon within a 10-day time period. He could pardon illegal aliens, but other provisions of this Constitution prevent them from becoming Citizens. Enumerated Offenses committed prior to the date of the pardon prevents blanket pardons for any crime that could be committed in the future. Required specificity of the crime being pardoned prevents blanket immunity.

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.

Limits President's veto to matters concerning enactment of laws that President would have to enforce.

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.

Giving Members of the House and Senate standing in lodging a complaint is an important innovation for enforcement of this division of Executive Authority. Even if the President and Prime Minister wanted to blur the lines of separation of Executive Authority, this could be challenged by a subset of the Legislative Branch.

Section 5. Vice President

If the President dies 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.

If a President has a chronic condition that renders him unable to function over long periods of time, then this provision limits the President's ability to an extent where he has to resign or be removed by authority granted in a later Section.

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.

Strict, unambiguous term limits. Prevents a Putin-Medvedev collaboration.

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.

Balances the need for the President to choose his team he wants to work with, and stability. If a Secretary appeared on the Slate and helped get the President elected, then this prevents simply using a Slate member as a cut-out who was merely a political prop. The minimum of 12 months of service only works as long as the Secretary doesn't resign of their own accord.

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.

This is a very important innovation. This permits the President to install his own team throughout lower levels of management below the Secretary-level without being held hostage by the Senate. President gets 5% of the staffing budget to use to hire qualified Citizens on an at-will basis, not hamstrung by Civil Service pay grades. Also, Cabinet Secretaries' compensation is not set by the House or Senate. This puts a cap on the size of White House staff levels, too.

At-will staff shall be Citizens of the United States and attained twenty-one years who are 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.

Further clarifies the disposable nature of the at-will staff, and the importance of a President's ability to populate these departments with people he can trust. However, we also acknowledge the importance of the not succumbing to the short-comings of cronyism and incompetence that the Civil Service legislation remedied. There is a balance between continuity of human capital in these departments and having an ossified bureaucracy that can thwart a President's agenda for change.

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.

This prevents a President from getting his people into the Civil Service protected job categories and by-passing the normal hiring process. This also recognizes that the at-will staff are instruments of the President while the Civil Service have a loyalty to the institution of the Government.

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.

This clarifies the doctrine of Executive Privilege that has evolved through court cases. Executive Privilege is not absolute and may be breached in extraordinary circumstances that motivate a 3/5ths supermajority in the Senate *or* the House. It is limited to the most trusted circle of persons so that it cannot be claimed by lower-level persons in the Departments under the President.

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.

This eliminates the controversy created by DACA where a prior President's decree took on a force of law in the eyes of the courts. This relegates Executive Orders to something less than laws enacted by Congress and regulations promulgated by agencies.

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.

This strengthens the President's authority to conduct foreign affairs at his discretion without interference by Congress. It carves out an exception to the 3/5th Senate approval on matters related to trade.

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.

This protects the President from harassment by State and local governments while they are in office. It clarifies the disputes that arose during the administrations of Clinton and Trump. The innovation of the Senate's Special Prosecutor will be discussed later.

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.

The President is only able to veto spending bills when the Congress is running a significant budget deficit. The veto is limited to the Ministries not under his control.

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.

The House might wish to employ gamesmanship and threaten to cut the President's budget by more than 5% for his Departments in exchange for leniency regarding the deficit spending plans of the House. This Section prevents that tactic from being employed too frequently.

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.

While most Presidents would probably like to enlarge their sphere of control, this provision allows a President conscientious about the separation of powers to refuse the temptation. Members of the House and Senate could also get involved based upon an earlier Section.

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.

Lessens the probability of a financial conflict of interest arising in the conduct of affairs of State. Also ensures that the Office Holder doesn't select a lackey who does the Office Holder's bidding by giving the Senate the ability to reject the Trustee.

Section 16. Pension

Except in cases of conviction by the House, and violations of Article 1, 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.

The President and Supreme Court justices are the only employee or office holder of the Federal Government entitled to receive a pension. The size of the pension will be scaled by years of service, and will be less than the pay he received during his Presidency.

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.

The President has the discretion to determine his own line of succession after the Vice-President. The Prime Minister gets the same authority. Should the President die before inauguration, the replacements are already determined.

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.

This streamlines the current mechanism for removal of the President. There is a 60-day assessment period where the President could be reinstated before the initial removal becomes permanent.

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 taxation statute, fee for goods and services voluntarily procured, or a fine enacted by law. 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.

Similar language to the original Constitution, but added Assets and Liabilities to the accounting. Added the additional sentence regarding collection of taxes and fines. Unlike the original Constitution, this one does not have enumerated powers that limit the scope of the legislation to only matters covering “interstate commerce” and what is “necessary and proper.” The Courts have given such loose interpretations to these words and rarely strike down Federal laws that cover whatever should be reserved for the States. This Re-Constitution ends the

continuation of this dishonesty at the core of our Constitutional Jurisprudence. Makes clear that the Executive Branch cannot forgive debts as Biden did with Student Loans.

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.

This is more along the British Parliament's model for a Speaker as a non-partisan authority to ensure that the fair and orderly proceedings of the House. A Vice-Speaker position is created as a back-up. Presumably, a State Justice, university President, or similar non-partisan public figure would be a popular choice. The Speaker has a 4-year term so they cannot be ejected by a simple majority of the Members because they are displeased by his rulings.

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 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 a 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. 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 Calendar forms the basis for operating the House in a transparent manner.](#)

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.

[Language from the original Constitution.](#)

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.

[The Speaker shall be the judge of the rules, but can be over-ruled in extraordinary cases.](#)

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.

Language from the original Constitution. Because the President's Departments have evergreen budgets that are funded even if Congress doesn't Appropriate Funds, there is no need to give the President the power to force the House to be in session.

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.

If Members are sent on overseas fact-finding missions, then the House has to grant an exception. Otherwise, if a Member is absent, then they are not paid. The Speaker is in charge of making this finding.

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.

Adopts the British Parliamentary model for selecting an Executive authority that is accountable to the majority party in the House.

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 model of this Constitution is betting that the President and the Prime Minister will be competing against each other to enlarge the domain of their authority and ensure that no one office-holder concentrates excessive power into

the Executive Branch. The legislative and executive branches are merged under the Prime Minister for matters of domestic social policy. The President is reserved authority for matters of foreign policy and enforcement of laws. The bet for this Constitutional model is that domestic social policy is more fraught with political conflict and is better managed under a system of tight political accountability. Matters of foreign policy and law enforcement should be outside the bounds of partisan bickering and decided more as a matter of the competence of the President to act as a unifying, national figure.

The word Ministry and Minister denotes agencies and subordinates under the Prime Minister, and Department and Secretary denotes agencies and subordinates under the President.

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 count the votes and declare the winner. 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.

Normally, we should expect that the leader of the 2 major political parties shall be the nominees. Forcing Members to only nominate a single candidate enforces more party discipline to avoid risking that the minority party that doesn't split its nominations could beat the majority party that did.

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.

The Prime Minister does not have the unfettered ability to create his own cabinet like the President. He has to seek the consent of the Members to install and remove a Minister.

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

Likely that you will see parallel agencies in the Justice Department that specialize in enforcement of laws related to each Ministry. These agents report up the chain to the President and not to the Prime Minister. There is a potential for the President to fail to faithfully execute his responsibility to enforce laws required for the Ministries to effectively operate so a later Section will respond to this concern.

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.

This is the authority for Congressional Oversight of the Departments under the control of the President. Because Congress has accountability for the Ministries it creates, there is no requirement to authorize oversight of Ministries. Hopefully, most persons under the President will voluntarily attend hearings of the House.

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.

This gives Congress explicit authority to haul up corporate executives to testify before their committees. But anything beyond eight hours should merit a formal charge by the Justice Department. Otherwise, it is harassment.

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.

Institutes the British practice of Prime Minister's question time.

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.

This provision dispenses with the Debt Limit as a tool for the Treasury. The House must make a specific commitment to borrow a certain amount of money. That figure will be used by the President to determine his ability to veto any Appropriations Bills that exceed the 10% deficit spending threshold. It also prevents the issuance of indexed bonds. In case of an emergency, Congress can always authorize additional borrowing with a 3/5th's vote.

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

No need to borrow full amount of debt and pay interest while putting tax collections in the bank. But Treasurer cannot refuse to borrow if it prevents expenditure of the entire amount that Congress wanted.

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.

