

**The 2018 Constitution for
"The United States of
America"**

With

**Daniel Melzine Kingery 's
2018 USA Presidential
Recall Campaign Platform**

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Platform:

Instruct the united States Americans about the continuing importance of *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America*; focusing on the limited Democracy it created for the Sovereign Authority over our governments with respect to what kind of powers we can grant to our governments and how our votes are supposed to be counted.

What follows is the Proposed 2018 Constitution For The United States of America, the idea of which is to keep what's worked so far, toss what's failed, and put in practice what's been ignored.

- What's been ignored is *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America*.
- What's failed is the elected legislative branch — both with and without term limits.
- What's failed is our campaigning, general ballot practices and vote counting.
- What's failed is our justice system.

Those also are topics for the biggest improvements to our present US Constitution.

Suggestions to improve our nation

FIVE Executive Orders *if the proposed constitution is not also ratified with my election.*

1. All Registered Voters—Vote Enforce

Article 6, Supreme Law of the Land, of which *The unanimous Declaration* is part and listed as "the authority of the United States". All Registered Voters Vote: The vote from every registered voter must be accounted as either having consented to an item or candidate on the ballot — **or NOT-Consented.**

2. Punish Criminal Activity

Enforce Amendment 13's authorized use of **slavery and involuntary servitude** to reduce all crime (including illegal immigration, terrorism, street crime, and political right's violations). All persons accused of any crime, who maintain their innocence, receive a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, Amendment 6. Plea bargains violate Amendment 5. Proper search and seizure violations of privacy, via Amendment 4. Government officials are held to higher standards and prosecuted as accomplice when they violate an accused person's rights that allow the accused to escape justice.

3. Reduce Nation's Debt

Enforce Article 6, first paragraph in reducing our nation's debt — so that the people are no longer obligated to pay any debt that *The Constitution for the United States of America* does not specifically authorize. This makes every living member of government personally liable for that debt. Those who granted the loans are equally responsible for knowing whether the Constitution authorized the type debt or not.

4. Abolish the Wage Tax

Enforce Amendment 9 and abolish the wage tax — because the Constitution does not grant to Congress the power to tax wages, which is a **compensation for labor**. The Amendment 16 Income Tax, which the Constitution prevents both the Congress and the Supreme Court from defining what is income. A common use dictionary of about 1913 defines **Income as "The gain which proceeds from labor"**.

5. Temporarily halt collection on Income Tax

Temporarily halt collection on Income Tax with the varied rates of taxes based on amounts of income because it violates the **Equal Protection of the Law**. This will be re-instated with a flat tax rate that is the same for everyone regardless of the amount of income (whether it be \$1 or billions of dollars).

Government Programs & Projects

Disaster Preparations Generally

Our nation's Militia and Full-time Military may be used to help relieve any disaster. Such use prepares the militia for various wartime elements, events, and casualties. Using the militia keeps the members as current on equipment operations as well as reduces the cost to the citizens for things such as medical transports, fire, police, and other public services.

Flood & Drought

Aqueducts from flood-prone areas into drought-prone areas divert flood waters into drought-prone areas and agriculture areas with heavy water use in order to reduce the load on local aquifers

Fire, Quakes, & Sink Holes

Military and Militia equipment, **when not actively in war**, can be used to put out larger fires, help restore quake-damaged areas, and to investigate and repair sink-hole areas.

War

Our nation's people cannot be forced to enter into any war that defends our city, county, state, or nation. When a government can force the people (through draft or other means) to participate in a war they oppose — our people are not truly free. Our government cannot refuse the aid of any citizen who wishes to participate in helping win the war. It is the leader's duty to work with the volunteer to find the best war-time occupation to secure the win.

Solid Waste, Sewage Sludge, and Hazardous Waste Processing

A 100% solid waste and sewage treatment processing facility; states with larger populations will have more than one facility depending on populations and tonnage generated.

Each facility processes at least 5,000 tons per hour with select centralized facilities that process at least 50,000 tons per hour.

Basic Stages are to recover the non-burnable, non-compostable items as early in the process as possible; preferably in the collection stage from business and residents. Then, recover for reuse those items that are clean (such as papers, cardboard, plastics, etc.) for processing to return to industry for reuse. Soiled papers and plastics can be used in composting and/or fuel-pellet production.

Items such as grass, leaves, brush, food waste, etc. are used for composting, with or separate from the sewage sludge. In either instance, depending on whether aerobic or anaerobic, composting will determine whether fuel gases can be recovered for other uses.

Plant, microbes, and other soil, water, and air life process toxic materials by finding the critters that thrive in those substances and produce an inert or otherwise usable by-product.

Utilities (Gas, Electric, Water)

With the solid waste and sewage treatment facilities, utilities (fuel gas, electric, clean water) come from processing the trash and sewage through incineration and composting.

Food Production

In the final three or four stages of the solid waste, sewage, and hazardous waste treatment facilities products include a soil, water, and air that are cleaner and more lively than found in many organic gardens. These final stages produce water, land, and air livestock to feed many people.

Roads, Bridges, Waterways, Airports, Commuter Services

Our nation's goal is to make the transportation within the jurisdiction as convenient and fast as practical to reduce costs and increase use. The goal is to reduce as much individual traffic as practical. The goal is to keep the infrastructure up to date and safe.

Commercial Development & Investments

Our nation's people may use the funds in their Individual Financial Program (described above) to encourage commercial and industrial development in their locality (city, county, state) to increase local jobs and other opportunity. The local investors should retain majority ownership and control over business and industry, preventing industrial air, water, or soil pollution.

Investing the program funds in this way provides a greater return on investment than projected in the above section. As an added bonus, it also allows the community to retain those businesses locally — preventing them from relocating and taking the jobs with them.

Individual Financial Emergencies & Retirement Insurance against Poverty:

All government assistance and present-day welfare programs becomes an Insurance-style investment savings program that is funded by the parents and/or child.

From birth up to age fourteen, the parents contribute \$100/month for each child they birth and/or adopt, and/or foster.

From age fourteen through twenty-four, both the child and the parents contribute to the account for the child. The parents continue the \$100 or more per month for each child and the child contributes 90% of all the money they earn during this time.

After age twenty-four only the child, as adult, contributes at least 20% of their gross earnings. The government pays 5% annual interest on the account balance at month's end.

The government, subject to voter approval, may use deposits to establish city enterprise funds (such as utilities, solid waste, sewage treatment, etc.), as well as provide other public services required to adequately defend the citizen's rights and to encourage business. The businesses would also repay these funds at a larger interest rate than the government. The depositors have a 51% controlling vote as whether to invest in a given project within their political jurisdiction or not.

From birth through age twenty-four; the parents, as initial Trust Managers, may borrow against this account to benefit the child named on the account. The parents must repay these funds at the same interest rate or greater than the interest rate the government pays into the account.

The child, once they either turn twenty-four or emancipate themselves before then, will become Trust Managers and they may borrow against their account for education, housing, finance a business, medical uses, or for whatever use they desire. The child, as adult must also repay what they borrowed against their account at the same rate or greater than the interest rate the government pays into the account. Repayment into the account must be done until the account holder reaches retirement age (of about 55 years). Any unpaid funds reduce the benefits from the account that the individual may use later in life.

If the individual drains their account, becomes homeless, needs medical care, and such—the government has absolutely no other services or welfare. The individual must rely on other people and charitable organizations around them for assistance.

In practice, by the time the child reaches age twenty-four years, their balance will have roughly reached \$130,000. This assumes that the child from age 14 through 18 works and contributes \$336/month plus the \$100/month that their parents contribute. This also assumes that as an adult the individual earns at least \$15/hour, works at least forty hours per week, and the individual contributes 20% or more of their total wages. That or manages to work a few more hours to make up the difference.

This program replaces the present unlawful-unconstitutional wage tax disguised as an income tax. It also replaces Social Security and welfare programs, government financed education, government funded mortgages, and others.

By the time a person reaches 55 years old, so long as they have either not borrowed against their account, or have repaid all borrowed funds with interest; the individual's account balance is roughly \$780,000 from which they may use for retirement or in any other way they desire. At 5% interest; the individual receives over \$39,000/year. Add to this, a \$10,000/year gradual draw-down against the balance for the next fifty or so years, it provides a \$49,000 gradually decreasing annual fund. This does not include any other investment returns the person created through their life.

(rough draft) **PROPOSED:**

The 2018 Constitution for The United States of America

Proposed Constitution

It is time to correct the political abuse, usurpation, and neglect of government power we presently “enjoy”.

This Proposed Constitution easily adapts for different government levels from cities and towns, counties, states, even other countries. It identifies the Sovereign Authority over our governments at every level. It details the powers for each of the three primary government branches from the law making (legislative), law enforcing (executive), and law-breaker punishment (judicial). It successfully solves the relationship between the government and the governed, not only as individuals but also as a unified body.

A written constitution should exist for every government level. It should detail exactly what powers the governed people grant to their government. Thus, it eliminates most of the guesswork about what powers exercised by government are just and honorable, as well as which powers are corrupted and tyrannical.

Review Objectives

Read the Proposed Constitution.

Make electronic or paper post-it notes in the margins or on separate paper for your comments, suggestions, and questions.

If you believe you may not comprehend a section, mark the parts not clearly written, add your notes about what the words seem to convey. Also, add notes about what you think it is trying to convey to readers.

If a part is crazy, write that, and state why.

If you have a better and shorter way to present the idea, write it down. Let’s keep it clear concise.

Together we will make this work much better than the forms of government we presently possess.

To properly comprehend the meaning and intent of the words used in this Constitution, where they differ from those used in *The unanimous Declaration*, use a common-use dictionary of the united States of America, American-English Language print between the years 2008 and 2015.

Find a dictionary in common-use before 1776 for Great Britain's English and Colonial-America's English Language to properly comprehend *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America*, 1776. For this work we use an electronically reproduced copy of the 1756 two-volume dictionary by Samuel Johnson.

Use a dictionary in common-use before 1785 for Colonial-America's English Language for *The Constitution*, 1790. For this work, we use an electronically reproduced copy of the 1785 two-volume dictionary by Samuel Johnson.

Use similar period dictionaries for other resources, such as *The Articles of Confederation*, 1778; and *The Definitive Treaty of Peace* (Treaty of Paris) 1783; and later Amendments made to *The Constitution*.

As definitions for words change over time, using modern dictionaries for older contracts unlawfully amends the meaning and intent of the older contract.

Duty Demands a New Constitution for the Government Named, The United States of America

Rebellion, usurpation, tyranny, despotism, constitutional violations—it matters not which word or words we use to define this necessity, they all amount to the same end. That end being the violations against our nation's Sovereign-Authority, us, The Governed.

The nation is the people. Any political attacks against the people and our lawful authority over our governments, by our governments, are treason against the Sovereign Authority, a war against the people. The 1785 definitions support the charge of treason as used in *The Constitution* (1790), Article 3, Section 3.

From Article 6: *The Constitution* is part of the Supreme Law of the Land.

“This Constitution. . . shall be the supreme Law of the Land. . .”

