

Draft Constitution for the Republic of the States of America

We, the People, invoking divine favor and guidance in order to restore our union, provide for the common defense, re-establish justice, domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; DECLARE that all people are created equal and are endowed with certain un-alienable Rights: that among these Rights are Life, Liberty, Property, and the Pursuit of Happiness; WHEREAS that certain guarantees of individual rights and freedoms not heretofore considered need inclusion in a Constitution designed to more securely bind Government from abuses against the People, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the Republic of the States of America united.

ARTICLE I. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

Section 1. Religion

¶ 1: There shall be no law respecting the establishment of a state religion, or of prohibiting the people's free exercise of their religion, nor of prohibiting the dictates of their conscience. No unit of government shall interfere with the public expression of religious faith.

¶ 2: No individual shall be rendered incompetent as a court witness, rendered unfit as a parent, or deprived of life, liberty, or property in consequence of their religious faith.

Section 2. Speech

There shall be no law abridging the freedom of speech, including the transmission or broadcast of said speech, or prohibiting the people's free exercise Thereof.

Section 3. Freedom of Information and of the Press

There shall be no law abridging the freedom to share information, or to publicly transmit and receive the same; nor shall any law prohibit the free exercise thereof.

Section 4. Freedom of Assembly

There shall be no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Section 5. Right to Redress of Grievances

The right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances shall not be infringed; and the Congress will respond to such petitions in a timely manner.

Section 6. Right to Travel, Proof of Identity

¶ 1: There shall be no law impairing the right to travel, nor shall any internal passport be required of citizens traveling freely in the jurisdiction of the united States, or between the several States, and its territories.

¶ 2: No jurisdiction shall compel the license of individuals' vehicles not used for commerce, upon any of its public roads and thoroughfares, nor shall a jurisdiction be empowered to demand proof of identity from any citizen without due process.

Section 7. Right to Keep and Bear Arms, form Militias, and self-Defense

- ¶ 1: A well-regulated citizens' militia being necessary to the security of free and independent States, the right of the people to own and carry arms shall not be infringed.
- ¶ 2: No unit of government shall restrict the people from forming as militia in voluntary association.
- ¶ 3: The right to self defense, the defense of the nation, and the right to overthrow tyranny shall be held sacrosanct; No unit of government shall infringe upon these rights, nor shall it regulate, tax, impede, prohibit, survey, or in any other manner interfere in the unfettered possession, transport, import, export, sale, manufacture, or the keeping of arms, ammunition, devices and publications involved in maintaining these Rights.

Section 8. Privacy, Searches and Seizures

- ¶ 1: The right of the people to retain personal privacy and freedom from surveillance without due process shall not be infringed.
- ¶ 2: There shall be no law impairing the right of the people to be secure in their persons, dwellings, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures; 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.

Section 9. Capital Crimes, Felonies, Double Jeopardy, Right Against self-Incrimination

- ¶ 1: The use of Capital Punishment shall be scrupulously guarded from partiality and other abuses.
- ¶ 2: There shall be no law allowing any individual to be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service of the nation during time of War or public danger; nor shall any individual be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Section 10. Habeas Corpus, State Service

The Right to obtain writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, nor shall any individual be compelled to serve in any unit of government except during time of War, or without compensation, and such compensation shall first be assessed and tendered.

Section 11. Property Rights

- ¶ 1: The Right of the people to peacefully and justly acquire, use, own, hold, dispose, or sell private property of any kind shall not be infringed.
- ¶ 2: There shall be no law infringing upon the Right of landowners to maintain or improve their property; and no property, real or personal, shall be taken for public use without just compensation. Such compensation shall be at the current fair market value, or the original cost of purchase, whichever is greater.
- ¶ 3: No unit of government shall attach or bring forfeiture against any individual's property, real or personal, except upon conviction of infamous crimes or felonies; and all forfeited assets shall be rendered only to the victim or the victim's survivors as restitution.

Section 12. No Direct Taxation, Churches Immune

There shall be no law allowing for the taxation of an individual's wages, income or property; nor shall any law allow the taxation of the assets of any church.

Section 13. Criminal Trials, Trial by Jury

- ¶ 1: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of peers from 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 him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense. Such counsel shall not be prohibited from the practice of law by any licensing scheme.