This Section addresses the matter of Defaulting on our Obligations routinely heard during the Government Shutdown crises. Payments to bond holders are prioritized above all other expenditures. Second, in the event of a shortfall of cash flow compared to the amount Congress wanted to spend, the President gets to decide which programs get cut to avoid borrowing more money than was initially authorized.

Section 6. No Binding Obligations for Future Appropriations

Except as provided by this Constitution, no enactment of law or court decision can obligate a future appropriation by a Legislature.

This Section clips the wings of the Judiciary that assumed legislative powers when it mandated expenditures by Legislatures to enforce its rulings. Classic example was federal judge forcing the Kansas City School District to drastically increase expenditures to remedy its desegregation judgment.

Excepting provisions of this Constitution that require an Appropriation, no promises of compensation outside an Appropriations Bill for a single fiscal year are binding and enforceable.

This means that loan guarantees have no legal enforceability. SBA, Fannie, Freddie, etc. are out. This will generate huge opposition. An exception is carved out for Medicare and Social Security in a later Section. Loan guarantees are obligations for Appropriations for a future Congress imposed by the current Congress so that violates democratic control of the purse.

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. Excepting Social Security and Medicare benefits as of 2022, 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.

This Section avoids the occurrence of shutdowns of the Departments essential for national defense and law enforcement. You essentially have a Continuing Resolution that is replaced by a new Appropriations bill. These Departments receive uninterrupted funding. Same for Medicare and Social Security. Because the House Majority controls the Ministries, the House can ensure that there are no interruptions of funding for the Ministries as long as they don't run a deficit exceeding 10% where the President could veto the Appropriation.

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.

This Section prevents budgetary gamesmanship by the House and Prime Minister. Appropriations Bills must be free of extraneous matters. It provides incentives for the House to pass one major Appropriations for Departments and another for Ministries. If the House tries to break up Appropriations into separate bills, then it encounters super majority requirements for passage. The Departments are not at risk because they have the Continuing Budget authority in place. The Ministries will have a problem. Forcing the Appropriations for Departments to be voted on prior to the Ministries ensures that the President cannot be held hostage for any potential veto of the Appropriations for Ministries in the event of deficit-financing limits being breached.

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 per-cent; seven-thirteenths for an excess less than fifteen per-cent; three-fifths for an excess less than twenty percent; two-thirds for an excess greater than twenty per-cent.

The House has super-majority requirements for deficit spending beyond 5%. This makes it far more difficult to have routine deficit spending. Deficit spending should be reserved for unexpected and compelling circumstances that could muster a super-majority for approval.

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.

[Language from the original Constitution.](#)

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.

[Language from the original Constitution.](#)

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

This minimizes conflicts of interest. While Representatives may earn investment income outside of their salary, they may not receive compensation for “consulting” or other labor income apart from their House salary. No book publishing deals, speaking gigs, or other compensation for labor is permitted.

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.

Language from the original Constitution.

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.

Fixing compensation using the compensation of House Members as the index is a way to remove partisan gamesmanship and posturing. Good proxy for keeping up with inflation. Also, a 2.5% limit on annual salary increase is a great deterrent against promoting inflation!

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 into 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.

This prevents setting wage and hour conditions, requiring union representation, etc.

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.

The Prime Minister's compensation is set by this Constitution, and his Ministers' compensation is capped at 50% of his. But this largess is limited to eight Ministers. Additional Ministers earn the standard House Member compensation. Having a proportional allocation of resources is fair and prevents the majority

from abusing power in the operations of the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister cannot use control of the Ministries to be used as an end-around to the equality of resources devoted to each House Member.

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.

Defining the Senate as a body independent of the Federal Government is a novel innovation -- a separate branch of government. This gives it an independence and position to exercise oversight in a way that the current Senate cannot do.

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.

State Legislatures select their one representative for the State. That makes that Senator more prestigious than the current 2 per State. 50 senators is a more collegial body than 100 Senators. However, not being selected by voters at large lowers their prestige. Nevertheless, it is evident that their role as a separate branch of government that represents their Legislature makes this appointment by the Legislature mandatory. The Senators are selected in the same cycle as the President. The Members of the House are selected two years later.

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.

The first time a Senator is selected, they must have been elected as a Member of their Legislature. While serving as Senator, they will vacate their seat in the State Legislature, but they could still be selected to serve additional terms in the Senate.

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.

This explicitly defines their role as a representative of their State because they can only receive compensation from their State, not the Federal Government. Therefore, Senators from different States could receive different compensation packages. Because the Federal Districts and Territories receive Federal Funding to support their operations, they could not select a Senator who is independent of the Federal Government. It violates the entire rationale for the Senate.

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.

Once elected by their State Legislature, the Senator is entitled to serve a 4-year term, instead of the 6-year term currently served by Senators. The State cannot reduce the Senator's compensation to punish them or increase their compensation to reward them for votes. Large States will likely pay their Senators higher compensation and have larger staffs than small States. This

ensures that larger States will have more influence and attenuates some of the anti-majoritarian critiques of the Senate.

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 similar to the Members of the House. Compensation of the Senate staff and Special Prosecutors are the responsibility of the States.

The Federal Government is responsible for providing a meeting place for the Senate, and that is the extent of Federal support. But their staff are the responsibility of the States. Likely, the Senate will share some common staff supported on a per-capita basis. Their own staff will be funded by the Senators State. Senators from the same party will likely share staff on a per-capita basis, too.

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.

This is one of the restraining powers against regulatory over-reach that the Senate has at its disposal.

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.

Language from the original Constitution.

Section 8. Legislative Veto

No Bills may originate in the Senate.

This substantially placates the left-wing critics of the anti-majoritarian nature of the Senate. The Senate only has a restraining and oversight role, not a creative role in the Legislative process. This also makes the filibuster a moot point.

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.

This ensures that no legislation can be enacted in a rush. Unless it is passed by a 2/3's vote, the Senate has 90 days to consider whether it wishes to initiate a rejection of the bill. Senate's consent isn't required, but the Senate can be proactive and reject something.

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.

This reverses the current regime where the Senate tries Impeachments and the House votes to impeach and the Chief Justice presides. This Constitution has the Senate appointing a Special Prosecutor and the trial in the House with the Speaker presiding. No mention of the grounds for an impeachment relating to high crimes and misdemeanors. Our experience with Clinton and Trump is that Impeachment is a political, not a judicial, process.

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.

No separate vote on whether or not the convict may hold elected or appointed office. This also clarifies the dispute over whether an ex-office holder may be impeached and tried.

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.

The Special Prosecutor appointment by this non-Federal Senate is an important innovation. It solves the problems of prior Special Prosecutors. The first Prosecutors were a law unto themselves that were unaccountable that pursued matters outside the original mandate. Then making them report to the Attorney General compromised their independence whenever the target was the President or other members of the Executive branch. Their budgets and the time they took to conduct investigations were out of control. The Special Prosecutors under this Constitution will have the same authority as Attorneys working in the Justice Department, and it is likely that they will be recruited from current and former employees of the Justice Department. A 7/13ths super-majority (27 votes) is not too high of a hurdle, and increases the likelihood that there is some bi-partisan consensus that something is amiss. A Special Prosecutor is a bludgeon that should be deployed on rare occasions.

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.

Those Senators supporting a Special Prosecutor will have to raise funds from their States to pay for the assignment. This gives more power to the larger, wealthier States with a greater capacity to support these Special Prosecutors. While in theory each State gets one vote, the reality is that supporting a Special Prosecutor is a costly proposition that is easier for the larger States to back. This ensures that the Special Prosecutor will be independent of the Executive Branch, but he will be more accountable for time and expenses than is currently the case.

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.

Setting a 500-day deadline is reasonable. Requiring a super-majority to extend the deadline allows a promising investigation to continue for an additional 200 days. Requiring a 300-day interlude deters never-ending, open-ended investigations.

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 Senate will appoint a Special Prosecutor and conduct the trial under the rules of Section 2 of this Article.

This is the tool to impose accountability upon the President to cooperate with the House's oversight responsibility.

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.

Clearly sets the Court's subservient position in relation to the Constitution and puts a stake into the creative interpretations of the document. "In part or in whole" means that the Court cannot ignore a clear prohibition contained in a Section of the document by appealing to the entire document's purpose. Judicial review is adopted as the remit of the Court.

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.

This innovation permits the court to function at full capacity without interruption from Senate hearings for a nominee to replace an open seat.

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.

Convenient back-up available to ensure that the Court always operates at full capacity.

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.

This solves the Ruth Bader Ginsburg problem where a Justice holds on to a seat when they are unable to perform their duties.

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.