It states, the Supreme Law, not the Supreme Authority. The Supreme Authority is the entity that creates the Supreme Law. That authority ultimately is the people, the governed.

Every law created must work to fulfill some element of *The Constitution for the United States of America*. We have not authorized any of our governments any power to make any laws that conflict with *The U,S Constitution* or enter into any treaties that may subject us to any political authority that is contrary to *The unanimous Declaration or our Constitution*.

The unanimous Declaration identifies that Supreme- that Sovereign-Authority, which is the body governed.

“— That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed....”

A constitution is the written grant of powers for the offices of government it creates. It issues from the will of the sovereign body — the governed; and those powers granted must not violate the terms connected with the phrase, that to preserve [our] rights, government derive their just powers from the Consent of the Governed.

A community, county, state, or nation may rightly require that a larger percentage over a simple majority of the total number of voters must consent, but such a requirement stands only for that political jurisdiction and for no others.

As the section title demands, we must address the issues that make this Form of Government necessary. Let us submit facts to the world.

Our governments at all levels replaced our voting with a bastardized form that exclusively favors special-interest government opposing the consent of the governed.

Our governments at all levels use many of the powers listed among the grievances in *The unanimous Declaration* that identify a tyrant and despot. Among that list of mostly self-explanatory prohibited powers are:

“...a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.”

“...combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:”

“...quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:”

“...imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:”

“...depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:”

“...taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:”

“...excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our [our nation], the merciless [criminals] whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.”

“In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A [Government], whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.”

Our governments at all levels violate The Supreme Law of the Land— detailed in *The Constitution, Article 6*. Among these violations are:

Violations of Article 1:

“Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

The Executive Office legislates with Executive Orders. The Judicial Office legislates by amending passed legislation with their court orders; and by using prior decisions by other judges to decide the cases presently on trial.

Neglect of Article 1, Section 2, Last Clause:

“The House of Representatives... shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.”

And Section 3, 2nd-to-Last Clause:

“The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments.”

Congress may impeach every government official who violates The Supreme Law of the Land—
Congress does not, because they also violate *The Constitution*.

Not willing to comprehend Article 1, Section 7, Clause 1:

“All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.”

Properly comprehending *The Constitution* only comes via *The unanimous Declaration* as indicated above through the Consent of the governed. Our legislators may only pass laws, as all laws require taxation to enforce, only when *The Constitution* authorizes the use of the proposed political power; only then, after each elected representative obtains the consent of the majority of their respective registered voters.

Our governments violate Article 3, Section 3:

“Treason against the united States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort.”

Although the Constitution defines Treason, it does not define war. War, as defined from 1785 is:

“War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance, being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet, consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors.”

“Withstander. An opponent; resisting power.”

The use of force (political force), when not authorized by *The Constitution* is an act of war. Violations against *The Constitution* are acts of political force. War against the united States, against each State, and against the people is treason.

About The Founding Charter and Constitution for The United States of America

When we, the governed people, being the keepers of our Liberty, fail to maintain our governments properly, others will move in to use our government for treachery. They will promise to us false hope so that they might steal the fortunes of our Liberty—the freedom to exercise our right and duty to control the powers of our own governments.

Far too many citizens do not properly comprehend our most important right—our right to alter, to abolish, or to throw off our corrupted forms of governments, so that we may better protect our other rights. Many people never recognize such necessity when it surfaces. The designed for *The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America* is to make it easier for our citizen-residents to recognize such necessity and detail the path by which we may lawfully correct our governments.

Correcting government is best when done early and often when it costs less financially and less bloodshed.

Defective governments leave the governed with few options; modify that Form of Government, if possible; when necessary, replace it. That, or learn to live with the corrupted government, which usually gets worse when ignored.

As the governed, we must frequently inspect our government thoroughly for signs of corruption. When found, we must swiftly correct it. This does not mean each individual must spend vast hours digging through mountains of papers and laws. At the very least, it requires the resident-citizen to fight the enforcement of unjust laws that may pass when a previous generation got off track.

If we, or our posterity, fail in this, our Duty —our neglect allows political corruption to ravage and destroy our nation, our states, our counties, and our and our cities and towns from within.

The number of States whose citizens remain contractually bound by our nation's Founding Charter, *The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America*, presently contains **fifty** States. We know that all the new states are bound to *The unanimous Declaration* because of *The Constitution for the United States of America*, Article 6, which includes it by reference as "the authority of the United States". This contract lets us know when it becomes necessary for us to alter, abolish, and/or to throw off our corrupted Forms of Government, which also applies to corrupt government officials.

Our present government officials repeat the list of abuses and usurpation detailed in our nation's Founding Charter. Those usurpations and abuses of power identify the same tyranny and absolute despotism over us at present that existed for our nation's founders in 1776.

By their corruptions, our governments demand our immediate action to right our nation from that political abuse. For these reasons, we create This 2018 Constitution for The United States of America to better preserve our rights through adherence to our nation's Founding Charter, *The unanimous Declaration*.

UNIFIED DIVERSITY

To unite consists of more than merely agreeing.

To unite requires that we work together for the common objective.

While Unity increases our strength, Diversity increases our ability to survive.

FIRST, WE TRY—THEN, WE TRUST

First, we TRY

Prospective citizen-residents enter on a trial basis as temporary resident-citizens. We test their character and their knowledge as it relates to Self-Governance. During this time, the prospective citizen-resident investigates these united States of America's people and government to make certain they want to make these united States of America their home.

Then, we TRUST

Each temporary resident must request to become a permanent resident. The existing voting body of residents grant permanent residency, after which time the new permanent resident may register to vote in these united States of America. Permanent resident-citizens must request to become a lawful

voter. The existing body of registered voters considers each request from prospective new voters, tests the prospective voter about their knowledge of Self-Governance, and if the prospective voter passes, the registered voters admit the new votes into the registry as detailed in this Constitution.

The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America

Preamble to the Proposed Constitution

We; being two-thirds of the total body of registered voters for these united States of America; in order to improve these united States of America's unification and diversity, establish and maintain justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for our common defense, promote these united States of America's general well-being, and strengthen our diversified unity; we encourage socially responsible self-sufficient resident-citizens.

Each citizen resident is responsible for their own actions, to defend the rights of others who are unjustly attacked; and as the body of registered voters, we are responsible for our government. We reserve to ourselves the power to recall any government official and adjust the powers granted to any office.

Article 1: Naming and Organization

§ 1: Naming

Our sovereign, independent, and free nation's name is — the united States of America.

Our nation's government's name is — "The United States of America"

§ 2: Motto

"Unified Diversity: First We Try—Then We Trust."

§ 3: Sovereign, Independent, & Free

The powers for The United States of America , the government, are limited to only those powers granted from within this Constitution, in accord with "To secure [our] rights... government derive their just powers from The Consent of the Governed".

Of Sovereignty

In the united States of America, the nation, the ultimate political sovereign from whom all political powers originate is the governed people — at least, a simple majority of the total number of registered voters.

Of Independence

Independence is being free from from the interference from any other country or nation.

Our independence in no way frees us from obeying the honorable lawful obligation in treaties that are made in accord with *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America* and *The Constitution for the United States of America*.

Of Freedom

Freedom relates to our lawful right as a nation to do as any other nation may of right do with respect to the powers granted to our nation's government by our resident-citizens.

Article 2: Founding Charter for Our Nation and Our Governments

Because of its continued importance, *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America* is our nation's Founding Charter and details the source and types of powers our governments may acquire — every government level remains subject to the Sovereign Authority detailed within *The unanimous Declaration*.

For ease of reading and for reference, the numbered paragraphs below replace many of the original long dashes. All punctuation should remain original. As close as practical, we retain the original spelling.

The purpose for including *The unanimous Declaration* as part of this Constitution is because our nation's total body of registered voters, as the governed, is our own direct bicameral legislative body, detailed later within this Constitution. Regarding the probable alterations to or replacements of this *Constitution* in the future, our nation's Founding Charter, *The unanimous Declaration*, remains a separate unaltered contract.

We removed the word “thirteen” from *The unanimous Declaration's* title because of our nation's growth. At present, there are fifty Free, Sovereign, and Independent States unified under *The unanimous Declaration*. All of our citizens remain honor bound to *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America* and the pledge stated at the end of *The Declaration*.

The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America (1776)

1. When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
2. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
3. *That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,*
4. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

5. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.
6. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
7. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.
8. He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
9. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
10. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
11. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
12. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.
13. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
14. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.
15. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.
16. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.
17. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.
18. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.
19. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.
20. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

21. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
22. For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:
23. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:
24. For imposing taxes on us without our consent:
25. For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:
26. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:
27. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:
28. For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:
29. For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
30. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.
31. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
32. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.
33. He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.
34. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes and conditions.
35. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a Free People.
36. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.
37. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.
38. We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all

allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do.

39. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

This ends *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America, 1776*. The representative's signatures for the Founding Generation, excluded.

The 1776 Founding Charter for the nation of the united States of America stands of its own accord. Its inclusion in this Constitution is so that it might strengthen our resolve as active participants in regulating the powers of our governments and not subjecting ourselves to any government that unjustly infringes upon our rights or that of our neighbor's rights.

Article 3: Summary of the Founding Charter

§ 1: The Founding Charter is a lawful contract that...

...separated the political powers of the American Colonies from those of Great Britain.

...created the nation, the united States of America out of those former British Colonies.

...declares that the consent of the governed is required to create honorable governments.

...names the people's most important right and duty as unifying with others for proper control over the powers of our government.

...defines representative power, prohibits Representative from casting a personal vote in public office that may be contrary to the respective constitution and/or the will of the majority of their constituent body.

...defines citizenship responsibility and limits on the types of powers they may rightly grant to their governments.

...defines a tyranny as any political action that violates a written constitution.

...lists powers specifically prohibited for our governments to exercise.

§ 2: The Founding Charter is a letter to...

...the King of Great Britain.

...the world.

...the people of the then-new united States of America.

...the Founders' posterity — us.

...all who serve in our governments.

...all other governments that might do business with our governments.

§ 3: The Founding Charter: Is a treasure map that...

...identifies our rights and duty to protect and preserve our rights as our nation's treasure.

...identifies all of us as our treasure's guardians.

...lets us know how we might lose our treasure.

...tells us how we might re-acquire our treasure when we or a prior generation loses it.

...warns patriots of potential dangers.

...informs tyrants how to steal our treasure

§ 4: The Founding Charter summarizes human nature and the nature of government, as it identifies...

...human nature to tolerate abuses.

...rights common to all humans.

...the governments' natural lean towards tyranny.

...how adversity motivates us to action.

...how and why we should constantly exercise control over our government.

=====

With respect to *The Definitive Treaty of Peace* (Paris 1783) Great Britain lawfully acknowledges the former British Colonies are now, Free and Independent States, absolved of all political connection with Great Britain. No more British Common Law or court precedence after 1783.

Article 4: Definitions

When defining words used in *The unanimous Declaration*, we use a dictionary available for common use, printed several years prior to the proposal and signing of that contract. Apply this practice also when comprehending the content of any of the constitutions and amendments.