¶ 2: No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate. No unit of government shall attach or bring forfeiture against the property of any individual except upon conviction of a felony, nor seize the assets of an individual to hinder or prevent a defendant from securing his defense.

Section 14. Fully Informed Juries

No Juror shall be prosecuted for any decision rendered while serving on a jury, and jurors shall retain the Right to judge both the facts and the law. In all matters brought before a jury, all arguments to the law must be made in the presence of the jury. The jury reserves absolute Right to nullify laws they deem unconstitutional.

Section 15. Suits at Common Law, Trial by Jury

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of these united States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Section 16. Excessive Bail, Fines, Cruel & Unusual Punishment Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. No bail shall be required of a defendant for the purpose of defending himself against a charge.

Section 17. Voting Rights (Suffrage)

¶ 1: The right of the citizens of the States, who are nineteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the States or by any State on account of age, sex, race, religion, national origin, or military service.

¶ 2: The right of the citizens of the States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Representatives in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any tax.

Section 18. Slavery Prohibited, Humane Incarceration of Felons

¶ 1: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the States, or any other place subject to the nation's jurisdiction. Unnecessary rigor shall not be imposed for the detention of felons, and the penal codes shall not be based on vindictive justice.

¶ 2: No citizen shall be compelled to service in the armed forces as restitution for any crime.

Section 19. Citizenship

¶ 1: All individuals born of citizens, or naturalized in the united States, are citizens of the State in which they live and maintain their homestead, but no individual may hold State citizenship in more than one State at a time.

¶ 2: Any individual may forfeit their citizenship, at any time, by swearing allegiance to a foreign power; except when such an oath is taken under duress.

Section 20. Right of Due Process, Equal Protection of the Laws

No State shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the rights, privileges or immunities of its citizens or the citizens of the other States; nor shall any State deprive any individual of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any individual within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 21. Right to Health

- ¶ 1: The Right of the individual to medicate themselves for illness, malady or health shall not be infringed, nor shall any individual be compelled to use a health care provider not of their choosing.
- ¶ 2: All individuals exercising their right to self-medicate shall not be held immune from liability arising from crimes or acts of negligence committed under the influence of medication.

Section 22. Unrevealed Obligations Prohibited

No individual shall be made to perform or be held responsible under any unrevealed portion of a commercial agreement.

Section 23. Open Courts and Access to Justice

All courts shall be open and Justice accessible to all, without purchase or reservation; No individual shall be debarred from the practice of law except upon conviction of an infamous or capital crime.

Section 24. Power Inherent in the People, Unenumerated Rights, Impairments

- ¶ 1: All political power is inherent in the People of these united States, and all governments exist by the will of the people. The people shall retain the Right of altering, reforming or abolishing their government and establishing new safeguards for Liberty, whenever they deem that said government has become destructive to the ends for which it was created.
- ¶ 2: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people; nor shall any Right, be made subject to any licensing scheme.
- ¶ 3: All individuals shall be at Liberty for as long as the exercise of their free will does not violate the Rights and Liberties of others. Only upon conviction of a crime, by due process of law, shall any right be impaired; and then only for the term imposed in that particular case.

Section 25. Operability

No provision of this article shall be rendered inoperative by legislation, executive order, or court order.

ARTICLE II. LIMITATIONS ON GOVERNMENT.

Section 1. Separation of Powers

No branch of government shall usurp or cede its powers to any other branch; likewise shall the national and state governments be restrained with regards to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Quartering of Soldiers

There shall be no law, in time of peace, allowing any Soldier to be quartered in any house without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war; but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Section 2. National Sovereignty

- ¶ 1: There shall be no law allowing for the transferring of this government's authority to any other nation or organization.
- ¶ 2: Congress shall not have the power to approve taxation of the States by any foreign government or international organization.

Section 3. English Language to be used in Law

¶ 1: Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject; and that subject shall be expressed in the title. All laws shall be written in plain English using the common definitions of the language at the time the bill was drafted.

¶ 2: At no time shall any law include the phrase “and for other purposes” or other language that would allow any office, agency or department of the executive branch to expand the law beyond the original stated purposes of said legislation.

Section 4. Executive Orders

No executive order or administrative rule-making shall be enacted by the executive that pretends to a legislative act, nor shall any administrative rule exceed the provisions of the enabling act or be treated as having the force of law.