18-year term limit instead of lifetime appointment. Setting minimum age at 50 means that justices will have more experience and a position on the Court will be near the end of their legal career.

Six Justices may compel the recusal of another 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.

Similar to Ambassadors, the President can nominate Justices who will be seated on the court as long as they're not rejected by the Senate by a majority vote. Any justice seated by this method can only serve a maximum of nine years. Therefore, the President has the incentive to let the Senate approve most of his nominees prior to them being seated. The President also has the incentive to nominate someone who is not polarizing to secure an 18-year term instead of a 9-year term.

A justice who gets a 9-year term cannot resign and hope to be re-appointed for another 9-year term. They have to serve their full term and hope to be renominated by whoever is President at that time, but then they would become a Provisional Member instead of a Permanent Member of the 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, 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.

This staggered set of retirements and term limits lessens the anxiety and pressure surrounding nominees to the court because the major parties know that they will get an opportunity for an appointment. The current politicized environment encourages strategic retirements to permit replacements with ideological clones. Justices appointed in a court-packing scheme will be removed.

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.

Because of the staggered terms, the most senior member of the Court will likely have only a few years remaining to serve. The President would have to nominate junior Associate Justices to have a longer-serving Chief Justice.

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; between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States.

[Language from the original Constitution.](#)

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.

[Language from the original Constitution.](#)

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.

Language from the original Constitution, except the clause “with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make,” was deleted and substituted with “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.

Language from the original Constitution.

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.

Language from the original Constitution.

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.

Language from the original Constitution.

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.

This addresses the problem of prosecutorial discretion seen most clearly during the Obama Administration regarding DACA, immigration enforcement, and DOMA. An Executive can effectively repeal legislation that he disagrees with by claiming prosecutorial discretion. The penalties have some teeth.

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 consideration

Inspired by the battle between liberal judges against the Trump Administration's immigration policies, that were later over-ridden by the Supreme Court. The Fifth Circuit placed an injunction against Biden's vaccine mandates for employers with more than 100 employees. This prevents the lower courts from issuing injunctions to cover the entire government.

Section 11. Justices and Judges Recommendations for Amendments

On September thirty of each year, the Chief Justice shall deliver the recommendations for Amendments to this Constitution to the Speaker of the House. 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.

This is outlet for the Justices can let off steam instead of legislating from the bench. If there are cases that bring up matters that where there isn't a solid consensus about how it should have been decided, then this is the forum for airing the problem.

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.

The original Constitution did not contemplate Regulatory Agencies that combine legislative, judicial, and executive authority. This Re-Constitution recognizes their Constitutional status in the Executive Branches, yet still subject to the oversight of the House and Senate.

The House of Representatives will be forced to write legislation that is very thorough and detailed rather than broadly delegating policy decisions to unelected bureaucrats. Failure to do this hard, detailed work will open the door to the later House members to prevent the adoption of regulations that bring vague legislation to life, or invent regulations that go beyond the original scope and intent of the legislation. The regulators have to make the case to the House for approval of what they're proposing. Easier for them to do this when the legislation is detailed and clear.

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 supported by the statute shall be null and void.

Establishes the doctrine that the authority of a regulation is derived from statutes enacted by a representative body. Regulators cannot rule by decree.

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.

Whereas now counties are responsible for birth and death records, this responsibility will be assumed by the national government. The goal is to have a real-time Census accounting for every resident of the United States. This will serve as the core database to support the registry of Eligible Voters.

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.

Because the Census Board's work is fundamental to the operation of the Electoral System, its minimum funding level will be set by this Constitution.

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.

The Census Board will share its findings with States, but the States are also free to run their own system of births and deaths.

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.

Persons who are evading the law or collections agencies might neglect to notify the Census Board. But that will have repercussions for other privileges based upon Census data.

Failure to notify the Census Board of any changes in residence forty days prior to a Final Voting Date will prevent an Eligible Voter's registration in a precinct to vote for a Member of the House of Representatives for a House District in a State. Their vote for President and a Member of the House will be apportioned to the Federal Districts and Territories comprising the House District at Large.

Centralized record-keeping of Citizens' addresses minimizes the probability of multiple votes being cast by one person in a single election. Failure to assume responsibility for notifying the Census Board means that the Citizen is the cause of their inability to vote in an election. If they do vote in a Presidential or House election, then their votes are not counted among the States, but with the Territories and District of Columbia.

When a Citizen has attained eighteen years, and they failed to submit a return for an accounting of individual income taxes, whether or not any taxes are owed, the Census Board shall classify the Citizen in an unknown residency status, and report this to the Elections Board.

Even if you don't owe any taxes, you are still obligated to file a tax return with your address on it. The IRS and Census Board will be comparing addresses for individuals. The Census Board may presume that if someone fails to file a tax return, then they could be deceased or in prison, and that is sufficient grounds to question their eligibility to vote.

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 Tax Payments. The report shall also provide this information by House District and by State.

Per-Capita State Tax Payments will be discussed more in-depth in a later section. The point of this section is that there is an annual accounting of Citizens and persons in the United States that will form the basis of calculations related to taxation, revenue, and spending.

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, 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.

This is fundamental information for a secure Elections System.

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.

Ideally, this enumeration should be ongoing to maintain the highest accuracy of the database.

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 House District at Large for Federal Districts and Territories until their Eligible Voting status can be resolved.

Citizens 18 and older are automatically registered as voters in the precinct associated with the address in the Census database. Eliminates the hassle of keeping track of voter registrars in counties that have inaccurate databases. The House District at Large is the catch-basin for the homeless, nomads, persons who have moved during the Voting Period, etc. Everyone can vote, but they just cannot vote for a representative of a district in a State unless they are properly registered as a resident eligible to vote in that district.

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 House District at Large until the discrepancy in information is resolved.

While not everyone will owe any income tax, everyone is obligated to file a tax return. In addition to the postcard mailings, this is another way to track down people who aren't residing at the address in the database. Someone could falsely complete a postcard while failing to file a tax return, or filing one from a different address is more solid evidence.

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 States have an even number of Representatives and the Federal Districts and Territories have one member at large to create an odd number of seats in the House to minimize tie votes. The number of Representatives grows with the population of Citizens. With approximately 310,000,000 US Citizens in 2020, there would be about 775 seats in the House of Representatives. Alaska and Vermont would get 2 instead of 1 representative under the current Constitution. Current policies count the number of residents. This Constitution bases representation upon the number of Citizens.

The House District at Large shall be comprised of Citizens from the Federal Districts, Territories, those with an unverified address, and those with no permanent residence. 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 shorter 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.

You could assign a computer program to generate various maps using these conditions and allow a committee to pick one of the randomly generated options.

These conditions remove a lot of discretion required to effectively gerrymander a State into Partisan Pieces. While some specialists use a [Reock Score](#), I adopt a different version. Recognizing that a beehive with equilateral hexagonals minimizes the length of perimeter boundary lines (wax walls separating honey combs), I adopt the minimization of the perimeter boundaries as a ranking criterion. The Reock uses a circle as the standard, but you cannot create a Map with multiple adjacent districts using only circles. Hexagonals would be the most efficient shape to use whenever there are more than five districts in a State. But with odd-shaped State Boundaries, and other criteria to consider (like municipal and county boundaries, rivers, lakes, mountains, and other physical boundaries), you cannot impose a single mathematical standard. However, you can establish a way to rank Maps with each other to eliminate the most egregious forms of gerrymandering.

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.

This provides a modicum of political accountability for the Elections Board, but it would be highly unusual to obtain those majorities in State Houses and the Senate.

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.

$(310,000,000/2,000)*\$175,000 = \$27,125,000,000$ This is substantial for an annual appropriation when elections are held every two years.

One hundred precincts per House District ensures that there cannot be longer lines in underfunded Districts with fewer voting places.

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.

These extraordinary restrictions upon employees of the Elections Board are necessary for creating a trustworthy, non-partisan, impartial body that operates the system of government accountability. The Founding Fathers didn't really have a good solution other than letting each State do its own thing. This is good for dispersing political power and minimizing the damage that one party could inflict if everything were centralized. Recognizing that centralizing this power is dangerous, the guardians of democracy must be spotless.

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.

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 Federal Reserve may not purchase the debt instruments of the States or their political subdivisions, nor may they make payments on these debt instruments. 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 public debt instruments issued by the Treasury of the United States and purchased from non-Government persons, or deposit accounts with Member Banks domiciled within the United States, Banks of other nations, and supra-national organizations controlling the supply of foreign currency. Congress must appropriate funds for the Federal Reserve to purchase assets not enumerated and not prohibited in this Section.