The following definitions apply to prior enacted laws and laws enacted hereafter. Consistency in our laws in all levels of our governments assures the people of equality and justice no matter where they travel within these united States of America. All laws not re-instated shall be unenforceable and void of power. All laws re-instated shall fully comply with this Constitution's Article 5, Section 6 and receive a Date of re-instatement and an Expiration Date when it must be re-examined, or it naturally dies, being unenforceable.

§ 1: Crime:

If the Legislative Branch creates a law, ordinance, or other prohibition of any action that carries with it any form of penalty (monetary, incarceration, or any other form of penalty); committing that

prohibited act is a crime, no matter how minor or severe the action or the penalty — providing of course that the law itself does not violate This Constitution.

§ 2: Citizen (see also, Resident):

A citizen is any person born to a mother who is already a lawful citizen of the united States of America; as well as person's who lawfully naturalized into the united States of America. The birth mother's citizenship determines the citizenship of the child. The birth mother's citizenship is more certain and easily proved than the biological father.

§ 3: Contract:

A Contract, as is used in this Constitution includes the Chain-of-Authority of ratified contracts. For the united States of America, those Contracts include all laws made in pursuance with this Constitution. Also is The State Constitution and State Laws made in pursuance thereof. Also included is the County Constitution and County Laws made in pursuance thereof. After that, is the City/Town Constitution and the City/Town Laws made in pursuance thereof, along with our nation's Treaties made under our nation's authority, which is *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America* with specific reference to the phrase, "That to secure [our] rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the Consent of the Governed."

§ 4: Legislation:

The process, usually written, by which to fund the constitutional government activities; regulate the activity, property, and/or finances of the people who infringe upon the rights of others; to punish them for violating the rights or the property of others; as well as stop unjust political powers by amending this Constitution as needed. This also includes the creation of government projects, programs, and enterprise funds in accord with The unanimous Declaration.

§ 5: People, Person:

People or Person refers only to a flesh and blood, biological human. The unified Body of Governed Resident-Citizens is the Sovereign Authority responsible for controlling their respective government. The laws enacted in accord with this Constitution govern each person individually.

§ 6: Political Jurisdiction:

A Political Jurisdictions is the geographical area that a government office and level of government serves and the powers of that government. The city, town, or village wherein a person maintains their permanent lawful voting residence is the smallest political jurisdiction. Counties, States, and national unions are progressively larger political jurisdictions.

§ 7: Public Trust:

A Public Trust consists of *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America*, *The 2018 Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America*, *The State Constitution*, *County Constitution*, *The City Constitution*, as well as all legislation that the citizens or their representatives enact in accord with this Constitution.

Additionally, the Public Trust includes campaign promises the official made while campaigning, so long as they do not violate the named constitutions or resulting just laws. This does not authorize the elected official to implement those campaign promises under the guise of manifest destiny until authorized by appropriate constitutional authority.

§ 8: Representative:

In an effort to reduce political corruption and save money, the People are our own direct Legislative Branch, detailed later. Representatives include those persons elected into the executive and judicial offices, as well as others with whom elected officials appoint, hire, or contract with to perform work authorized by constitutional legislation. All those who represent the People willingly bind themselves by oath to uphold this Constitution, as well as the other named contracts in the defense of the governed people and their rights as well as the rights of foreign visitors within the jurisdiction of this Constitution.

§ 9: Resident:

A Resident-Citizen of these united States of America is a person who is lawfully a citizen of the united States of America and a citizen of the State where they maintain their sole lawful residency for more than three consecutive calendar years.

§ 10: Treason:

Treason consists of offenses against this Constitution or against the other contracts specifically named herein. The contracts represent and serve as the Sovereign Power over the respective levels of government. Betrayal of a public trust shall also constitute treason. No person shall be convicted of treason unless; on the testimony of at least two witnesses to the same overt act and who testify to the treason in an open and public court before an impartial jury; or on long-form confession by the accused while in the presence of a jury in an open and public court. All references to a jury within this Constitution shall be the same as detailed within the Judicial Branch later in this Constitution.

§ 11: Tyrant, Tyranny:

Tyranny or Tyrant is any government official or political office that incorporates one or more actions listed in the grievances outlined in *The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America*, or violates any part of This *Constitution* or the other contracts specifically named in this Constitution that follow a strict line of authority through *The unanimous Declaration*.

Article 5: Legislative Branch

The Legislative Branch effectively directs the powers of the Executive and Judicial Branches by creating guide-laws and prohibitory-laws that the government officials enforce upon the resident-citizens. Guide-laws are suggestions but hold no penalty if not obeyed. These laws, such as speeding, guide an individual's actions in public. Prohibitory-laws punish those convicted of committing the prohibit act.

§ 1: The Rule of Law

The Rule of Law, within these united States of America, is government according to this Constitution and the legislation enacted in accord with this Constitution. Enacted legislation in honorable governments originates via the authority of the governed people's unified voice; which, in this instance is The unanimous Declaration.

§ 2: Legislative Origins:

Any lawful resident, whether temporary, permanent, or registered voter may propose legislation. However, all legislative votes begin in the First House of the smallest level political jurisdictions, which are the cities, towns, and villages, regardless of the larger political jurisdictions that the proposed legislation intends to govern.

§ 3: Owner of Legislative Power

Legislative Power resides with the lawful permanent resident-citizens who are qualified and registered to vote. Two-thirds majority of the total body of registered voters, who, according to the rules of this Article, collectively enact all legislation, determine the fair penalty for punishing offenders in order to discourage future violation, as well as determine the manner and amount needed to fund implementation.

For public safety, we require tests before operating vehicles on public roads; as well, we require weapons owners to pass tests indicating knowledge of proper use, care, and weapon maintenance. For the same reasons of public safety and unity, within these united States of America we test people and vote whether they may become permanent resident-citizens; and later, test and vote as to whether they may become registered voters. The purpose for testing by the existing body of voters is to assure that voters are as well-informed as possible.

Temporary Citizen-Residency

The United States of America (the government) publishes all government documents solely in the united States of America (the nation's) version of the English language. A person and/or their family may become temporary residents if they are lawful united States citizens, able to publicly communicate in the united States version of the English language.

If the person cannot publicly communicate in the united States version of the English language, how secure are our rights when voters do not properly comprehend that for which they may vote?

The temporary residency period and delaying voting rights is security for existing resident-citizens. It makes it difficult for new citizens-residents to undermine our customs with their vote after being a short-time resident.

Permanent Residency

After being three years a temporary resident-citizen, the individual may petition local-resident registered voters for permanent residency. Once the individual passes the test and receives two-thirds or more consenting votes, the individual becomes a permanent resident. This is a public test, with records kept concerning the individual's knowledge about *The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America* and other contracts mentioned in this Constitution. These records are useful

when removing a resident from the voter registry for trying to pass laws that violate the contracts listed herein. The three-year delay also allows the registered voters to better assess the character of the individual before accepting them as a permanent resident and potential voter.

Registered Voter

When voted in as a registered voter by two-thirds the total body of registered voters, the individual must sign, at the bottom of, and agreeing to the terms of *The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America* before they begin voting.

Exclusions from voting

Exclusions from voting: Any person serving any part of a sentence for which they were duly convicted, as well as any person receiving government benefits and programs; shall not vote until after they have been free of criminal activity or off of such assistance for more than one year after release from sentence or discharge from government assistance. All welfare-type government programs shall declare that the recipient forfeits their right to vote as long as they receive benefits from that program, requiring recipient to initial in acknowledgment.

Voting

To cast a Consenting Ballot, the voter must show a hard-copy Voter-I. D. issued by their local community, which must contain the voter's recent photo (12 months or newer), with an identified hand-digit print for comparison against File Transparencies used by voter-Sign-In personnel at the polling station.

When presenting the ballot for the transparent tumbler, every ballot must contain the same finger printed as on the Photo-ID (applied at the time the voter deposits the ballot into tumbler) and date-time stamped on the ballot. In this way, if someone challenges a specific voter, officials withdraw the ballot until finalizing the challenge. There are no private votes on public matters.

All votes, by default, are not- or non-consenting until the registered voter casts a consenting ballot at the polling station on the designated voting day. If a registered voter fails to get a voted to the polling station, their vote must be accounted for as having not-consented.

Purging the Voter Register

The voter register is purged every third year to remove all dead and/or moved residents, as well as people serving any part of a sentence from the voter register. All voters from the purged register — except for the exceptions listed — may re-register without being re-tested. Re-testing occurs on the voter's 9th-year anniversary and test those purged from the register who did not re-register within a year.

§ 4: The First House

The First House consists of all lawful residents who are eligible to vote and registered to vote as detailed earlier with the same exclusions.

The Consent of the Governed shall work in this manner: That to secure our rights, we institute governments among us. Our governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

This demands completing the following three elements in the following order.

Element #1: The proposed government power or the election of a candidate must serve to preserve the rights of all the people equally. If not, it must never go to ballot for a vote.

Element #2: If an individual may not honorably exercise a proposed power without violating an other's rights, the issue should never go to ballot for a vote.

Element 3: Only after successfully passing the tests of Elements #1 and #2 may the proposed power or candidate go on ballot for voting. Element #3 must attain the consent from the majority of the total number of registered voters respective of the level of political jurisdiction (such as city, town, county, state, nation).

Of those eligible to vote, only those who desire to have their vote counted must registered to vote.

Every registered voter's vote must count as not-consenting or as consenting. Any person who desires to -not vote- must remove their name from the voter register; otherwise, their vote must, by default, count as not consented, unless they convert it to consent.

To consent, the voter must physically cast a ballot consenting to the balloted item or candidate proposed on the ballot. Without that physical consent ballot, all other registered voter's votes, by default, count as — not consenting.

If the total voters who consent is less than two-thirds the total number of registered voters — the balloted item fails and shall not be enforceable or the candidate shall not take office. This prohibits special interest ballot items from passing with less-than a majority of the total registered voters; as well as it prevents voters from casting a ballot for the lesser of evils.

The minimum votes required by this Constitution is two-thirds the total number of registered voters.

Our government officials may only exercise those powers that protect the rights of all the resident-citizens equally. Any individual must also be able to rightly exercise, in the absence of government, any power that may be granted to government — but only if two-thirds or more the total number of registered votes consent to grant those powers to the office or to elect the candidate to serve in that office.

§ 5: The Second House

The larger political jurisdiction's Second House consists of the number of smaller political jurisdictions within it (such as; the cities and towns within a county, the counties within a state, and the states within the nation).

Each lower-level political jurisdiction has one vote in the next-larger jurisdiction's Second House. The Second-House vote is automatically determined as Consenting or as Not-Consenting based on whether two-thirds or more the total body of registered voters within that lower-level jurisdiction consented to the balloted item or not.

§ 6: Legislation, Required Elements:

Protect Rights

A Free Society limits legislation to prevent one person or group of people from unjustly violating the rights of another person or group. Harm consists only of tangible, personal bodily and/or financial harm to person or property. The person claiming damages must prove to an impartial jury that the claimed damages exist before ordering punishment or restitution.