Section 5. Due Process, Equal Application of the Laws

¶ 1: No State shall deny its citizens due process, nor shall it craft any law that creates or favors one class of citizens over another, nor provide for punishment under the law for crimes committed against one class of individuals as opposed to another.

¶ 2: No title of nobility, special honor or privilege shall be granted or recognized by any unit of government, among the Citizens of the States.

¶ 3: No unit of government shall enact an ex-post-facto law, or enforce any law against an individual in an ex-post facto manner.

¶ 4: Congress shall not legislate any criminal law that is punishable under the jurisdictions and the laws of the various States.

Section 6. Churches

No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any church or theological institution, nor shall any law allow the taxation of the assets of any church.

Section 7. Political Parties Prohibited

No political parties shall be established; and all candidates for office shall campaign on their own merits.

Section 8. Conflicts of Interest in Districting

No official shall be empowered to craft, nor shall be eligible to vote concerning, any district lines under which he shall have been elected to serve.

Section 9. Monopolies and Perpetuities, Transnational Corporations Prohibited

No unit of government shall ever grant monopolies or perpetuities, or in any way restrict the flow of trade within or across the boundaries of the several States. No unit of government shall permit foreign transnational corporations to incorporate within the united States, or establish domestic partnerships for the purpose of avoiding tariffs.

Section 10. Citizenship

¶ 1: Congress shall not have the power to nationalize the citizenship of the people of the several States; nor extend the jurisdiction of any national district so as to include the citizens of the States.

¶ 2: No unit of government shall extend citizenship, nor any of the Rights, privileges or immunities of citizens, to those who have entered the country unlawfully.

¶ 3: No unit of government shall provide clemency, parole or pardon for individuals convicted of treason, or fail their duty to deport those convicted of illegal entry or those stripped of their citizenship.

Section 11. Laissez-Faire Markets

¶ 1: Congress shall not have the power to establish a command economy, establish price controls, or ration goods or services except during times of war and for a period of no greater than six months after hostilities are terminated.

¶ 2: No unit of government shall depress the market value of property, particularly for the purposes of public acquisition of said property, nor shall eminent domain be employed to coerce the abandonment or sale of property.

¶ 3: No unit of government shall enact or enforce any law impairing the obligation of contracts that have been entered into knowingly, willingly and intentionally.

¶ 4: No branch of the united States shall legislate or make treaties that shall undermine the protection of commerce within the territory of the united States, or of the several States, with respect to customs, tariffs, imports and exports.

Section 12. Rights in Commerce

No court shall honor any commercial agreement that is constructed to, or has the effect of, impairing the natural rights of any individual.

Section 13. Forfeiture and Inheritance

¶ 1: No unit of government shall attach or bring forfeiture against the property of any individual except upon conviction of infamous crimes or felonies, nor seize the assets of an individual to hinder or prevent a defendant from securing his defense. All forfeited property shall be rendered only to the victim or the victim's survivors as restitution.

¶ 2: No unit of government shall levy or tax, seize, attach or lien any inheritance. For outstanding debts contracted between the nation and the deceased party in question, only the value of the outstanding debt shall be set aside for its discharge. No inheritance shall be withheld from an heir on account of an outstanding debt.

Section 14. Fractional Reserve Banking Prohibited

No unit of government shall provide for the establishment of a fractional reserve system of banking, or of usury, nor of any currency scheme that debases the money supply on which it is backed.

Section 15. Operability

No provision of this article shall be rendered inoperative by legislation, executive order, or court order.

ARTICLE III. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Suffrage

¶ 1: All elections shall be open to every citizen and shall be equal, and voters shall register in the state where they live.

¶ 2: Military personnel residing outside the state of their original habitation shall be entitled to cast absentee ballots. No member of the armed forces of the several States shall be deemed to inhabit the state in which they have been stationed for the purpose of voting in that state's local elections, nor shall military personnel be denied suffrage from voting in elections for their home state while serving in the armed forces.

¶ 3: No citizen shall be denied suffrage by reason of absence from their state while on business or vacation.

Section 2. Times of Elections and Choosing Electors

¶ 1: The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations.

¶ 2: The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors for President and Vice President, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the nation.

¶ 3: Primary elections shall be held on the first weekday of May during an election year, for states to choose electors for the Electoral College; and the General elections

Section 3. Duties of Incumbents, Conflicts of Interest

¶ 1: Representatives, Senators, the Vice President or the President, while seeking re-election, must continue to perform the duties of their current office as required under this Constitution.