This confines the Fed to purchasing the debt of the US, foreign exchange, or assets like gold. Congress is free to appropriate money to directly aid a State or private business because that goes through proper channels. The Fed cannot be allowed to interfere in political and private affairs and avoid democratic accountability.

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 relating to improving the likelihood of the repayment of loans by borrowers to minimize insolvency of Member Banks. Any other lending regulations are reserved for Congress.

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 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.

This [article](#) outlines all the various ways that the Government can abuse Central Bank Digital Currency to impose its will upon users and curtail their independence. This Section leaves open the possibility of imposing such restrictions upon non-Citizens and corporations not domiciled in the United States. Without these protections the Government could impose a social credit system similar to China. This Section also protects persons and businesses from being frozen out of the banking system by a bank unless there is a lawful reason.

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 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.

Congress may enact legislation and appropriate funding for this Board to 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.

This is a responsibility that should not be subject to partisan influence. Centralizes all the data collection and reporting responsibilities. Together with political donor reports compiled by the Elections Board, Citizens will have easy access to the information required to fight corruption.

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.

This facilitates the ability of Citizens to hold every elected official at every level of government accountable. Transparency is maximized.

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

This Constitution relies upon an enumeration of taxation authority between the States and the Federal Government rather than an enumeration of limited powers of the current Constitution. Taxation is more exact and less subject to discretion and interpretation. Most of these limitations on tax rates apply solely to Citizens.

This Constitution has few mentions about the enumeration of Federal Authority. This Constitution relies upon the division of Executive Authority and sources of tax revenue to limit the scope of Federal Power. Within limits prescribed by the Bill of Rights and the extent of revenue raised by taxation, the Feds can do whatever they want. This is the case today, and there's no sense in pretending that the Feds have enumerated powers. Putting a check on their sources of tax revenue is the best restraint upon Federal authority.

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-tenth in the sixth fiscal year.

6 years should permit States to revise their Constitutions to permit reliance upon individual income taxes and adjust to the removal of Sales and Corporate Income taxes as sources of revenue. The Federal Government will lose Social Security, Medicare, and a large portion of regular individual income taxes. However, closing of all loopholes and deductions means that the effective income tax revenue collections won't decrease that much. The Balance of Power to tax personal incomes will shift to the States, and we rely upon the competition between States to limit the extent of personal income taxes. Leave the Feds to tax things of a national scope to simplify compliance and not have to deal with 50 separate jurisdictions. Taxation upon commerce through corporate, value-added, sales, pollution, tolls, tariffs and other consumption taxes plus the Per-Capita State Taxes will allow the Federal Government to match its current percentage of GDP tax collection power. More functions of national domestic policy will shift to the exclusive domain of the States because they will have more tax revenue at their disposal. Unlike the period prior to the 16th amendment where alcohol taxes

made up 1/3 of the Fed's revenue streams in a modern economy with electronic banking, negligible percentage of cash transaction, and mechanisms to easily levy taxes will be far more diverse. Expenditures on a large percentage of domestic Federal Departments like Education, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, HUD, and HHS will be replaced by the States.

Having a gradual reduction in the maximum income tax rate forces Congress to take immediate action and avoid a fait accompli cataclysm adjusting from 39% to 10% tax rates in a single fiscal year. Forces the adoption of the VAT, corporate income tax, utility taxes, and other revenue sources.

Section 2. Uniformity of Rates

All schedules of rates of Federal Taxation shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Section 3. Limitations on Federal Payments to State Governments

The Treasurer shall calculate the total appropriations for payments to the States minus Reimbursements for State services provided to foreign residents. The Treasurer divides that number by the total population of Citizens to determine the Per Capita Expenditure. 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 Expenditure, unless suspended for a single fiscal year by a two-thirds vote of the House and the Senate.

The creates an impediment for Federal Revenue sharing with the States. Current situation creates huge incentives for States to keep their tax rates low and rely upon the Federal Government to make up the difference with Federal assistance for welfare programs. The requirement that all States receive identical per capita aid from the Feds appeals to a sense of fairness that the Feds shouldn't show favoritism between the States. Also, it suggests that States should simply raise their own taxes to pay for their own programs.

What about cases of Emergency disaster relief? This Section provides a super-majority exception to accommodate those situations.

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.

This requirement is mainly needed to ensure that the Census Board can update its database. However, it also establishes the obligation of payment of taxes.

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-tenth 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-tenth limitation.

Instead of setting the income tax to zero, it is important that the Federal Government is a central repository of income collection for data collection purposes. Because residents of the Territories and the Federal Districts aren't paying State Income taxes, they're subject to higher federal income tax rates. Non-Citizens can be taxed at higher rates.

The Federal government may not indirectly levy taxes on individual income of Citizens by basing its assessment of tax liabilities from third parties based upon the income of their residents, employees, or

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

This shuts down back-door attempts to have a shadow income tax that exceeds the ten percent maximum by indirectly levying the tax on third parties.

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 taxes, donations, deferrals of payments of tax liabilities incurred, deposits into savings 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.

This section is intended to make Federal Income taxes neutral and fair. Removes perception that if you can afford tax experts, then you can game the system and hide your tax breaks, reducing transparency. In the parlance, these are referred to as “tax expenditures.” If the Government wishes to favor certain kinds of investments or compensate persons for payments of taxes, then it will have to be done with an explicit spending measure in the budget that must be renewed each year. This makes the existence of subsidies more explicit and transparent.

The opposition to the elimination of tax credits and deduction (Enterprise Zones, State Income Tax, Home Mortgage deduction, etc.) and deferrals (1031 Exchange) will be tempered by the 10% cap on income taxation. The States can incorporate those elements into their own tax code if they wish. We want to eliminate a huge source of lobbying pressure by special interest groups to obtain these loopholes in the tax code. This also makes the tax system at the national level uncomplicated and fair without the sense that well-monied interests get special favors.

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 an individual may not be counted as a reduction in their tax liability for any fiscal year. Any amounts of unpaid loans made or guaranteed by the Federal Government that are in default or that are forgiven shall become a Federal Income Tax liability for the borrower unless discharged through an individual bankruptcy judgement made by the Court.

Government cannot tax someone at a rate higher than 10%, and later argue that the subsidy paid netted out the excess taxes paid to yield a 10% net tax rate.

Donations to non-profits, mortgage interest, and State Taxes cannot be deducted, but with a 10% maximum limitation, there is not a lot of benefit to be gained so that should minimize the opposition to their exclusion. States are free to include these benefits in their tax code if they wish. If the Federal Government wishes to reward donations, or compensate home owners with mortgage interest, then it would have to be in the form of an overt cash subsidy paid to the taxpayer, not as a tax benefit hidden from public scrutiny. Because pension and healthcare benefits will be counted as part of income, the effective amount of taxes collected will be much higher than would currently be collected at a 10% rate. Again, if the Federal Government wishes to encourage pension and medical insurance, then it can send out subsidy checks. Forgiveness of loan balances count as taxable income. Biden's student loan forgiveness programs create a tax liability that cannot be waived. Congress would be forced to appropriate funds each year to give subsidies to the borrowers to help them pay the taxes. This way the cost of the forgiveness is an explicit budget line item for all to see.

Section 7. After-Tax Income Expenditures that Violate Laws

No expenditure to further the violation of a Government law or 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.

This will require companies to authenticate the legal work status of their employees. The Census Board is responsible for communicating that information to the IRS before the employer can deduct payments to vendors and employees by using something resembling the E-Verify system.

Section 8. Mandated Expenses Are Taxes

If the Federal Government requires an involuntary purchase of a retirement or health plan, or any other good or service by 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.

This provides clarification of the Obamacare legislation requirement to compel purchase of healthcare policies. Any attempt to pass this at the federal level will bump up against the 10% maximum on income taxation. Licensing fees are business expenses. Social Security and Medicare taxes are counted as income taxes.

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, and water vehicle registration; tolls on interstate highways, railways, navigable waterways, air travel, airports, shipping, and ports, travel into outer space; communications 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.

Because it's very hard to distinguish interstate and intrastate commerce for regulatory and taxation demarcation between the States and the Feds, we just make it easy and let the Feds have exclusive powers of taxation. From the States perspective, this takes corporate income tax and sales tax breaks off the table in the bidding wars between States. The bidding wars will be confined to property taxes and personal income taxes.

Electrical power and communications also become the exclusive realm of the federal government. These demarcations of responsibility for taxation greatly reduce the cost of compliance for corporations.