Preamble

All legislation must contain a preamble that identifies what part of this Constitution authorizes the legislation and how the proposed legislation improves the political jurisdiction governed by the legislation.

State the Specific Penalty

All legislation that does not specifically state a penalty for punishing violators and does not specify the manner by which to fund its enforcement, it is unenforceable. A range of penalties shall not exist. An honest Justice System is not a lottery. The penalty for the same prohibited action must be identical regardless of who commits the offense. An individual convicted of the same type of crime, after a prior conviction for that type of crime may receive a harsher penalty, also detailed within that law, specifying the penalty for a repeat offender against the same law.

One Issue

All proposed legislation shall contain only one clearly defined issue, which shall be the title for that legislation.

Requires Yes-Vote to Pass

All proposed legislation shall be worded in such a manner that a —Yes— or Consenting- Vote favors the proposed change.

Expiration Date

All proposed legislation shall contain a fixed date by which the proposal must pass, or it dies. It shall also include a specific date for automatic review for re-instating it. If not enacted by the deadline, it shall automatically fail. If not re-enacted prior to the expiration date it dies as if actively repealed.

To Get on the Ballot — The *Petition* Is the Ballot

A Petition/Ballot that serves as a petition as well as the final ballot where the voter's signatures signify a yes/consenting vote, in which case it requires two-thirds of the total body of registered voters sign. A public notary must verify that each signer is a registered voter. This makes the candidate or those initiating the proposal fully responsible for educating voters about that item and getting their consenting signatures.

Worded Identically to Advance

To advance legislation into progressively larger political jurisdictions, when passed within each smaller level jurisdiction it must be identical, including the penalty and manner of funding.

Re-Introducing Failed Legislation

To prevent failed legislation from being resubmitted too frequently; it may not be resubmitted for at least two more years.

Funding

As for legislation enacted in only one town, only the people of that town shall fund and enforce it.

§ 7: Checks and Balances:

By requiring proposed legislation to attain two-thirds or greater vote in both Houses, prior to enactment, the larger population centers are unable to control the smaller ones; which also prevents the more-numerous smaller population centers from controlling the larger-but-fewer ones.

§ 8 Equal Media Time:

Each publication or broadcasting business independently determines the space and/or time allotments within their respective coverage area and media format. Whatever that organization decides for themselves, they must provide equal time and/or space for every candidate running for the same office during the same election. This also requires equal time and/or space for both sides (pro and con) of legislative proposals. To maintain the freedom of the press, the media owners may choose to provide no media time or space for any political purpose or vote. However, if they provide media for one side of the argument or for one candidate where there is more than one in the race—that media outlet must provide equal time and/or space for the other candidates or sides of the question who present their candidacy or differing position on an issue.

§ 9: Campaigns and Debates:

The political jurisdiction holding the election sponsors question-and-answer forums and debates, which must include all registered candidates willing to participate. Candidates not participating in the forum disqualify themselves from that election cycle, except as a write-in candidate.

Providing these forums prohibit all candidates, including write-in candidates, from buying advertising.

The largest political jurisdiction holding the election shall organize and fund the forum. The political jurisdiction, in order to provide equal opportunity for candidates to attend each forum, the political jurisdiction must at least provide ground transportation for each candidate to and from the closest city hall office serving the candidate's official place of voting residence and the location where the forums take place.

The jurisdiction sponsoring the debates solicits questions from the people within the political jurisdiction.

The moderator organizes the questions according to topic, asking the question(s) best soliciting information on the topic. During each forum, the moderator allows equal time for each candidate to respond. Time allotment may differ from question to question. Candidates do not hear responses from other candidates until after moderator asks all the questions in this forum's first half.

Candidates, in the forum's second half, may challenge and debate other candidates on specific topics, with the moderator also timing the debates according to the time requested and agreed to by the candidates prior to each debate. Each phase shall run until complete, in marathon fashion, with a single ten-minute break every hour.

All question-and-answer sessions and debates shall be video and audio recorded for broadcasting over radio, television, cable, dish, Internet, transcribed for print publication, or reproduced into any other forms that the people might amend into this Constitution. The recorded audio/video footage and transcripts from the question and answer forums and debates, in their entirety, shall also be commercially available for sale to the public. The proceeds from selling copies of the recorded forums and debates, as well as revenue from advertisers during the breaks while broadcasting and publishing help fund the these forums.

§ 10: Elimination Voting:

Should this election process encourage an unusually large number of candidates, several elimination-voting rounds shall occur. Sixty days after each round of question and answer debate forum, an elimination vote takes place. To reduce candidate numbers after each voting round, the candidates in the top twenty percent receiving the highest vote-count advance to the next round of question-and-answer forums, debates, and voting until one candidate (or the required number of candidates) to fill the vacant seat(s), acquires two-thirds or more votes of the total body of registered voter's consent.

§ 11: Polling Station Hours:

All polling stations within the same political jurisdiction that span only one time zone shall open and close at the same time so that they remain open during the same twenty-four hour period.

For political jurisdictions that include multiple time zones, all polling stations shall open according to the hour of the earliest time zone and shall close according to the hour of the latest time zone so all polling stations remain open the same twenty-four hours, plus one hour for each time zone added.

§ 12: Method of Voting:

§ 13: The Tally-Sheet:

The Tally-Sheet information must include...

Total number of registered voters. **START** _____

Registered voters serving any part of sentence during voting day. **MINUS** _____

Registered voters, who, the twelve months prior to voting day, receive government assistance. . . . **MINUS** _____

Total Number of Countable Votes. . . . EQUALS _____

Absentee ballots cast. **START** _____

Early ballots cast. **PLUS** _____

Ballots cast in person. **MINUS** _____

Total Ballots Cast at Polling StationsEQUALS _____

Vote marks extending into more than one box. **START** _____

Ballots with no mark in box **PLUS** _____

Total number of countable registered voters who did not go to the polling station. . . **PLUS** _____

Total Not-Consenting Votes. EQUALS _____

Pass or Fail Calculations for First House Non-Candidate Ballots

Total Countable Registered Voters. . . . **EQUALS** _____

Total Non- or Not-Consenting Votes. . . . **MINUS** _____

If Total Not-Consenting Votes exceed two-thirds of Total Countable Registered Voters balloted item automatically fails.

If Total Not-Consenting Votes are less than two-thirds of Total Countable Registered Voters; the ballots cast must then be tallied as either Consenting or Not-Consenting. If the total votes cast as Consenting is less than the total Non-Consenting Votes, the item Fails, lacking Consent.

The balloted item passes only when the total number of Consenting votes exceeds two-thirds the total number of Countable Registered Voters.

Pass or Fail Calculations for First House Candidate Ballots

Candidate Elections are similar to the Non-Candidate Ballots. However, to successfully elect a candidate into office, the elected candidate must first obtain more votes than any other candidates running for that same office during that same election. Additionally, the successful candidate will have received more than two-thirds Consenting Vote from two-thirds the total number of Countable Registered Voters; if not, a new election must be completed.

The courts and jails must provide a log of inmate’s names as of voting day for the Official Vote Counters.

Government Assistance Offices shall provide a recipient’s list, current to Election Day to the Official Vote Counters.

The official vote-counters shall transmit the official tally-sheets from their voting precinct to the appropriate executive office of each next-larger political jurisdiction for cumulative tallying; eventually ending in the largest appropriate political jurisdiction within which the vote was taken.

If the proposed legislation or candidate does not receive the minimum-required two-thirds consenting vote of the total number of registered voters, as set forth in this Constitution, the proposal shall not pass and/or the candidate shall not take office.

§ 14: Broadcasting-Publishing Vote Results:

Early broadcasting or publishing of the actual, exit poll predictions, the numbers or percentages of party voters, or predicted or actual voting results in any form until twenty-four hours after the polls officially close is a felony and Breach of this Constitution.

§ 15: Enacting Legislation:

All legislative votes begin in the First House with the people in the smallest-level political jurisdictions (cities, towns, and villages) regardless of the level of political jurisdiction that the proposed legislation might eventually govern.

Proposed legislation passes in the First House of the smallest-level political jurisdiction when two-thirds or more of the total number of registered voters vote —Yes– Consenting on the proposal.

The Second House Vote For each city, town, or village shall automatically be —Yes– when two-thirds or more of the total number of registered voters of the First House of that city, town, or village approve the proposed legislation.

The First House tally-sheet and Second House vote tallies from each lower level political jurisdiction shall accompany a copy of each legislative proposal, whether it passes or fails. The lower level jurisdiction transmits this package to the next-larger level political jurisdiction.

Each next-larger level jurisdiction's executive office accumulates, tracks, coordinates, and adds the votes regarding lower-level legislation and determines whether that legislation passes in the larger political jurisdiction, according to the rules of this Constitution.

Each political jurisdiction keeps a copy of the legislative package and vote tallies for their records as they send the package to the next-larger political jurisdiction.

When the proposed legislation passes in both Houses of the next-larger political jurisdiction, the larger jurisdiction shall send the legislative copies to all lower levels to inform them that the legislation now affects that entire larger-level political jurisdiction.

This legislative process advances into each progressively larger political jurisdiction as detailed above.

If the legislation remains unchanged as it advances into each larger jurisdiction, the smaller jurisdiction's people need not vote on the issue with each advance. If the legislation changes the smaller jurisdictions must vote on those changes if the proposed legislation has not already passed in both Houses of the larger political jurisdiction without including the vote count of those jurisdictions not yet voting on changes.

In order to enact proposed legislation to a specific political jurisdiction, both Houses of that jurisdiction must attain two-thirds or more —Yes— votes. Without the required two-thirds majority, the proposal fails and it is not enforceable in the lower-level political jurisdictions that passed it; unless the lower levels enact the proposed legislation with a stipulation to allow its enforcement, even if it failed to pass in the larger jurisdiction. To enact legislation to a specific level political jurisdiction, the proposed legislation shall state a specific date by which to enact the proposal. If not enacted by that set date, it automatically fails. If political jurisdictions are added or removed while a vote is in progress—those changes in jurisdiction numbrts shall be included in the calculations just as adding and removing registered voters alters the calculation in the First House.

This process does not guarantee or require that every lawful resident approve the proposed legislation. It promotes the greatest participation by the people to improve each proposal before it advances into each larger political jurisdiction.

This process eliminates the rule of the few over the many, or where indirect legislative representatives migrate toward refusing to represent their respective constituents while focusing on their personal gain.

This process must also allow for free citizens, united in a political union to withdraw their vote, if done so prior to the final calculation and ratification of the balloted item or candidate.

§ 16: Electing Officials:

For every election, or run-off elimination election, a single ballot shall issue with every candidate listed.

Candidate names shall appear on the ballot in random order so that each candidate appears in different parts of the ballot as equally as practical. Ballots shall not contain any political party affiliation, prior offices titles, or any other identification for any candidate, other than their name.