¶ 2: Representatives, Senators, the Vice President or the President, while in office, may not campaign or participate in fund-raising activities for any organization or for any individual seeking election.

¶ 3: Representatives, Senators or a Vice President seeking election to other office must resign their current office before commencing such campaign.

Section 4. Campaigns and Electioneering

¶ 1: There shall be no law allowing the creation of political parties.

¶ 2: Congress shall make no law allowing anything other than individual contributions to campaigns.

¶ 3: There shall be no law allowing for government financing of campaigns and election activities.

¶ 4: There shall be no law limiting the people's right to contribute to campaigns and issue-oriented activism, or to political awareness organizations.

¶ 5: There shall be no law preventing activist or political awareness organizations from endorsing or opposing candidates for election.

Section 5. Oversight of Elections

¶ 1: Congress shall authorize the creation of independent, non-governmental, non-partisan citizens' review organizations to monitor federal election activity.

¶ 2: Congress shall require immediate reporting and public disclosure of all political contributions pertaining to federal elections.

Section 6. Impairments from Holding Office and from Suffrage

¶ 1: Every individual shall be disqualified from holding office, who has been convicted of an infamous crime or felony, or whomever have given or offered a bribe, threat or reward, to procure his election.

¶ 2: Every individual shall be disqualified from voting, who has been convicted of an infamous crime or felony.

¶ 3: Every individual who is chosen as an elector, or who campaigns for national elective office, must be a natural-born citizen of one of the several States.

¶ 4: Resident aliens shall not have suffrage, until they have petitioned for and received citizenship in the state in which they inhabit.

ARTICLE IV. TERRITORY AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Section 1. Territory

¶ 1: The territory of the Republic at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall consist of the geographical landmass of the contiguous 48 states, Alaska, the Hawai’ian islands, and other such jurisdictions that are held exclusively by the united States; including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

¶ 2: The jurisdictions of Hawai’i, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands shall be afforded the opportunity within 10 years of the ratification of this Constitution to decide either to become a State in this union or to remove themselves entirely from the jurisdiction of these united States.

¶ 3: The boundaries of the united States shall be the Pacific Ocean on the west; the Atlantic Ocean on the east; the southern boundaries of the states of California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas on the south; The eastern boundary of the state of Alaska; and the northern boundaries of the states adjacent to Canada.

Section 2. District of Columbia

¶ 1: The seat of Government of the united States shall be located in the District of Columbia, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress. Citizens inhabiting the district shall enjoy the same rights and responsibilities of the various states.

¶ 2: The Congress shall exercise exclusive Legislation over the District and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;

¶ 3: The Congress shall establish a methodology of taxation to support the cost providing services within the District and reimburse the Federal government its share of apportioned taxes.

¶ 4: The Congress shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct a number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District & perform such duties as provided by the 1st Section of the 5th Article of this Constitution.

¶ 5: The Congress may, by Amendment as provided for, re-locate the seat of government to a new District, created by the cession of twenty-five square miles of land by particular states, and conforming to the other provisions of this section. Such district shall be located as closely to the geographical center of these united States as appropriate but not completely within the boundaries of the state of geographic center of this nation. This district, should it be created, shall be known as “The District of Jefferson”.

Section 3. Border Guard of the united States

¶ 1: The Congress shall have the power to provide for a border patrol militia, to maintain the security and integrity of the national boundaries.

¶ 2: The Border Guard shall be authorized to protect and defend against intrusion, conduct inspection at border crossings & ports of entry, and enforce the laws of entry into the united States.

¶ 3: The Border Guard shall consist of Citizens of the various States and Congress shall provide for a number of officers and enlisted personnel sufficient to carry out only the foregoing duties.

Section 4. Coast Guard of the united States

- ¶ 1: The Congress shall have the power to provide for a coastal naval militia, to maintain the security and safety of the coastal boundaries of the united States and the navigable waterways, including the five great lakes.
- ¶ 2: The Coast Guard shall enforce the maritime laws of the united States and stand ready to assist or rescue maritime travelers in peril.
- ¶ 3: The Coast Guard shall consist of Citizens of the various States and Congress shall provide for a number of officers and enlisted personnel sufficient to carry out only the foregoing duties.