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

In 2021 this threshold is approximately \$174,000,000. The Feds cannot charge a 40% estate tax and a 10% inheritance tax at time of death because that would violate the limit. Making this tax exclusive to the Federal Government eliminates competing claims by States on properties held by the deceased in their State, and what is subject to taxation. The Feds could discriminate in their taxation for non-Citizens.

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.

Permits the Feds to severely tax extremely large fortunes exceeding \$174 Million. Estate taxes are a good tax because heirs of large fortunes seldom turn out to be a positive influence upon society. Breaks up dynasties.

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.

This provides relief to persons who inherit businesses that cannot be quickly liquidated to pay Estate Taxes. Heirs are given a ten-year time limit, but it is fair because they owe interest on the unpaid amount.

Any gifts received from all natural persons during a fiscal year by a Citizen in excess of 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.

Simplifies the code by treating gifts and inheritance as income. Because gifts are not income received at time of death, the State can levy income taxes upon them. There is an exemption on the first \$21,750 received by an individual from all sources (as of 2021) so that people aren't paying taxes on birthday gifts and normal gifting. Right now persons can receive individual gifts below a threshold amount and not pay any income taxes if they receive gifts from multiple donors. In contrast, this provision values all gifts collectively from all donors to calculate this tax-free threshold. This also means that there are no gift taxes levied upon the donor, although they might be required to file a report on the recipients of any gifting they make. There are only taxes levied upon the recipient of the gifts whenever they exceed 1/8th of the House Member compensation.

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. Taxes upon the value of property and assets during the life of a Citizen are reserved to the States. Fees charged for licenses and inspections must be directly related to the Government's administration expenses, and may not discriminate based upon the income of the owner.

Prohibits a Federal Wealth Tax, but States are free to adopt one.

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.

This clears up any ambiguity about holding title to property in an LLC. States can still levy and collect property taxes.

States have the exclusive right to levy taxes on the value of property, except property owned by the Federal Government. 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.

States can have annual charges for corporations and LLCs registered with their Secretary of State, but those charges cannot be a back-door route for a corporate income tax. In 2021 the maximum annual fee would be \$870.

The Federal government is obligated to share Federal Tax Returns and notify any State Government in which the taxpayer earned income or is a resident.

This ensures that taxpayers are making consistent claims about their income for each State. The Federal Tax return provides a means of checking for that.

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.

Because all corporations and LLCs will be solely taxed by the Federal Government, this ensures that the Federal Government will be notified whenever these entities are created.

Section 12. Per-Capita Tax Payments from the States

By a majority vote of the House, the Federal Government may collect Per-Capita Tax Payments from the States. The aggregate amount shall not exceed one-seventh of the Federal Government Tax Revenue, net of any Per-Capita Tax Payments, during the prior twelve-month fiscal year.

This is the back-up for Federal Tax Collection if the other sources are inadequate for an emergency. The Feds can get indirect access to personal income tax revenue by taxing the States on a per-capita basis, not directly upon the income

of the individuals. The States will resist this because they get the blame for raising taxes on their residents and send it off to the Feds who will use it for their own purposes. $1/7^{\text{th}}$ represents the amount of taxes collected for Social Security and Medicare today.

Any Per-Capita Tax Payments by the States in an aggregate amount not to exceed one-fifth of the Federal Government Tax Revenue, net of any Per-Capital Tax Payments, during the prior twelve-month fiscal year may occur with a seven-thirteenths vote of the House and the Senate; three-fifths vote of the House and the Senate for amounts in excess of one-fourth; two-thirds vote of the House and the Senate for amounts in excess of one-third.

The super-majority threshold gradually increases if the Feds wish to levy higher amounts of per-capita taxes.

These authorizations to appropriate Per-Capita Tax Payments from the States expire at the end of the fiscal year.

New vote has to be taken each year for these taxes because they expire after 12 months.

Section 13. Sanctions Against States' Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax

The Citizens of any State in arrears of Per-Capita Tax Payments for two years during any five-year period shall forfeit the protections of Section 5 of this Article. The protections of Section 5 shall be restored to the Citizens of a State that paid the full Per-Capita Tax liability for three consecutive years subsequent to the forfeiture of the protections of Section 5.

This provision is a back-up measure for any State that doesn't collect sufficient taxes to make its payments. State Citizens will be very upset about losing their 10% income tax ceiling, while continuing to pay all the other State taxes. Also, in the event that State legislators are recalcitrant and refuse to raise enough State

taxes, they would suffer political backlash from the voters who lose their 10% maximum federal tax ceiling.

Section 14. 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.

Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, SBA, Ex-Im Bank, and other agencies that offer loan guarantees will have to fold at the Federal Level and move to the States who want to adopt them. 30-year transition period permitted to let outstanding loans remain in force.

ARTICLE 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. State Legislatures Cannot Delegate Authority

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 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.

Handles the recent problem where during COVID, the State Courts often arrogated powers to thwart the powers of the State Legislatures guaranteed under the current Constitution. The creation of independent commissions for redistricting replacing, rather than advising, the legislature were another violation of the current Constitution. This puts the stake into the heart of trying to hold direct elections for Senators and other delegations of legislature's authority.

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.

Language from the original Constitution.

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

Ensures that the Constitution cannot be subverted through a Treaty, like the EU is trying to impose upon Poland.

Section 3. Admission of New States

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.

Corrects the glaring oversight of the Founders regarding the ease of adding new States to the Union. This created a crisis during the Ante-Bellum era in the battle between slave and free states. Also, Democrats threaten to admit Puerto Rico and convert DC into a State to add Democrat Senators demonstrates that creation of new States has been weaponized. Under this Constitution, the Senate's powers have been weakened so the small States have less sway over legislation compared to the current Constitution.

A new State can be formed from a Federal Territory under the following conditions: it submitted a Per-Capita Tax Payment to the Federal Government equal to the amounts submitted by the States for five

consecutive fiscal years one-year prior to the vote for admission; two-thirds of the Congress must consent.

A State Must demonstrate the ability to pay the Per-Capita taxes and support itself without Federal Aid. The limitation of Article 16 Section 3 effectively prevents Territories from becoming States unless they are self-sustaining.

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.

A new Federal District should be created in the Midwest to lessen the average travel distance to the Capital. Also, with a larger House of Representatives and an age where security and terrorism are concerns, a new district should be built to host new modern facilities. It would also symbolize the adoption of a new Constitution and a change from the old customs.

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 two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the consent of the State Legislature, the Federal Government may cede part of a Federal District and its Residents to an adjoining State.

Settles the controversy about making DC a state. Residents of DC could be transferred to Maryland so that they could vote in that State's elections if it is so important. Because there is no direct vote for Senators, and District of Columbia will have representation in the House, a lot of the steam behind this push will dissipate.

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.

Addresses the controversy created by Google's project to capture images of books, art, etc. and who has rights over them. Essentially, the US government should take over the project and work in cooperation with other nations to finish and maintain this project.

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.

This should be an explicit Federal responsibility because you could literally end civilization in the US if this was destroyed.

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.

Electrical power grids are vulnerable to solar flares, Electromagnetic Pulse weapons, weather, and terrorism. This cannot be left to the States. Due to the externalities, and vulnerability to regulatory and tort risks, the private sector would need assistance to provide the kinds of molten-salt, thorium/fluoride fission reactors that could meet these requirements. Wind and solar power methods are subject to natural weather conditions, and they rely upon transmitting power over long distances from wind and solar farms to urban centers. Wind and solar farms are also a visual blight and a disruption to the land, and sea. The Transmission lines from wind and solar farms are a huge vulnerability. Back up supply of voltage transformers is necessary in the event of an EMP or Solar Flare event.

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.

Language from original Constitution.

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.

States cannot given preference in the application of the law based upon a Citizen's residence.

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.

Language from original Constitution.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and 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.

Language from original Constitution.

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

This Constitution can omit many of the Sections of the current Constitution because this one does not have enumerated powers for Congress. Because of the Taxation powers in Article 16, many of the prohibitions upon State actions listed in the current Constitution are moot.

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.

Language from original Constitution.

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.

Children shall be eligible for full State support, including Public Schooling. Anticipating that States will be very competitive in their tax and spending policies, this ability to withhold welfare benefits for 24 months, discourages persons from moving to States with generous benefits without first making a contribution.

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. Non-Citizens with legal permanent-resident status are excluded.

Current Constitution makes States bear the brunt of illegal immigration. Their public schools, welfare system, prisons, etc. are burdening the States' taxpayers. The Federal Government should bear these costs and provide an incentive for the States to assist the Feds to do their job in enforcement of immigration policies.