The Governed People via two-thirds of the total body of registered voters shall directly elect the executive and judicial officers for their respective political jurisdictions via the Two-House System.

In addition to receiving more votes than any other candidate during the same election for the same office, the candidate who takes office must also receive two-thirds or more of the votes from the total number of registered voters from within that political jurisdiction. This means that the successful candidate must receive more votes than the combined total of the registered voters who did not cast a ballot for that office added to those who left the space blank. In this manner, the people are not obligated to Vote For the lesser of evils.

If no candidate receives more votes than the total registered voters who did not cast a ballot at the polling station added to voters who left the space blank, the executive and/or judicial officer shall order a new election. The new ballot shall list all new candidates; excluding the candidate names printed on the original ballot, but may include write-in candidates who accept a nomination.

The elected officials, within their branch and political jurisdiction shall work together to successfully carry out the duties approved by law while also working on the plans and promises they proposed while campaigning. The voters approve candidate promises up to the point that those proposals do not conflict with this Constitution or already-enacted legislation. Such voter approval allows officials to

develop plans concerning the amount and manner for funding and implementation of the promised projects; which requires additional legislative approval before implementation.

§ 17: Standard Term Limits:

Standard Term Limits are one, six-year terms in any eight consecutive years, for Executive and Judicial Officers, with a person serving in the same political office no longer than twelve years in the same political jurisdiction. Ideally, but not required, the people might promote, via election, their best-qualified leaders from within the smaller political jurisdictions into the larger political jurisdictions in both the executive and judicial offices.

§ 18: Political Retirement Benefits:

There shall be no retirement benefits once the person leaves office; except for Active-Duty military services, so long as they have served the equivalent of at least twenty years non-wartime on active duty and/or at least five years during war-time.

§ 19: Heirloom Offices:

At least three generations should separate other family members who served in the same political office, jurisdiction, and government level that the candidate seeks. This reduces the ease by which political office and power become family heirlooms. The two-thirds vote requirement helps reduce the likelihood of political office and power becoming family heirlooms.

§ 20: Grant of Authority:

Upon election, executive and judicial officers obtain the lawful authority to act on the people's behalf within their respective political jurisdictions but only so far as the respective Constitution/s and enacted legislation permits. An election shall not automatically grant authority for an official to enforce or otherwise complete campaign promises that conflict with the Constitution or enacted legislative authority. Without constitutional authority for their actions; elected officials risk being recalled and/or prosecuted for treason. The people may grant or revoke any political powers via their Sovereign Authority and legislative actions, which shall become effective upon enactment. This alters the powers of any official in office at the time of enactment.

§ 21: Emergencies:

The executive and/or judicial officers of the affected political jurisdiction may call an emergency legislative session for situations in cases where existing legislation does not already grant to them the required authority to resolve those situations that the Executive or the Judicial Officer claims is an emergency. If a politician abuses this Emergencies clause, the people reserve the right to remove that politician from office, and/or to nullify unjust acts, resolutions, contracts, etc. initiated by those politicians.

§ 22: Impeachments and Recalls:

The majority vote of the total body of registered voters holds the sole power to impeach and recall government officials, whether the official is elected, hired, appointed, or under contract with the government.

Ballot-Petitions shall state, in less than 200 words, the cause(s) for the impeachment or recall, the remedy sought. This ballot is circulated among the body of registered voters to acquire their voting-signature, which must be clearly stated that what they sign as a Petition-Ballot and if it acquires two-thirds or more voting-signatures that which is on the ballot becomes law— so long as it passes the “to secure [our] rights... Consent of the Governed” test.

Petition-Ballot signatures shall be verified within ten days of original submission.

The Impeachment or Recall Ballot, in addition to the 200-word cause for removal, shall also provide 200-word rebuttal space from the official subject to the recall. The official will state the reason(s) for their actions and why they feel they should not be recalled.

The recall and impeachment vote shall hold to the same two-thirds standard as that required for originally electing candidates.

The same election process shall be provided for debates between the candidate/s named in the petition and the government official subject to impeachment or recall.

§ 23: Repeal and Amendments:

Repeal and Amendments within this Constitution shall not become effective until the required three-fourths vote of both Houses of the political jurisdiction to which the legislation elevated also approves the proposed amendment or repeal.

§ 24: Other Powers:

The appropriate political jurisdictions to which any enacted legislation has attained will approve taxation in both the budgeted amounts and the manner collected, determine the wages and benefits for their respective elected officials, grant pardons, and all other duties as legislators of right may do according to the rules of This Founding Charter & Constitution.

§ 25: Risks:

All citizens collectively risk their lives, fortunes, and/or honor in wartime. The governed and registered to vote Citizens of the political jurisdiction shall be the ones who decide what wars to initiate, join, or continue defending, so long as to not violate the powers honorably granted to a larger political jurisdiction.

§ 26: Benefits:

The people of the cities, towns, villages, and upward, become aware of legislation as it happens, because it works its way up from smaller jurisdictions into the larger.

This legislative system employs far fewer people in government offices and agencies by abolishing the elected legislative branch in all political jurisdictions. It nearly eliminates the entire cost of legislative

staff and most of the operating expenses while also abolishing wasteful political spending. This single step redirects billions of otherwise wasted tax dollars at the national government level into worthy projects and programs, as well as allowing taxpayers to retain a greater percentage of their wages and other financial reserves.

Legislation must be written for the people to understand without the need for legal translators or specialized dictionaries. Therefore all words defined in any law shall be in accord with the Common-Use definitions that existed as close to and just prior to the dates being submitted for vote. This legislative system reduces court overload from people who violate laws that they either do not know about or do not comprehend. For words not specifically defined in this Constitution, a common-use dictionary of the time just prior to being submitted for vote to ratify this Constitution shall be used to define those terms.

Where this Constitution defines specific terms, those definitions shall apply to all legislation that is enacted in fulfillment of this Constitution.

Legislation slowly advances into larger political jurisdictions, which allows for improvements to occur in the lower levels where it is relatively inexpensive to implement and test those changes.

The requirement for attaining two-thirds or more of the total number of registered votes prevents smaller groups of a political jurisdiction from passing special-interest legislation behind closed doors. It requires the greatest degree of publicity and voter participation and consent before proposed legislation or a candidate becomes official.

§ 27: Voting Holidays:

For Voting, there shall be four days set aside as local holidays, one for each quarter of the year. These days shall replace four other national and/or local holidays.

Article 6: Executive Branch

§ 1: Qualifications:

Minimum Qualifications for the Elected Executive offices for The United States of America shall be thirty-five years old; a lawful citizen of one of the united States of America for at least the fourteen consecutive years immediately prior to the election.

No candidate shall have multiple citizenship or loyalties with any foreign countries or cultures, which include hyphenated Americans (such as but not limited to; any foreign country- or culture-American). Either you are solely loyal to these united States of America, or not. This, in no way prohibits a person from enjoying their cultural heritage, so long as it does not violate any laws made in pursuance to This Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America. This is designed to prevent elected Officers from holding loyalties to those heritages that may influence actions contrary to this Constitution.

When registering as a candidate for office, the candidate must prove their qualification for the office.

Proof of qualification is limited only to what this Constitution requires. That proof shall be available for public inspection. The candidate shall provide an official copy of their certificate of live birth, and/or

naturalization papers; as this relates to age and citizenship. The successful candidate shall also have passed the required tests relating to this Constitution and contracts named herein to ensure the candidate fully comprehends those contracts and the duties of their office. The Constitution Testing shall be the same for every elected, hired and appointed government office, agency, or department.

§ 2: Duties:

Without regard to social-economic class and to ensure social stability, the executive officers, without bias, shall impartially enforce all laws, work to put into effect approved programs, and complete approved projects that do not conflict with this Constitution. Where conflict occurs, the Executive officer shall consult with the Judicial Branch via the Grand Jury system. If the Grand Jury finds that conflict exists, they shall recommend to the Legislative Branch such amendments or repeal as they consider appropriate. The legislation in question shall not be enforceable until such time the Legislative Branch amends, repeals, or desires to make no changes.

No executive officer shall possess any legislative powers. No Executive Orders shall be issued that possess the power of law to influence the citizen's actions to punish them where no lawfully passed legislation exists on that topic. Executive Orders apply only to members of the Executive Branch with respect to how it will enforce the laws and support This Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America, as well as how it will hold law enforcement officers accountable for violating rights when gathering evidence or violating other constitutional laws generally.

The executive title for The United States of America (the government) shall be President of the Government.

The Executive Office helps protect the people's rights against unjust infringement, whether by individuals or other political forces, as well as maintains good standing with other political jurisdictions within these united States of America.

§ 3: Vacancies:

The candidate who receives the consenting votes from at least two-thirds of the total body of registered voters in these united States, is The President. Regardless of political party the Vice President shall have received the second-highest vote count and takes over the position upon his death, incapacitation, or removed from office by the people. As the assistant, this person shall be informed of all political jurisdiction's matters.

Article 7: Judicial Branch:

§ 1: Qualifications:

Judicial officers (which include, judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys) shall be at least thirty-five years old and lived in these united States of America at least fourteen consecutive years just prior to the election.

§ 2: Multiple Jurisdictions:

Prior to setting the trial date, the Judicial Officer shall send notice to each of the larger political jurisdictions (county, state, federal courts, etc.) so that they may sit in on and take part in any trial.

§ 3: Jury:

Each Jury is no more than eighteen members from among the people within these united States No Jury member must be a resident of the area or even citizens of our nation. The government offices shall not select the panel from which the Jury is pulled — This is not an impartial system. The jury-pool must be considers as impartial to both parties as practical; selected from the people as randomly as possible.

Such a system requires that the opposing parties first argue the merits of the case based on our nation's documents — then, based on the facts. People who may not be familiar with our nation's documents must be informed about them during the trial.

The presiding judge, the prosecution, and the defense shall, each, as randomly as possible select eighteen people — as impartial as they can find – to be the pool from which the final jury shall be selected. Each of the three parties shall randomly draw twelve names. From the thirty-six names drawn, each party may remove up to six, for cause. The eighteen remaining jurors shall draw twelve names from a hat to determine which will serve as the primary jury and which as the replacement jurors.

All eighteen jurors shall sit through the entire trial until discharged by the court. In addition to legislatively approved compensation, all those serving jury duty (for any length of time) shall receive waivers from the court, which bill collectors and employers in this constitution's political jurisdiction shall honor. The waiver extends the juror's bills one month (extended one month at a time for longer trials) postponing payments without penalty or added interest, and without negative mention on any credit report. Employers shall not adversely affect the juror's wages or work status because of jury service.

In both criminal and non-criminal cases, the jury shall have twelve members who decide the verdict. Juries shall hear only one case at a time, through to the final verdict. Previous exemptions on the number of jurors still apply.

Jurors will be transported to and from the trial to the hotel by the Sheriff's Department if the trial is longer than one day.

The defendant must be asked to take the stand. Once there, the court (judge, prosecutor, and defense) must inform the defendant of their right to not give testimony or evidence that might convict themselves. That if they choose to answer any question, it does not obligate them to answer any other questions. Defense Counsel may and should advise their client regarding each question as to whether it could be construed as self-incriminating. Defense Counsel should be alongside their client during questioning for off the record confidential side-bars for advising their defendant on each question.