ARTICLE V. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

Section 1. Definition of Legislature

All legislative powers exercised by the government of the united States shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and these powers shall not be assigned, transferred, or abdicated. This section shall not be subject to Amendment.

Section 2. House of Representatives

- ¶ 1: The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Each Representative shall have one vote.
- ¶ 2: Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective populations. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the united States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner, as they shall by Law direct.
- ¶ 3: No individual shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and is a natural-born Citizen of the united States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he or she shall be chosen.
- ¶ 4: Representatives will be limited to four two-year terms of service in a lifetime.
- ¶ 5: When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State in the House, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.
- ¶ 6: The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.
- ¶ 7: No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened; and said law be ratified by a majority of the States.
- ¶ 8: The terms of Representatives shall end at noon on the 3rd day of January and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 3. Senate

- ¶ 1: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.
- ¶ 2: When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

¶ 3: Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

¶ 4: No Individual shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and is a natural-born Citizen of the united States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he or she shall be chosen.

¶ 5: Senators will be limited to two six-year terms in a lifetime.

¶ 6: The Vice President of the united States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they are equally divided.

¶ 7: The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the united States.

¶ 8: The Senate shall have the sole Power to provide advice and consent to the President in respect to ratification of Treaties by two thirds of the Senators present.

¶ 9: The Senate shall have the sole Power to provide advice and consent to the President in respect to confirmation by majority vote of the Senators present, the appointment of Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the united States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

¶ 10: The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments, when sitting for that Purpose; they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no individual shall be convicted without the Concurrence of 2/3rds of the Members present.

¶ 11: Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification for life from holding and enjoying any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the united States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

¶ 12: The terms of Senators shall end at noon on the 3rd day of January and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 4. Disability, Assembly

¶ 1: No individual shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the united States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the Republic of the united States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

¶ 2: No individual shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress who shall have accepted a title of nobility, or Office, Emolument or Honor, of any kind whatever, from any foreign power.

¶ 3: The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 5th day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

¶ 4: Congress shall adjourn no later than 70 days after assembling, and shall not reconvene more than once in the remaining calendar year, except in time of War or such emergency as may threaten the nation.

Section 5. Rules of Each House

¶ 1: Each House shall be the Judge of the Votes, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each 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 each House may provide.

¶ 2: Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

¶ 3: Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require secrecy; and the Yeas & Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

¶ 4: Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, not without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. Compensation

¶ 1: The Senators and 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 their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

¶ 2: No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the united States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Individual holding any Office under the united States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. Presentation of Bills

¶ 1: All Bills presented before the Congress will be singular in purpose, shall not have unrelated measures attached, may be amended only to clarify the original purpose.

¶ 2: All Bills for raising Revenue shall require approval by two-thirds vote and shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

¶ 3: Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the united States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Individuals voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

¶ 4: Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the united States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be passed again by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

¶ 5: No administrative rule derived from any Law passed by Congress shall exceed the intent or the specific provisions of the enabling Act, nor shall such Rule be enforced with penalties not specifically provided for in that same Act.

Section 8. Powers of Congress

- ¶ 1: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the Debts, to provide for the common Defense and the general Well-being of the united States; but all taxes, duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout all the States.
- ¶ 2: The Congress shall have the power, by two thirds vote, to lay and collect a Direct tax to cover the cost of government over the revenue received in clause 1, which shall be *apportioned* among the several States which may be included within this Union, and national Districts, according to their respective populations.
- ¶ 3: The Congress shall have Power, by two-thirds vote, to borrow Money on the credit of the treasury of the united States during periods of War and public danger, and for a term of no greater than four years; provided that all borrowed monies are part of a balanced budget;
- ¶ 4: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
- ¶ 5: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the united States;
- ¶ 6: The Congress shall have Power, by two-thirds vote, to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
- ¶ 7: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the united States;
- ¶ 8: The Congress shall have Power, by three-fourths vote, to charter publicly controlled, State-regulated, non-central banks.
- ¶ 9: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to establish Post Offices and Highways;
- ¶ 10: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to establish and standardize interstate transportation, via land, sea or air; provided that said **regulation of interstate commerce be confined to prohibition of tariffs and trade restrictions between the States, and consumer safety.**
- ¶ 11: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited times to Authors, Computer Programmers and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
- ¶ 12: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
- ¶ 13: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, Brigandage, and offenses against the Law of Nations;
- ¶ 14: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
- ¶ 15: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
- ¶ 16: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to provide and maintain a Navy, Coast Guard, and Border Guard;
- ¶ 17: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the military forces on land, sea and air;
- ¶ 18: The Congress shall have Power, by two-thirds vote, to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
- ¶ 19: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the united States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
- ¶ 20: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over the Seat of the Government of the united States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, training centers, and other needful buildings;