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 Federal Government, the only permitted wording shall be: "Brought to you by

the Taxpayers of the United States of America.” 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, or image of the office holder.

[Stops politicians from taking credit for pork-barrel projects in their districts or State or cash disbursements similar to the October 21, 2021 letter by President Biden regarding the \\$1,400 American Rescue Plan.](#)

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 be in effect, and all Members of these Tribes are Citizens of the United States, a State, and their Sovereign Nation. Congress shall enact legislation regarding the authority of the States for taxation of Citizens of these Sovereign Nations.

[Members of the Tribes can be Citizens of States for voting purposes. However, Congress could offer Citizens of a Sovereign Nation an exemption from State taxation.](#)

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.

States may enter into 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.

[Safeguard against the Federal Government simply using its buildings as a sanctuary for businesses thwarting State laws.](#)

Section 17. Taxation of Pension Contributions

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

[This forces States to disband Defined Benefit Pension Plans and move to Defined Contribution plans. This requirement avoids the fiscal catastrophe experienced by Illinois' underfunded employee pension plans. Also, makes clear that federal personal income taxes are levied on all compensation. No tax-free harbor for](#)

pension plans. However, the Federal Government can issue refund checks to persons or pension systems who contribute to a pension plan. It just makes the expenditure, or size of the tax benefit, more transparent.

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 individuals. 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 acting in an official capacity during public exercise of their duties.

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.

This prevents States from adopting the legal strategy employed by Texas in its SB 8 law that evaded federal enforcement of *Roe v Wade* directly against the State of Texas because the law deputized private citizens to sue abortion clinics and be awarded at least \$10,000 in damages by those clinics if the clinics were found to have provided an abortion.

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, on federal property; conduct involving federal employees and the use of 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, 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.

This is one portion of the enumerated powers of Article 1, Section 8 of the original Constitution that has been mostly honored so I recreated it. Although the interstate commerce clause has been stretched beyond recognition to rationalize the federalization of many laws, my rewording of interstate commerce is more precise to make that harder to accomplish.

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 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 in any four-year period.

[Because the Presidents ruled by decree during the COVID crisis, it is important to place limits on the scope of this power.](#)

Section 24. Takings and Taxation Through Regulation or Statute

When persons are engaged in commerce or usage of their property that create 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.

This addresses laws like the Endangered Species Act or Landmark Designations that change the current use of the property that the owner expected at the time it was purchased. When a small minority of persons have their property's value diminished in the name of a public good, then the public should compensate the property owner like any other taking by the Government. If more than 1/10th of people are affected, then it rises to the level of a political question that could be resolved through elections because so many people are broadly affected.

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.

The Government can compel persons to use a trash service because it is a widespread application to all households not narrowly targeted to discriminate against a specific class of individuals. But it cannot compel companies to allow the government to use their office space because that is a narrowly targeted group of individuals tasked with shouldering the burden of a public purpose.

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

This provision is inspired by the works of Richard Epstein and Theodore Lowi who both warned about the excesses of the arbitrary powers vested with regulators who are captured by special interest groups.

Section 25. Publication of Records

All statutes and regulations issued by any State must be published made available to the public through a medium that is easily accessible. The minutes of any meeting, in which no privileged information pertaining to a lawsuit or was discussed, must be published.

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

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 one-hundred eighty 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. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction

for ruling on a proposed Amendment's compliance with this requirement.

This is an arbitrary cut-off that prevents re-writing the Constitution by simply going through the normal Amendment process. Or it forces the proponents to separate the proposal into two or more amendments to pursue the normal route for amendments with separate votes.

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.

To get the ball rolling on the possibility of a Constitutional Convention, there should be passionate support for the idea among a small group of States that will likely take the lead. Hence, the 5/9th hurdle for five states. For taking this initiative, these States gain some control over the structure of the proceedings of a Constitutional Convention.

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.

This prevents abuse of the Amendment process for a single-subject matter by combining multiple subjects that should have separate votes.

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

Knowing that the Chief Justice will have the right to write comments means that the leaders of this initiative will likely solicit input from the Chief Justice prior to passing the Resolution. However, the fact that the Chief Justice gets to make comments ensures that there is a learned, respected figure shepherding the process. If the Resolution contains a first draft or outline of the proposed revisions, then the Chief Justice's comments could be more detailed. If the Resolution addresses matters that the Courts would like guidance on, then it could be a laudatory comment.

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.

A deadline is an important requirement. Also ensures that momentum for change is not dissipated.

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.

What is important here is that the Delegate has independence from their Legislature. Like the original Convention in 1787, the Delegates have to act in the interests of the general good, and not the parochial concerns of their State.

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 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia succeeded because there were no leaks about the debates and tradeoffs being considered. The men in 1787 were more trustworthy than the Delegates for future Conventions. These sanctions are important for emphasizing the independence of the Delegates who cannot be checking back for advice from the State Legislatures.

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 larger States have more votes. A State votes as a single bloc, and the number of votes counted on behalf of that State is the number of House Members from the State plus one Senator. The Federal Districts and Territories are not represented at the Convention.

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.

This is the reward to the initiators of the Resolution. They likely have the most enthusiasm so they should have priority in setting the agenda and discussion items.

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 a majority 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.

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

The prior Constitution's amendment ratification process was too onerous. This Constitution recognizes that changes in the structure of the government should face a greater hurdle than modifications and additions to Individual Rights.

The fight for Civil Rights often leads to the Supreme Court inventing rights on the fly or Congress passing laws that were violating the letter of the Constitution. Lowering the threshold for ratification makes it more likely that the courts and legislatures won't flout the letter of the Constitution so readily.

Article 19, Section 1 is not an individual right, but a definition of the scope of the kinds of rights protected by the Federal Government, and those reserved to the States. Therefore, it requires the 2/3 vote threshold for amending the structural elements of the Constitution.

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 House District at Large shall receive one Electoral Vote. The Document is Ratified if six-elevenths of the Electoral Votes are Yes.

The requirement that every amendment to the Constitution requires a Plebiscite with a super-majority vote enshrines the notion that the power for enumerating Rights resides with the Citizens, not with their Government. The Government serves as a filtering mechanism for bringing an issue to the voters for the final decision. Requiring a Plebiscite is necessary for stamping out the doctrine of Substantive Due Process and exalting Citizens as the ultimate authority for deciding which rights can be memorialized as an enumeration in the Federal Constitution. This kind of direct democracy was utilized with the Ratification of the Constitution by the States in 1787. We continue that tradition in this Re-Constitution.

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 rely upon their enforcement by exercise of force authorized by law that does not compel Congress or the Legislatures of the States to appropriate funding for their execution. Any amendment to this Article that is germane to the structure and operations of the State and Federal governments or to matters covered in the other Articles of this Constitution shall have no effect.

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

Making welfare benefits a “right,” hamstrings the fiscal decision-making of a future Congress. Better to let the States compete in offering programs to attract residents, and let them experiment with tying down their Legislatures with Constitutional constraints like California’s Prop. 98 and Prop. 13.

The power to enumerate Common Law 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.

The Federal Enforcement of a Common Law 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.

This ends the doctrine of “substantive due process,” used to legislate new rights from the bench. It recognizes that there is a whole list of unenumerated common law civil rights, but it leaves those under the control of the Citizens through their State Constitutions and Legislatures. You must amend Article 19 in order to enumerate something as a Federally-protected right. The Re-Constitution lowered the barrier to amend Article 19 so that this would not be difficult to achieve for rights that are widely practiced and accepted. Without the pretext of enumerated powers in the original Constitution, we can dispense with the 9th and 10th Amendments in this Re-Constitution. Any unenumerated rights yet to be discovered shall be enumerated by authority of the Citizens, not the Courts.

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 or affiliation with a 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 who do not share their beliefs.

This revises the *Lemon v. Kurtzman* case regarding the tripartite test to determine violations of the Establishment Clause. This section ensures that religions don't receive special treatment and they also cannot be discriminated against simply due to the mission of their organization. The "entanglement" theory is irrelevant because this section makes it clear that a religious organization might surrender some of its protections if it accepts government aid and uses government property, then it might have to allow non-Members to participate on the same terms that non-Religious organizations are bound to follow. There is no "free-lunch" for religion.