Jurors must be the type of person that they would like sitting in the Jury Box if they were accused of a crime that they claim they did not commit. These same Jurors also must be the type of juror they would like to have sitting in the Jury Box if they were the victim.

Each juror must live with their verdict. Therefore, each juror must carefully balance those two positions. Victims can be mistaken, just as investigators have accused innocent people.

A juror's task is never as easy as the evidence or lack thereof might indicate. The juror first must decide if a crime was in fact committed. This means that the jury must Try The Law, deciding if the law in question violates any of the applicable constitutions — especially This Founding Charter and Constitution. Then, the jurors Try The Facts, deciding whether the accused person is the one who actually committed the crime.

Juries do not possess the power to nullify laws. They have the power to recommend to the Legislative Branch that a law be created, amendment, or repealed — but they cannot nullify the law. Jury Nullification destroys the Rule of Law by allowing a small part of society to exercise personal biases in the legislative process. The jury may also request that a Grand Jury be convened to see if the Legislative Branch members need to be tried for Constitutional Violations.

As a juror, each has the duty to ask questions during the trial to clarify evidence or testimony, take notes, review evidence and testimony, and to call or recall witnesses as needed.

During Jury-selection, the only questions to be asked a potential juror are:

Do you have personal knowledge about the crime committed? [If so, this person should be among the witnesses].

What is your association with the defendant and the other members of the court [judge, prosecutor, defense attorney]? Looking for biases.

§ 4: Duties:

Judges shall oversee all criminal and non-criminal cases to maintain order in the courtroom. An impartial Jury shall determine the verdict in every case. The Jury shall decide what evidence is admissible or not — based on the arguments from the opposing parties.

The courts shall not legislate in any manner whatsoever. This also prohibits the using precedence (prior court decisions) to determine a present case. This also prohibits the using Judicial Review, which is an unjust court power to interpret constitutions that is not granted to the courts.

Juries alone shall decide the guilt or culpability in every criminal and every non-criminal case, based on the case's own merits and regardless of the severity of accusation or the penalty in question.

Without regard as to social-economic class and to ensure social stability, juries shall impartially and without bias decide each case based on the evidence and testimony presented. The Judge shall, impartially and without bias, carry out the sentence according to the Rule of Law, as the mandatory penalty must be stated within the law that the person is accused of violating. Without that penalty stated within the law, for violating that law, there shall not have been a crime committed.

In all criminal cases, the defense council, judges and prosecutors shall make sure that the accused person knows their rights and the limited powers granted to the government regarding those rights. The accused person's rights remain free of government violations, while also assuring that the victim's rights are also equally protected.

In non-criminal and criminal cases, in open court, the prosecution and defense attorneys shall assist the judge in ensuring that the opposing parties comprehend the laws pertaining to their case. This

process shall not prohibit any party from obtaining independent legal counsel in either criminal or non-criminal cases.

Each larger-level judicial jurisdiction is the appellate court for the next-smaller level judicial jurisdiction. Each court shall retain original jurisdiction for trying The Law and The Facts for all cases resulting from issues and legislation elevated to their jurisdiction.

§ 5: Presumed Innocent:

In both criminal and non-criminal cases, the accused or the defendant shall be considered innocent until proven guilty or culpable, before an impartial jury.

§ 6: Court Costs and Frivolous Cases:

Except in cases where juries decide that the case is frivolous, all court costs, in all cases, criminal and non-criminal, regardless of guilt, culpability, or not, shall be paid by the governed people from the jurisdiction's Judicial Fund where the trial shall occur. This provides to those lacking the financial means with the ability to seek justice via the courts.

Every jury shall have the option to decide whether a case is frivolous or not. If a jury decides a case is frivolous the jury may charge predetermined and published court costs to a particular party, whether that party is the judge, prosecuting counsel, defense attorney, the plaintiff(s), and/or the defendant(s) who did not contest the case as frivolous. The court cost shall be served in jail or community service at a rate per day of one-fourth the national base minimum wage for gratuity-based service-employees.

§ 7: Jury Recommendation:

Where a specific type of crime increases, the jury may recommend to the Legislative Branch that they increase the penalty where the crime in question violates other people's rights. Otherwise, the jury may recommend amending or repealing the law if the criminal accusation resulted from the acts between consenting adults or if the actions do not harm others or their property.

Jury recommendations for altering or repealing current laws shall not alter any case prior to the possible legislative changes.

When the people, through their legislative duties, repeal a law, they free all the people incarcerated for that offense from serving any more time associated with that act. It does not alter any other sentences for other convicted actions.

Any law that makes an act illegal, that was previously not illegal, shall not be enforceable on any person who committed the act before the new law was enacted.

Article 8: Open Records:

§ 1: All Government Meetings, Records, Acts:

All Government Meetings, records, acts, and judicial proceedings in all branches and all government levels under this Constitution shall be open and available to any governed citizen and to the press at a

fee no higher than that charged by a commercial entity for the same type of reproduction. Secrecy in government breeds corruption, contempt, and distrust. There shall be no exceptions.

§ 2: Rights and Immunities:

The citizens of each jurisdiction under this Constitution are free to enjoy all rights and immunities common to all citizens within the united States of America.

§ 3: Escaped Convict:

A convicted person fleeing one jurisdiction into another shall be subject to return on demand by the executive officer of the jurisdiction whence the person fled.

§ 4: Form of Government:

This Constitution shall guarantee a Direct Bicameral Legislative Democracy, as detailed in This Founding Charter & Constitution. The people exercise their Sovereign Authority via the democratic process by electing their respective Officers into the Executive and Judicial Branches of a Representative Republic Form of Government.

Article 9: Debts Prior to Enactment:

§ 1: Lawful Debts:

Treaties, debts, contracts, engagements, obligations, or trade agreements, entered into by the representatives prior to this Constitution where those representatives properly presented to the governed people; as required by The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America, 1776, via this grievance:

“For imposing taxes on us without our consent”

And which obtains the authority of those governed and/or where Constitutional authority existed, these debts shall be honored.

§ 2: Unlawful Debts:

Where the debt obligations entered into by the representatives prior to this Constitution were not properly presented to the people to obtain their authority, and where no Constitutional authority existed, those representatives who consented to that debt are personally liable for repaying that debt.

Under this Constitution, on a case-by-case basis, the people may, after-the-fact authorize those acts or debts or to bring any living representative to trial for violating their oath of office and/or for treason.

Article 10: Added Political Restrictions

§ 1: Religion:

No religious institution shall receive any special political consideration than any other business .

Free exercise does not permit breaking laws in a religion's name or any god's name; nor does this exempt any religion or member thereof from paying any taxes according to the same rules that apply to all other business or all other individuals.

§ 2: Speech, Press, Assembly, Petition:

No laws or other government actions shall abridge the freedom of speech, press, or the people's right to assemble peaceably, or to petition for a redress of grievances by circulating ballot-petitions to alter their government's powers. This does not allow riotous assembling that shout and exercise threats of violence, blocking lawful business activity, or other associated violent actions. This also does not allow for gathering in places that impede public safety (such as, blocking sidewalks or streets, etc.).

Speaking, printing, or broadcasting threats of violence, libel or slander violates other people's rights. The person harmed is responsible for seeking restitution via the courts.

The line that separates harassment from freedom of speech must settle conflicts between one person's right to speak with an other's right to not hear or be physically harmed by that false speech. Common courtesy, the volume of the exchange, the venue where the exchange occurs, and whether the words target a specific person or merely overheard by one from other's conversations, among other factors, helps clarify the difference.

Speech is talking; press is written and/or spoken and/or visual, as are petitions. Each form is an expression. Expression includes many other actions (such as, murder, theft, assault, and others act) that are illegal and unlawful by their very nature, which unjustly violates other people's rights. Broadly painted, expressions are excluded.

§ 3: Arms:

The individual's right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed by any government office or officer. As with all other rights, when a convicted person pays their debt in full, according to the law, that person's rights shall be fully and automatically reinstated in accord with this Constitution.

The punishment for criminal activity that uses a weapon or threat of a weapon shall be three-times that as if the same crime was committed without a weapon or threat of a weapon. During the same criminal act, harming more than one person, each person harmed constitutes a separate offense within the same event.

Defending self, family, others, and property — when proven, shall not be a crime.

Requiring a person to pass weapons-safety classes from reputable commercial or government entity that teach the proper weapon use, care, and maintenance are not an infringement on the right to keep or bear any arms. Weapons-safety classes are a public safety measure and falls within the well-regulated militia criteria.

Public safety measures require individuals pass tests for properly operating vehicles in public. Other similar restrictions on individual rights, regarding these rights or others, shall be amended into this Constitution according to the rules for amending this Constitution. Some additional occupations that require testing include medicine, mechanics, utilities, hazardous occupations, etc.

§ 4: Militia:

Well-regulated, professionally trained militias are necessary to maintain the security of a Free City, County, State, and Nation. Citizens forming Private Militias remain subject to this Constitution and other constitutions listed herein, as well as the political jurisdiction's laws wherein they meet. Private militia and State militia are subject to serve the people of the united States of America, the State, County, and City wherein they organize and train; and when called into service, the members shall be compensated at the same pay rate as the regular military and/or police force.

§ 5: Soldiers, Quartering:

In peacetime, no soldier or other government officials shall be quartered on any property without the owner and lawful occupant consent. During wartime, quartering soldiers and other government officials shall be in the manner prescribed by law or as amended into this Constitution.

§ 6: Personal Security:

The right of the people to be secure in their person, houses, business, transportation, papers, banking, communications, and other effects, whether electronic, written or other modes; against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. No warrants shall issue but upon probable cause that a crime was committed, which must be supported by oath or affirmation naming those who witnessed the crime, particularly describing the place or persons to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. This, and no other part of this Constitution, shall be violated, even during war.

Probable cause is not sufficient to allow an automatic search without a warrant, unless conducted for the sole purpose and only done sufficient enough to reduce a clear and present threat of violence so that a warrant may be obtained for additional searching if required.

Any items discovered during the disarming, unless identified as part of the crime for which the person is searched, shall not be cause to obtain a warrant for extra searching.

Officers witnessing a crime in action should detain offenders and secure the area, making certain those apprehended are unarmed. Once detained and the area secure, the officers should obtain a proper warrant naming the person(s) and/or place(s) to be searched, and naming the person(s) and/or place(s) and/or thing(s) to be seized.

§ 7: Searches:

Evidence from searches without a warrant shall be allowed in court so long as the searchers receive prior written consent from the person to be searched or from the owner and occupant of the places to be searched. The written consent shall include the places to be searched, the items or persons sought, the persons or things to be seized, and at least two independent witnesses or one notary to witness the signatures.

All searches shall allow for counsel or other independent witnesses to be present should the person to be searched or the property owner or occupant to be searched make such a request. Additionally, any concerted passer-by may view and record any action by government personnel that is potentially related to their office and duties..