¶ 21: The Congress shall have Power, by majority vote, to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the united States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. Powers Prohibited to Congress

¶ 1: The Congress shall have no Power to place the militia, or the land, naval, or air forces of the united States under the control of any other government or organization;

¶ 2: The Congress shall not submit to the President any budget that is not balanced.

¶ 3: The Congress shall not have the power to create a standing Army beyond those personnel required to sufficiently garrison the Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, Training facilities, and other needful buildings.

¶ 4: No Capitation, income, or other direct Tax shall be levied, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

¶ 5: No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

¶ 6: No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

¶ 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

¶ 8: No Title of Nobility, honor or special privilege shall be granted by the united States.

Section 10. Limitation of the Legislative Branch

The Legislature shall have no Powers other than those granted explicitly to it by this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI. EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

Section 1. Duties, Qualifications, and Method of Election

¶ 1: The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the united States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows;

¶ 2: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress for each candidate for President of the united States: but no Senator, Representative, or other individual holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the united States, shall be appointed an Elector.

¶ 3: The Electors will be chosen during the Presidential elections, with each vote for President actually being cast as a vote for the appointed elector. The elector receiving the largest number of votes in each congressional district for representative electors or the largest number of votes within the state for senatorial electors will be determined to be the authorized elector representing the people. Electors are bound by law to cast their vote for the candidate that they were elected to represent.

¶ 4: The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the individual voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the individual voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all individuals voted for as President, and of all

individuals voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the united States, directed to the President of the Senate;

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;

The individual having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no individual have such majority, then from the individuals having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The individual having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no individual has a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no individual constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the united States.

¶ 5: No individual except a natural-born Citizen of one of the States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Individual be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and be a natural-born Citizen who has been fifteen Years an inhabitant within the united States.

¶ 6: If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such individual shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

¶ 7: The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the people from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the people from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

¶ 8: In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

¶ 9: Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

¶ 10: Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

¶ 11: Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written

declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

¶ 12: The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the united States, or any of them.

¶ 13: Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:-- "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, so help me GOD."

¶ 14: The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 10th day of January and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

¶ 15: No individual shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no individual who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other individual was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any individual holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any individual who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. Powers of the Executive Branch

¶ 1: The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the united States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual Service of the united States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the united States, except in Cases of Impeachment, Treason, and Illegal Immigration.

¶ 2: He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the united States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

¶ 3: The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions, which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. State of the Union

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think

proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. Impeachment

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, other High Crimes and Misdemeanors or failure to fulfill the promise in his oath of office.

Section 5. Powers Prohibited to the Executive Branch

The Executive Branch and its Officers shall have no Powers other than those granted explicitly to it by this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII. JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Section 1. The Judiciary and its Judges

¶ 1: 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.

¶ 2: The Justices of the supreme Court shall hold their Offices for a term of 10 years, as long as they hold their Office in Good Behavior; and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

¶ 3: The Justices, of the inferior Courts as may be established by Congress, shall hold their Offices for a term of 5 Years, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

¶ 4: The Justices of the inferior Courts, may be re-elected to their particular offices, by the people served by that judicial district; the term of service being 5 Years. The Judge may continue to seek re-election in their judicial district for as long as he or she holds their Office in Good Behavior.

¶ 5: Before any Justice shall assume the duties of the Bench, they shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:--"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute my duties as a Justice in the Courts of united States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the united States, so help me GOD."

Section 2. Judicial Powers

¶ 1: 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, or which shall be made, under their Authority;
- to all Cases affecting 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 a State and Citizens of another State;
- between Citizens of different States,
- between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and
- between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

¶ 2: 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.

¶ 3: This Constitution for the united States will be the sole foundation for any judgment rendered by the courts of this nation.

¶ 4: 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 the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

¶ 5: The Trial of all 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.