For example, the Government doesn't have to lease out a Government-owned facility to a Church if the Church could exclude homosexuals from attending services. However, then the Government would have to be careful that it doesn't violate equal protection requirements by leasing out facilities to an organization that excludes "non-members" from attending. What if being a member required a large membership fee that discriminated against poor people and had the effect of excluding persons of a minority racial group? The Government could be caught in a trap that makes it impossible to lease facilities to anyone without violating equal protection requirements.

Hopefully, this language addresses the impropriety of having a privately-sponsored monument in shape of a cross on government property. A cross is a symbol used by Christians, but it doesn't express a doctrine. These are close calls. Shall grave sites in Veteran Cemeteries with crosses be taken down?

This amendment ensures that a Muslim employed by the Government cannot demand breaks during the day to pray to Mecca, or that government meetings conform to a religious calendar. Unless a high school prohibits all unreserved displays on a football field, a coach can pray on the 50-yard line with his players. The school cannot discriminate against its employees leading prayers, but allow an employee to endorse a political candidate using a bull horn on the 50-yard line. Must be neutral in their application.

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 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 and residents. Government may only abridge these rights when the speaker advocates the use of force 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 platform to other persons as a condition for the use of media regulated and licensed by the Government.

Recognizes that freedom of the press is not meaningful in the internet age when bloggers are reporting the news. Broadens the protections of free expression, but recognizes the situations where prior restraint upon publication may be justified. Also prohibits the adoption of a "Fairness Doctrine."

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 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.

Weakens the Sullivan decision a bit, but the remedy can be non-financial if the publisher offers a forum for rebuttal. It is not a Fairness Doctrine, either. Equal time is only required when there is a conviction for 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.

Responds to the scourge of ANTIFA campus activists that disrupt speakers with violence and mayhem. Prohibits government colleges from imposing exorbitant security costs upon hosts to suppress the airing of unpopular views on campus.

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 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.

This covers the disruption of meetings by persons who trigger fire alarms, or other pranks to force an assembly to disperse. Also covers persons who engage in disruptive chants that drown out the speaker. Covers persons who gather up newspapers and throw them into the trash. Any attempt to silence speech by forceful intervention is handled. It excludes claims that anyone has the right to speak out of turn to an audience if they didn't pay for assembling the audience in a venue under their control. Speaking in a public park is not protected. Covers online hacking of websites, implanting viruses, etc.

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.

Allows religious organizations, political parties, and other non-profit endeavors to have the freest reign possible in crafting their membership.

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. This right shall not prevent Government or non-

Government employers from administering tests to exclude persons who ingest substances that could diminish their performance.

Guarantees right to privacy in matters that we expect while still leaving the Government free to outlaw prostitution and casinos by limiting it to non-commercial activities occurring in the home.

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.

Checkpoints along public thoroughfares and screening of passengers and their belongings on common carriers must be applied in a uniform manner, or if applied with discrimination, must be for the pursuit of suspects that have committed or who intend to commit a specific crime.

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 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 a jurisdiction.

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, the government may not collect and store information about the time or location of private carrier vehicles for purposes of collecting tax revenue.

If the Government adopts a mileage tax on privately-owned cars, then it cannot have the capability of tracking where you were on a particular time of day.

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.

This guards against the abuse by prosecutors of using laws of a State and Federal government covering the same crime to go after a defendant twice.

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 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 an approved 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.

This addresses the problems in the *Kelo v. City of New London* case decided by the Supreme Court in 2005. For urban renewal purposes, the government might condemn land of low value so that a developer can come in to increase the value of the land or generate jobs with income tax revenues. This clause ensures that

the threshold of the improvements must be high, and the current property owners will make a nice profit. Prevents the Government from offering excessive tax breaks for enticing a developer to build the project because the rationale for building it is to increase Tax collections -- a public purpose.

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-third 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.

Language from original Constitution plus the Miranda protection. Eliminates exclusionary rule as long as law enforcement officials have meaningful penalties to deter this behavior.

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

Excepting matters of espionage, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial. 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.

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. Sixty months must elapse from the time of a Citizen's prior jury service before the Government may compel Jury Service for that Citizen.

Right to Trial by Jury is enhanced by protecting rights of Jurors to not be exploited by the Judiciary. Puts onus upon the Government to schedule trials in the evenings, weekends, provide childcare services, meaningful jury payment. If the Government has to provide compensation, then trials will be run with fewer breaks and be completed sooner than is the custom today.

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 Federal Reserve.

Prevents abuse of Asset Forfeiture by law enforcement agencies that get the proceeds of the sale of the seized property.

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.

Language from original Constitution plus the clarification that the death penalty cannot be categorized as cruel and unusual, and doesn't allow judges to negate the death penalty by using a backdoor denial by focusing on the method of execution. Death by hanging is defined as allowable so using lethal injection or other more humane methods cannot be disallowed if the condemned would prefer that. 5-year waiting period before execution is carried out gives the condemned an opportunity to introduce new evidence to reverse a wrongful conviction.

Section 14. Slavery and Prison Labor

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 suffered by the victims of their criminal acts.

Language from original Constitution plus a prohibition against labor camps used by the Soviet Union. Exception offered to permit restitution.

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.

Instead of using “nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property,” I substitute my wording to make it narrower and more precise. Recent expansive definitions of life, liberty, and property have created a huge array of unenumerated rights subject to substantive due process.

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 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.

In the past, Communist Party membership could be grounds for denial of employment by the government. This would make Affirmative Action programs illegal. If anonymous evaluation of test scores for job applicants is utilized, then the Safe Harbor clause provides protection against disparate impact claims for discrimination. There is no longer a presumption of discrimination due to disparate impact as long as you follow the Safe Harbor guidelines.

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 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.

More explicitly protects person against discrimination in commercial transactions. Non-commercial associations are not included.

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.

This Section incorporates the rights established by the 1925 Supreme Court decision *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*. Directing Education is not an absolute right to do what a parent pleases. But it establishes their priority over the State in choosing what is in the best interests of the child. Does not give the parent the right to make demands of the Government to provide whatever they want.

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 examinations administered to students in Government Schools.

Prevents back door regulations using licensing, credentials, degrees or other means to throttle a free market in education. Protects homeschoolers and others from regulatory harassment while still making them accountable to the State for providing evidence of learning by objective standards.

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.

Public School students will be subjected to the same exams as those who don't attend public schools.

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.

Testing subjects are the basics necessary for civic participation. Avoid the ideological indoctrination as much as possible, although it will inevitably creep into the History curriculum.

The identity of the child who took the test shall not be known 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.

The teachers won't have access to these results without parental consent. Anonymous grading of the tests ensures that favoritism cannot be employed. Notice that the Feds don't get to receive the individual test results.

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 and benefits to any person on account of their education providers.

This equal treatment clause makes it tricky for attacking students not attending public schools. How could the State punish parents and teachers of public school students? The reality is that there are no performance requirements that have any consequences for someone's losing their job or a pay cut in the Public Schools. Also, cannot give preference for admissions to State Universities based upon attendance in public schools.

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 or deny a license, and the Government may not delegate this authority to any non-Government person. Licensing payments may not be made to non-Government persons.

Placing the burden on the government to justify its licensing. Ends those requirements solely intended to restrain entry into the market and preserve a monopoly position. Cannot delegate power to private sector interests.

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.

Opens up licenses to persons who haven't attained a college degree. Your ability to master the subject matter is all that can be assessed.

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.

Opens up competition for things like insurance that could only be sold and marketed to a State's residents by persons licensed in that 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.

Not every license can be reduced to a written examination. But preventing qualified physicians from Germany practicing medicine until they go through Medical School and residency training in the US is an example of what we're trying to stop. The excuse of requiring licenses for K-12 teachers are covered in Section 19 where student examinations uncover deficiencies. If a private school or school district wants to have its own tests for hiring their staff, then that's fine. That's not the same as a license to teach.

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.

Federal licenses for physicians would be helpful to avoid the hodgepodge of 50-different State regulators.

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.

This limits the ability of the Feds to get involved with local licensing, and is an escape valve preventing the Feds from enacting something too onerous.

Section 21. Regulation of Information Network Companies

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. UINC shall be liable for tort claims arising from slander or libel by its Network Producers (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.

A Safe Harbor requirement for a PINC is that they allow any content that is not prohibited by Federal law, and that they do not discriminate in their payment of revenue to producers or issuance of warnings based upon the content hosted by the PINC.

If the PINC blocks or restricts network producers and network users that are not transmitting or receiving content prohibited by Federal law, then the PINC must comply with the following:

The PINC offers users and producers an option to pay a fee for service subscription that provides no less than one-thirtieth of the total revenue of the PINC. The fee schedule does not discriminate based upon the content that is produced, seen, or heard. The transmission quality and range of features offered to the subscriber shall not be inferior to those offered to the non-subscriber. The PINC shall offer the subscriber the option to restrict and prohibit Network User Surveillance by the PINC.