Where used, the term legal guardian does not include teachers, preachers, babysitters or others who might have temporary care over a child. Without a court order, only the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) can search or grant permission to search a person who is not yet eighteen years old or who is not yet a legally emancipated minor. Even with a court order, the parents or the legal guardians must be present during the search—unless that person is actively committing or fleeing an armed and/or otherwise violent crime.

A minor, a person who is not an adult age or is not a lawfully emancipated minor may not lawfully authorize property or personal searches. Minors may not lawfully consent to a search without their parent(s) or legal guardian(s) present. In emergencies or rescues the minors should direct officers to where assistance is required. Rendering such assistance is not cause for unrelated searches.

§ 8: Found Evidence:

Evidence found in public locations that are not on private or commercial property shall be considered as lawfully obtained. Locations such as rented or borrowed locker-space (whether from private or government facilities) shall be considered as private. Government offices or operations shall be considered public, regardless of whether they lease or rent from a private or commercial entity.

The evidence found through any search that violates this Constitution shall be presented in court for examination by the jury to determine its relevance and admissibility for the trial. The offending searchers shall be prosecuted for the unlawful search and as an accomplice to the crime — especially if the violations allow a guilty person to escape justice. Upon conviction, each person involved in an unlawful search shall serve a mandatory three-year sentence for violating each searched person's rights. Each person or place unlawfully searched is a separate violation.

§ 9: Return of Property:

After the jury delivers their verdict, all seized property shall be returned within thirty days to the rightful owner. All money seized shall be returned with interest, paid at the highest bank rate available to the public by any public banking establishment within the subject jurisdiction during the time the money was seized, provided the defendant is found innocent.

All stolen property shall be returned to its rightful owner within thirty days after the trial concludes. In all other cases, where the jury delivers a guilty verdict, the next-larger political jurisdiction shall auction the seized property. The next-larger political jurisdiction officials shall advertise the seized items to be sold and shall sell the seized property at a public auction established by the people of the lower political jurisdiction.

The receipts from selling seized property become part of the General Fund of the next-larger political jurisdiction that auctioned or sold the items. This prevents a political jurisdiction from unjustly seizing property to bolster their various funds.

§ 10: Capital Crime:

No person shall be detained while awaiting trial to answer for any crime, no matter how minor or serious the crime, unless required by a Grand Jury.

A grand Jury is twenty-four or more impartially and randomly selected in the area at that time. Members for a given Grand Jury shall be chosen at random and four-fifths of the members must consider that there is enough evidence to bind the accused over for trial. The Accused must be notified of the Grand Jury meeting and should be present to address the charges and potentially prove innocence.

§ 11: Double Jeopardy:

No person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy for the loss of life, limb, or property. Double Jeopardy shall include a combination of criminal and non-criminal accusations and trials resulting from the same action.

§ 12: Self-Incrimination:

No person shall be compelled in any criminal or non-criminal case to be witnesses against themselves or to provide evidence that might incriminate them. This expressly outlaws the use of Plea-Bargains. Nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, which prohibits the use of Imminent Domain.

§ 13: Eminent Domain, Civil Asset Forfeiture:

No property shall be taken from the rightful owner, except in criminal and non-criminal prosecutions for which an impartial jury decides the defendant owes restitution. Taking private property for public use shall not be an option in a Free and Responsible Society. Private land or other items shall not be taken from its rightful owner for public use except through taxation that is equally applied to all others in the same political jurisdiction according to the rule of law detailed in this Constitution and lawfully authorized by the people. The people are responsible for developing alternatives that do not involve taking private property without owner's consent.

No property shall be taken from a person based on the faulty assumption that if criminals possess certain items or certain amounts of cash; it is assumed that any person in possessing that item or amount of cash is guilty or that they might use those items for a crime.

§ 14: Trial by Jury:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused must receive a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury within the jurisdiction wherein the crime was committed. This prohibits plea-bargaining, as the only people who benefit from such bargains are the guilty and corrupted public officials. The law passed shall name the jurisdiction.

This right may not be waived by any accused person; nor may any government official deny this right; which address this grievance in The unanimous Declaration:

"For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:"

When detained or arrested, the officer shall inform the accused of the nature and cause for the detainment or arrest, as well as inform or reminded the individual that the government cannot force them to not offer evidence or testimony that might convict them. The office shall, at the time of arrest/detainment provide a copy of the full text of the law that the accused is supposed to have

violated. The accused retains the right to question witnesses against them, to gather evidence for the defense at the time of the arrest, to exercise the compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor, and to have the assistance of independent counsel for their defense.

§ 15: Revoking Immunity:

Revoking immunity presently given to family members, clergy, lawyers, doctors, media, and others with regard to withholding information or evidence of crime is necessary in an Honorable Justice system to maintain a peaceable society. Though these people should help the individual in trouble, help does not include harboring or otherwise giving aid and comfort to fugitives by not disclosing illegal activity confessed to or otherwise made known to them; especially when those actions violate another's rights or damage another's property. Such immunity qualifies as treason as this provides aid and comfort to an enemy against the People, who can no longer enjoy their safety, security, life, liberty, property, or happiness.

If someone reports a crime to you, including whether or not you are a religious leader, a doctor, a lawyer, or other previously exempted group, you become an accomplice unless you report that information to the law enforcement agencies. Let the criminals live with their own conscience about the crime.

Planning, thinking about, writing about fictitious crime, or brainstorming about criminal activity shall not constitute criminal activity until the participant also commits the act or knowingly benefits from the criminal act.

With Justice, the duty for all involved is to find out what the truth is as it relates to the crime or accusations at hand. If the prosecution finds evidence that may help free the accused, they must present the information or evidence to the courts and jury.

A defense counsel with information, including verbal, written, audio, video, or other form of confessions that may help convict their client, they must also submit that information or evidence to the courts. If the accused person does not repeat the confession before the jury, the confession shall not be allowed as evidence. However, evidence obtained according to the rule of Law of this Constitution because of that confession shall be allowed.

§ 16: Long-Form Confession:

Any confession by the accused shall detail the events of the crime committed in long-form, in open court, and before an impartial jury. A confession shall not diminish the penalty.

§ 17: The Guilty but Insanity Plea:

The Guilty but Insanity Plea, an automatic admission of guilt, shall be available for use by any accused person who chooses to use it. The person using this plea shall provide a long-form confession as detailed above, and be informed of the restrictions attached to using this plea. Those restrictions include: the convicted person must serve the required jail or prison time with all other jail or prison inmates for similar crimes, and not in a hospital; the person using this plea shall bear sole responsibility for proving they are sane before their release from custody; even after they served their full jail or prison sentence and have not proved their sanity, they shall be transferred to a mental hospital. Until the person is able to prove they are sane—they remain a danger to society.

§ 18: Death Sentence:

The Death Sentence shall no longer be available within any jurisdiction under this Constitution. It is easier to restore the rights to a wrongly convicted person while they live than it is after they die. See Slavery and Involuntary Servitude for punishing convicted persons.

§ 19: Criminal and Non-Criminal Cases:

Criminal cases are all accusations and prosecutions for violating enacted legislation, regardless of government level, severity of the prohibited action, or amount of the penalty.

Non-criminal cases are cases between individuals where an individual's rights are violated by another person, business, or government entity; regardless of whether a prohibitive law exists or not; and the offended person seeks restitution.

If the non-criminal claim is connected to a legislated crime, the accused may stand trial for the non-criminal claim, or the criminal violation, or both—but the trials, if for both, the two trials must take place at the same time and be decided by the same jury.

All court trials, hearings, and other proceedings shall have an elected judge, an elected prosecutor, and an elected defense counsel present to assist all parties of each case, assisting the court, answering legal and procedural questions, and examining evidence; ensuring justice for all. This shall in no way deny a person from obtaining independent legal counsel for either the defense and/or the prosecution. Any interested citizen may also attend and ask relevant questions during the trial because the outcome has an impact the society's rights.

No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court except where government or jury corruption is discovered, or unless on appeal initiated by the convicted person presents new evidence to prove their innocence.

With the more serious crimes, the courts may refuse bail, but must set the trial date so that it is earlier than three days of the date requested by the defendant, so long as that requested date is within less than thirty days from the arrest date. The time incarcerated awaiting trial shall be counted against the total sentence if found guilty. If innocent, the incarcerated person shall be compensated at a rate of no less than the nation's minimum wage or \$10,00 per every hour detained/incarcerated.

§ 20: Cost of Trial Payed by Government:

The courts shall issue all trial dates and subpoenas, from both the prosecution-plaintiff and the defense. The appropriate Sheriff's Department shall serve in-hand those subpoenas to the named party's last known address. The court shall pay all service fees for both parties. All other fees paid by government via taxes for the prosecution shall also be paid for the defense for the same type expenses. To prevent abuse, the jury may determine frivolous abuses by either party and/or unjust refusal by government to compensate a defendant and charge any part of or all of the costs to the party abusing the services.

§ 21: Failure to Appear for Trial:

Without a court approved extension, if a defendant flees the jurisdiction or fails to appear for trial, the courts shall accept such actions by the accused as if the accused presented a written document that

allows the courts to proceed with the trial in the accused person's absence. The court shall make note that the named defendant failed to appear. If the accused hired counsel, the hired person along with the elected defense counsel shall, as best they can, defend the accused.

In any criminal or non-criminal case, where the accused fails to appear in person and/or through representation and the jury finds the accused guilty, the court shall issue an arrest warrant for the convicted person, which shall include the demand for return of the convict when found, regardless of what domestic State or Foreign Country where the accused is found. When captured, the convict shall begin serving the required sentence.

Any convicted person may present new evidence that may free them. Those who failed to appear possess limited ability, after the fact, to challenge the credibility of the evidence or recorded witness testimony, and may also challenge the law in an appeal.

In non-criminal cases, if the jury finds one party culpable and the culpable party refuses to make suitable plans for restitution at the end of the trial, an order for restitution shall issue where financial accounts or real property may be seized to satisfy the judgment, but no benefits or awards shall be granted to either party that were not detailed in a prior written contract.

§ 22: Bail and Punishment:

Bail and Punishment shall not exceed that which the enacted legislation requires and neither cruel nor unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and such punishment shall not violate this Constitution or other contracts listed in this Constitution.

Slavery and involuntary servitude are not cruel or unusual punishment criminal activity — so long as the person was duly convicted.

§ 23: Involuntary Servitude:

Within any political jurisdiction under this Constitution, slavery and involuntary servitude are neither cruel nor unusual in the context of the punishment of crime. Less-dangerous crimes, where jail or prison is not required, involuntary servitude shall include community service.

This system prohibits monetary fines as punishment for any type of crime, minor or major. To punish the criminal, all convicts serve hard labor in prison, jail, or community service. The tests to determine whether a particular type of labor or the hours worked are either cruel or unusual consist solely of whether or not the labor and/or hours for that type of work are lawful and worked by Free Citizens, whether for hire or volunteering.