¶ 6: Capital Punishment shall not be deemed cruel or unusual punishment by the States for the crimes of murder or repeat violent felonies; or by the national government for treason or democide.

Section 3. Impeachment of Justices

The Judges, of both the supreme and inferior Courts, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, other High Crimes & Misdemeanors, or failure to uphold their Oath of Office.

Section 4. Treason Against the united States

¶ 1: Treason against the united States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort; the deliberate subversion of this Republican form of Government; or of this Constitution and any of its provisions. No individual shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

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

Section 5. Titles of Nobility and Honors

If any Citizen of the united States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such individual shall cease to be a citizen of the united States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Section 6. Powers prohibited to the Judiciary

¶ 1: The Courts shall not render a ruling that alienates or disparages any enumerated or unenumerated Right of the People.

¶ 2: The practice of Law shall not be restricted to any professional society of barristers, or by license.

¶ 3: The principle of *Stare Decisis* shall not be used; unless a similar case has already been heard on the matter at controversy, and that decision does not conflict with the Constitution.

¶ 4: The Judiciary shall have no Powers other than those explicitly granted by this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. STATES' RIGHTS AND LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit

¶ 1: 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.

¶ 2: The validity of the public debt of the united States, conforming to the Constitution, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the united States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the united States; all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

¶ 3: The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

¶ 4: An individual 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 he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Section 2. New States and Territories

¶ 1: New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

¶ 2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the united States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the united States, or of any particular State.

Section 3. A Confederated Republic

¶ 1: The united States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a confederated and Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of its Legislature, or of the State Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

¶ 2: We hold these truths to be self-evident: All men are created equal, they are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, that the purpose of Government shall be to secure and insure the Rights and Liberties of its Citizens, and any administration of government that shall become destructive of the ends for which it is created shall be deemed void.

Section 4. Powers Prohibited to the States

¶ 1: No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation with a foreign Power; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

¶ 2: No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

¶ 3: No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Section 5. Rights Retained by the States

The powers not explicitly delegated to the united States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively.

Section 6: Recall of Senators

¶ 1: The States shall have the power to recall their Senators to halt and reform the national government should it step outside the bounds of its authority, and thereby prevent Congress from acting in a manner injurious to the Constitution and the Liberties of the People.

¶ 2: The Right of Recall shall not extend to secession unless 3/4ths of the States choose to dissolve this Union after they have recalled their Senators.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Proposal of Amendment

¶ 1: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments.

¶ 2: Either method of Proposal, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress;

¶ 3: Provided that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in Amending the Constitution.

¶ 4: Any State, by vote of 3/4ths of its Legislature, may withdraw its ratification of a proposed Amendment, *Provided* that the Amendment has not yet been enacted by the requisite number of States, and as long as an election of that State's Legislature has intervened in the time since the Amendment was ratified by that State.

¶ 5: The Amendment shall be enacted and become Law upon the ratification of the last State required to fulfill this Section.

Section 2. Additions to Articles I or II

Amendments may be added to the First and Second Articles to this Constitution, but none shall be submitted for ratification that seek to repeal any section or clause of either Article; neither shall any Amendment alter this Constitution's provisions for a Republican form of government.

ARTICLE X. DEBTS, TREATIES, AND OATHS OF OFFICE.

Section 1. Debts and Engagements

- ¶ 1: Debts contracted and Engagements entered into by fraud or deceit, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall not be valid against the Confederation under this Constitution, particularly with respect to the 'Federal Reserve System' banking cartel and sundry international organizations.
- ¶ 2: All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into by the Continental Congress, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Confederation under this Constitution.

Section 2. Constitution is Supreme Law; Treaties

- ¶ 1: This Constitution, and the Laws of the united States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof, 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.
- ¶ 2: All Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the united States shall be supreme over the several States, but will also be subordinate to this Constitution.

Section 3. Oaths and Allegiance to the Constitution

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, defend and uphold this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the united States.

ARTICLE XI. RATIFICATION.

The Ratification of the Conventions of Thirty-Seven States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

To whom all these presents come, Greetings:

This draft of the Constitution of the Republic of the States of America is respectfully submitted this 9th Day of January, Year of our Lord Two Thousand and Six, with information and influence by the original authors of the Articles of Confederation of the united States, the United States Constitution of 1789, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and the Constitution of Indiana 1851.