This last sentence is an important privacy option. A PNIC must offer privacy to persons willing to pay for the privilege. The minimum revenue requirement ensures that the PINC doesn't set an outrageous subscription fee to minimize the number of subscribers.

For subscribers and non-subscribers, the PINC may provide warnings or block content that displays nudity, bodily mutilation, physical battery upon persons or animals, unauthorized disclosure of a person's residence or contact information, or content that uses enumerated words, commonly understood as profane. The PINC must solicit the consent of the producer or user prior to imposing additional warnings or blocking additional content for the producer or user beyond that enumerated above.

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. Minimum damages for a first offense against a user

or producer by an Information Network Company shall be one one-hundredth of the compensation of a Member of the House. Successive violations shall double the amount of the previous award of damages to the injured person.

The PINC must contact any user or producer who has violated these guidelines with an explanation of which guidelines were violated, and the remedy for reinstatement or lifting of restrictions. This message must be posted for public viewing and retrieval from the PINC, in accordance with law, for no less than sixty days and archived in the format prescribed by law. Producers and Users may be banned by the PINC after two, repeat violations following an initial citation by the PINC.

This modifies Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1996. This applies to “interactive computer services.” This Section uses the term *Information Network Company* to give a broader definition encompassing computer services and telecommunications.

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.

Definitions for this Section:

Information is content transmitted over the electromagnetic spectrum that is received by a person in a visual, audio, or other sensory form.

Software is the set of programs, procedures, and related documentation associated with the control of machinery, electronic systems and the distribution and transformation of information.

Node is an address on a network that is the end point for transmission of information processed by a Network User.

This could be a phone number, website, Tik Tok or Instagram account.

Media is the physical equipment, machinery and software that transmit and receive information.

Information Network is the system of media utilizing the electromagnetic spectrum to connect nodes.

The totality of land lines and undersea cables, mobile towers, satellites and the infrastructure and software required to manage and maintain it.

Domain is a textual or numeric representation of Node that is commonly referenced by Users and Producers.

Phone number, website address

Information Carriers are the persons who own and operate a portion of the Information Network and regulate who can access it and how it can be used.

AT&T, Verizon, T Mobile, Spectrum, Starlink, Governments, etc.

Information Host owns and operates the media at nodes that contains information controlled by Network Producers.

Substack, Word Press, Go Daddy, Blue Host, Web Gator, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, Tik Tok, etc.

Network User is a person that accesses the Information Network from one or more nodes to consume information stored by an Information Host.

Network Producer is a person that creates or publishes information that is stored by an Information Host intended for consumption by a Network User.

NY Times, CNN, Fox, Bloggers, YouTube Channel Personalities, Podcasters, Netflix, Apple TV, Disney +, Radio and Television Stations

Browser is the software utilized by a Network User to search for Nodes on the Information Network to consume the Information at the Nodes.

Google Chrome, Brave, Firefox, Explorer

Directory is list of Domains or Nodes

Phone directory, List of websites,

Information Transmission Tool is the software and equipment utilized to send messages over the Information Network.

Electronic mail, fax, Zoom, telephone, walkie talkie, short wave radio, radio

Search Engine is the technical application utilized by a Network User to search for Nodes.

Yahoo, Google,

Solicited Search occurs when a Search Engine recommends or ranks Nodes for Network Users in response to a query.

Network User Surveillance is the storage of the history of actions by a Network User on the Information Network, and the conversion of that User's history into commercial gain or for control and punishment by a government.

Google uses your browsing history to help its advertisers better guide who receives their solicitations. The Chinese government can also use your browser history to sanction anti-State behavior.

Information Network Company is a commercial enterprise that performs one or several roles described above.

Alphabet, Inc. owns Google and YouTube so it is a Browser, Search Engine, and Information Host. Google Phone is a phone service. AT&T and Verizon own mobile towers, land lines, and operate machinery to handle phone calls, internet. It lays undersea cables dedicated for its own use.

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.

Because persons married abroad may not conform to all of the conditions listed below, we can recognize those marriages, as long as they are limited to only 2 persons. You can marry your cousin or sibling in another country (not allowed in the US), but we don't recognize polygamy (allowed in Muslim countries). You cannot claim to be married to your first wife one day, and then turn around and claim that your second wife is now your official wife another day. First you have to prove the first one died or you divorced. You can live with multiple "wives," but the Government will only recognize one of them as your official "wife."

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.

You can have same-sex and opposite-sex partnerships. 16-years and older is only real restriction. The State could require an STD test or other background checks to be done to inform the other party to ensure they make the decision with full information. No marriages of 3 or more persons recognized. Otherwise, marriage could be abused as an evasion for formation of a Partnership or corporation subject to additional taxation. "No additional restrictions may be imposed" means that gay marriage and inter-racial marriage is protected.

Section 23. Combatants in War upon the United States

Persons engaged in acts of violence and warfare against the United States who are not affiliated with nations that are signatories to 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.

Deals with the prisoners held at Guantanamo Bay during the War on Terror. Government argued that they aren't covered by the Geneva Convention. Because they aren't held on US Territory under Federal Court jurisdiction, they fell into a gray area where they could be held indefinitely with no rights. This Section provides some recourse to protect against abuse.

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. 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 8. 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.

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:

This issue has infected electoral politics and the judiciary for too long. It is time that it is resolved by the voters because the representatives have ducked responsibility.

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 as a consequence 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.”

The Pro-Life lobby would want the language “The life of a child begins at the moment of conception, and the intentional termination of that life constitutes murder.”

Others might modify that language to include exceptions for rape, incest, and endangering the life of the mother, but those exceptions rely upon the testimony of the mother or her doctor, and those are loopholes that are not really enforceable.

The second proposition surrenders the absolutist protection at the moment of conception, and moves the goalposts to twelve weeks before any restrictions can

occur. But then financial responsibility for the mother and child is introduced as a condition of regulating her decision about carrying a baby to term. These are fair requirements that a majority of Americans would agree with.

Section 2. Right to Self Defense

The proposition receiving the majority of votes shall be ratified as an amendment to Article 19 of this Constitution:

Proposition 1:

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.

Hearkens to the experience of Blacks in the South where whites wanted to suppress their right to own guns. We see police forces in India stand by observing Hindu mobs massacre Muslims. The right to self-defense is based upon the reality that the police may not be available to offer protection when it is needed. Doesn't do any good to own a gun if you can't buy bullets or practice on a shooting range. Inserting the cost-benefit analysis so that State government has some consequences when exercising the power to regulate guns for self-defense beyond federal law. This predicate is established to justify what follow.

Therefore, Citizens, without a conviction for a crime of violence 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.

Doesn't prevent anti-gun regulations. It just inserts a cost-benefit analysis upon any State from imposing them. Limits the kinds of weapons allowed. Scope of the need is not to repel an army, but rather to defend against criminals. Also, possessing weapons for the purpose of having an independent militia that could threaten the State's police powers is not a protected use. Imposing a cost to the State is limited to acts committed in homes or place of business where it is less controversial that use of a gun should be permitted. We're not offering a right to concealed carry, just Self-Defense in the home or business.

Also, cases where the government (e.g. Portland, OR) makes it a criminal offense to kill someone attacking and destroying property, then the government shall be liable for covering the costs of the destruction if it fails to quell the rioters. Essentially, the government has a cost-benefit analysis to allowing rioters rampage at will.

Proposition 2:

Citizens do not have the right to own or use lethal weapons. The Government may enact laws to restrict the ownership, use, and transfer of lethal weapons.

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.

This Section defines religion to be something more than a belief in God. A belief in a God is not required to qualify as a religion. Therefore, “In God We Trust” on coins is not discrimination in favor of religion vis a vis atheism because asserting the existence of God is a metaphysical, not a religious belief. However, a government-sponsored crucifix would be endorsement of Christianity. But hanging art in a Government museum with pictures of Christian religious themes should not be considered discrimination in favor of a religion.

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.

Common Law Civil Rights are: the right of personal security consisting in a person's legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of their life, limbs, body, health and reputation; the right of personal liberty consisting in the power of locomotion, of moving to another place without restraint or imprisonment, unless abridged by due process of law; the right of personal property consisting of the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of acquisitions without any control or diminution, unless abridged by due process of law.

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, genitalia, and organs unique to females and to males.