Convicts do not receive monetary compensation for their labors and shall not receive gifts, other than non-physical-contact visits and/or written correspondence, which shall be monitored and recorded.

All revenue from convict labor shall help with victim restorations, supply the raw materials for inmates to grow their own food, make the fabrics for their own clothing, provide products and services for other government offices and agencies to reduce the required tax dollars to operate government, and to pay for maintenance to the jail and prison facilities. With this practice, jails and prisons provide the hands-on skill-building education, encouraging the hard-work habits and understanding that Crime No Longer Pays, in the u. S. of A. The Free People also benefit, in that they no longer pay as the victim or

the taxpayer. The convicted person also benefits—if innocent—by still being alive to prove their innocence.

§ 24: Due Process & Equal Protection:

No law shall infringe upon any individual's rights, except in cases specifically stated within this Constitution; nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property that results from criminal or non-criminal prosecution without due process of law; nor shall any government office deny to any person (resident-citizen or foreigner) within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Every government official or other person conducting business on behalf of a domestic or foreign political jurisdiction shall not escape justice because of their political connections.

§ 25: Other Rights:

Certain rights, enumerated within this Constitution shall not be construed in any way to deny or disparage other rights retained by the people. The unanimous Declaration names some rights retained by the people no matter what forms government appear. Enumerating certain rights within this Constitution work to limit or forbid government involvement regarding the rights listed. Failure to mention other rights forbids government interference in those rights until such time as the governed amend this Constitution to grant to their government power or authority regarding those rights. Granting such power must be done in accord with: That to secure our rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Government infringement into the people's rights, without written constitutional authority within this Constitution—is Treason.

§ 26: Military Authority:

The larger political jurisdiction's law enforcement, police, sheriffs, militia, and military are subject to the smaller political jurisdiction's civil authority when assisting them. When acting on their own political jurisdiction's issues and legislation, the larger political jurisdictions shall notify the smaller political jurisdictions' civil authority of their presence and purpose but shall retain jurisdictional authority. The smaller political jurisdiction's military, militia, and police shall assist them as needed. In either case, all requests remain subject to the Rule of Law provided by this Constitution and the other contracts listed in this Constitution.

§ 27: Unlawful Immigration:

Anyone suspected of having entered these united States unlawfully may be asked to present identification. When the individual cannot provide appropriate identification but claims to be a citizen; the detaining law enforcement shall seek verification from other state and/or federal agencies for obtaining copies of birth records and/or naturalization papers, passports, visas etc. This should be accomplished in less than a couple hours.

If the law enforcement agency detaining the individual cannot acquire any documentation, the accused shall receive a speedy, public, and impartial jury trial. If the jury finds the accused guilty, those convicted shall serve three years in jail or prison, working hard labor alongside convicted citizens before being returned to their home country.

Individuals charged with other crimes, additional trials shall be held regarding those charges. The political jurisdiction where the crimes and/or the trial shall take place shall use their general or judicial fund to pay all trial costs. If convicted, the person shall serve the appropriate sentence(s). Sentencing shall be the same as if a lawful citizen committed the same crime. Each sentence for each convicted offense shall be served one after the other.

Whether a person is a citizen of, or a foreigner in this constitution's jurisdiction lawfully or not, all persons convicted of separate crimes shall serve consecutive sentences (one after the other). Anyone convicted of unlawfully entering or living within this constitution's jurisdiction shall also be prohibited from re-entering lawfully for at least ten years after being returned to their home country.

Each time a person enters this constitution's jurisdiction unlawfully, the penalty shall double. This same doubling shall apply also to other criminal acts where the person is convicted of that crime, whether the person convicted is a citizen or not. The doubling shall not be construed so as to apply to different types of crime (such as: robbery = robbery by any other name; and murder = murder by any other name; but robbery ≠ murder).

Regarding illegal immigration: Before this article on illegal immigration becomes enforceable, a ninety-day notice must broadcast publicly more than three times daily for the entire ninety days, being broadcast in the united States of America's version of the English language.

§ 28: Common Language:

For unification and cost-effective government, as well as cost efficient business, every citizen-resident shall be able to read, speak, understand, and otherwise communicate in the united States version of the English Language.

K-12 united States American-English language includes International Sign-Language and International Morris-Code that can be used by the blind and/or deaf. This skill benefits other resident-citizens in emergency situations.

People who cannot communicate in the united States English Language retain sole responsibility for hiring an interpreter when dealing with government offices or businesses within these united States.

This language requirement violates no person's rights, as it supposes all persons voluntarily come to or desire to remain within these united States; or they may freely leave. This requirement shall not be construed in any way to prevent citizens from learning other languages or practicing their desired culture so long as such practices do not unjustly infringe upon other people's rights or any laws enacted within the Consent of the Governed guidelines of this Constitution.

§ 29: Right to Vote:

The resident-citizen's right to vote or to receive benefit from any government program or agency offered within these united States shall not be denied or abridged by any political jurisdiction or agent under this Constitution except as authorized within this constitution.

Government officials must require an individual to prove their eligibility to vote; based on age (in that they are old enough); citizenship requirements (in that they are in fact lawful citizens); and based on residency requirements (in that they lived in the political jurisdiction long enough, and that they are in fact a resident-citizen).

In addition to age, residency, and citizenship no other reasons shall exist to prevent a person from voting, once they have passed the public test detailed earlier.

§ 30: Exclusions from voting:

Any person still serving a sentence, or any part thereof, for any criminal activity, or non-criminal acts that violate an other's right shall be prohibited from voting; the same individuals shall also be ineligible for other government programs. Also excluded are persons who receive government benefits, but does not exclude honorably discharged military veterans receiving benefits connected with their service. Any person who refuses to sit on jury duty when called and qualified to serve also disqualifies them from voting. A convicted person's family shall not become eligible for any government benefits that they were not already eligible to receive prior to committing the crime. This shall not exclude this family from receiving benefits for which they qualified to receive prior to the crime, so long as the family remains qualified after the conviction.

§ 31: Right of Personal Association:

The people possess the right to choose their associates; whether employees, business customers, church or club members, etc., or tenants for non-government funded business or housing, etc.; shall not be infringed, so long as they publicly posts the restrictions. Such posting benefits those who might otherwise apply, but would not qualify according to the other person's standards who makes the offer.

This shall not be construed in any manner whatsoever to allow, enable, or encourage criminal activity.

§ 32: When Rights Appear to Conflict:

When two or more people's rights seem to conflict, the one's rights should not violate or receive greater favor than the other's rights.

For example: The Job Seeker has a right to work. The Employer has a right to hire anyone, regardless of reason.

The Job Seeker's right to work should not negate the Employer's right to hire someone else; even if that Job Seeker can prove that they are better-qualified. The Job Seeker's right remains intact as the Employer exercises his right. The Job Seeker still has the right to work anywhere an employer will hire them. The seeker may start their own business, offering products and services that they desire.

On the other hand, the Employer's right is violated if they are, for whatever the reason, forced to hire or retain a Job Seeker whom they do not wish to hire or continue employing.

As for government, it has no rights with regard to hiring or firing. The government officials responsible for hiring and firing must hire and fire according to the laws and conditions stated within this Constitution and the qualifications for the vacant position.

Other laws might protect Job Seekers and employees by requiring employers pay a twelve month wage-benefits severance package to employees laid-off or fired without just cause. Employers need not compensate those fired for committing crimes in the workplace. The employer must prove to a jury that the employee had in fact committed a crime in order to avoid paying the severance benefits.

§ 33: Taxation:

Through the legislative powers described within this Constitution; the People within a political jurisdiction who enact legislation shall decide all amounts and forms of taxation with regard to how they shall fund that to which they consent. Only that political jurisdiction's resident-citizens are responsible for funding what they authorize.

§ 34: Grant of Power:

No official in any government level or branch under this Constitution may obtain any power or authority that the people subject to its jurisdiction have not already specifically granted to that government branch or level in writing via the respective constitution.

Article 11: Land Acquisition, Ownership & Use:

§ 1: Land Acquisition:

New land acquisition to expand THIS CITY's geographical jurisdiction must be consensual between the majority of THIS CITY's total number of registered voters and the Deeded Owner for the property. This process does not require the consent from any political jurisdiction within which the property may be situated at the time. THIS CITY should notify each political jurisdiction regarding such acquisitions, so they may adjust their tax logs.

§ 2: Land Ownership:

All Land within the geographical and political jurisdictions of THIS CITY is owned equally by all the lawful permanent residents and controlled by two-thirds majority of the total body of registered voters. Elected Officials manage the lands in accord with the terms of this Constitution and the laws THIS CITY passes in accord with consent of the governed.

§ 3: Land Use:

THIS CITY may contract with new residents (temporary, permanent, and/or voting) who desire to rent or lease land from THIS CITY for specific uses and for specific time length. This replaces the typical real estate taxes. This revenue becomes THIS CITY's General Fund to finance various other government projects, programs, and law enforcement. Using the General Fund, if not already authorized by this Constitution and City Law, must be approved by the two-thirds consent of the total number of registered voters.

Article 12: Supreme Law of the Land

§ 1: Standing Constitution:

Upon ratification by three-fourths of the total body of registered voters of the united States of America, this Constitution shall replace all prior Constitutions, as well as modify those constitutions for all lower level political jurisdictions within.

§ 2: Supreme Law of the Land:

This Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America details The Supreme Law of the Land and all lower level political jurisdictions; and the just laws created respectively in pursuance to them where those powers and laws were rightfully granted to those government levels, supported by The unanimous Declaration, stating:

"To secure [our] rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the Consent of the Governed"

Earlier, this constitution details that phrase's meaning.

All elected officials — including others appointed, hired, contracted, volunteering, or otherwise conducting business on behalf of our nation's government are bound by this Constitution.

No laws from any political jurisdiction, covered by this Constitution, shall conflict with this Constitution.

§ 3: Independent Founding Charter:

Any changes to or replacement of this Constitution shall not alter or affect our nation's Founding Charter, Our nation's founding charter, named, The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America, 1776. It lawfully is a stand-alone, separate, and independent document that only the body referred to as the governed, our nation's registered voters may lawfully alter it.

§ 4: Amending or Replacing:

The same legislative process detailed earlier in This Constitution, Article 5: Legislative Branch for proposing laws shall be used for proposing amendments to or replacing this Constitution but shall require three-fourths of the total number of registered voters to consent to the proposed amendment or replacement.

Article 13: Ratification:

§ 1: Ratification:

When three-quarters of the total number of registered voters within these united States, in accord with Article 5: The Legislative Branch, approve this Constitution, it shall become effective and binding on all political jurisdictions that are now and may become part of these united States of America.

§ 2: Consent Confirmation:

On *insert date*, the governed people, by signing The Ratification Voting Tally-Sheet for The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America, bind ourselves to the terms detailed herein.

The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America shall be sent to the government office of every political jurisdiction within these united States of America.

§ 3: Mutual Pledge:

To support The unanimous Declaration of the united States of America & The Constitution for The United States of America, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to preserve our rights and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; we ordain and establish The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America.

— This Ends The Founding Charter & Constitution for The United States of America —