

## Preamble

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

## Article I Legislative

### Section I Appointment to Office

1. Representatives are selected at random from all citizens who meet the qualifying criteria;
  - a. The selected Citizen shall be at least 25 years of age.
  - b. The Citizen shall not have served time for a felony conviction.
  - c. The Citizen shall have received a high school diploma or General Educational Development Certificate.
  - d. The Citizen shall have been a citizen for at least 15 years.
2. 435 Representatives shall be selected at random from qualified citizens.
3. Representatives serve a single five-year appointment for which the first year is non-participating and is devoted to on-the-job training and education.
4. Half of the representatives' appointments expire every two years.
5. A committee of the Congress shall select the best technological method available for generating random numbers and using them to select representatives.
6. There is only one legislative body, the Congress.
7. The representatives shall, by simple majority vote select a Speaker.
8. Representatives shall be compensated at a rate not to be less than \$1,000,000/year in 2010 U.S. dollars. Compensation shall be paid by the Treasury of the United States. Compensation may be revised by duly passed legislation. Compensation shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States. The compensation is not subject to federal, state, or local taxes.
9. A Representative may be removed from office if convicted of committing a felony.
10. Representatives are not replaced when members resign, die in office, or are removed from office.
11. The first Congress under this Constitution shall start on January 1 following a period of no less than 150 days following ratification. The term in office of all Representatives under the previous Constitution shall end on January 1 of the year in which the new Congress takes office.
12. A Constitutional Council consisting of 50 constitutional law experts shall be created by randomly selecting Citizens who satisfy the following constraints:
  - a. The selected Citizen must be at least 25 years of age.
  - b. The selected Citizen must have a law degree from an accredited college or university.
  - c. The selected Citizen must have taken and passed an accredited course in constitutional law.
  - d. The selected Citizen shall have a felony conviction.
13. Members of the Constitutional Council shall serve one 8-year term with the exception of the first Constitutional Council in which 25 members shall serve 4-year terms.
14. The first Constitutional Council shall convene on January 1 of the year in which the first Congress convenes in accordance with this Constitution.
15. Members of the Constitutional Council shall be compensated at a rate of \$1,000,000 per year in 2010 U.S. dollars, not subject to federal, state, or local taxes. Compensation shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.
16. If a member of the Constitutional Council resigns, dies, or is determined to be unsuitable, unable, or unwilling to perform the functions of a member of the Constitutional Council or is voted to be removed by a majority of the members and is subsequently removed, then a new member shall be selected at random who meets the qualifying criteria as a replacement to complete the term in office provided that there is at least one year remaining in the replaced member's term. Otherwise, the member is not replaced.

17. A Chairman of the Constitutional Council shall be selected by the members of the Constitutional Council.
18. The Speaker shall receive briefings from the President as deemed relevant to serving in the capacity as Acting President.

## Section II Powers and Responsibilities of Congress

1. Representatives propose laws.
2. Proposed laws (bills) shall be reviewed by the Constitutional Council to determine the constitutionality of the proposed law, the consistency of law, and the constitutionality of laws under the previous Constitution. Proposed laws found to be either inconsistent with existing law or unconstitutional shall be returned to the Congress with markups indicating what is unsatisfactory, and with recommendations on how a proposed law might be re-written to become satisfactory. A majority vote of the members of the Constitutional Council is required to determine that a bill under this Constitution or law under the previous Constitution is constitutional.
3. The Constitutional Council shall review laws declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court under the previous Constitution to determine if the law is constitutional under this Constitution.
4. A proposed law that is found to be constitutional and consistent by the Constitutional council shall be submitted for voting to a College of Delegates. The college of Delegates is populated by citizens who meet the same qualifications as representatives, one delegate being selected at random for every 10,000 citizens.
5. A proposed law that receives a majority vote from the college of Delegates becomes law.
6. Declarations of War shall be made by Congress, requiring a 3/5th majority of representatives present voting for approval.
7. Cessation of War or armed conflict involving the armed forces of the United States is determined by a vote of Congress, requiring a 3/5 majority for approval.
8. The use of military force initiated by the President, and only for purposes of national defense against imminent attack, must cease within 60 days without approval of the Congress, requiring a 3/5 majority to continue armed conflict, and the President must submit a justification for the initiation of armed conflict to the Congress within 10 days of the initiation of United States forces in armed conflict.
9. The initiation of United States armed forces in conflicts may only occur in situations of national defense, or as participants in operations approved by the United Nations Security Council, or equivalent organization whose membership is established by treaty and approved by the Congress with a three-fifths majority of non-abstaining members present.
10. A committee of representatives shall examine for accuracy and verify any claims made by the President to initiate armed conflict.
11. In the case that false or misleading information is provided to the Congress by the President in order to justify the initiation of armed conflict, the President shall be immediately impeached.
12. All funding of the Federal Government is provided by bills passed by Congress and approved into law by a simple majority of the Delegates (a bill does not pass in the event of a tie in the number of votes by Delegates).
13. Appropriation bills are approved by a simple majority vote of the Congress.
14. Congress shall specify the time interval within which Delegates must vote on the passage of an approved bill into law which shall not be less than two days.
15. Representatives may not be members of a political party.
16. The Constitutional Council shall review all laws passed under the previous Constitution to determine if the law is consistent and Constitutional under this Constitution. Challenges to the constitutionality of state laws and provisions in state constitutions shall be made to the Constitutional Council.
17. Congress members shall choose one member to serve as their Speaker.
18. The Congress shall have the power to impeach and try the Present of the United States for felonies, falsifying testimony to Congress, or for actions that subvert the Constitution. A simple majority vote of the members not abstaining shall be required to impeach the president, and a vote of not less than three-fifths of those representatives not abstaining shall be required to

convict the president. The trial shall be held in Congress. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside over impeachment trials. Judgment in cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any Office in the government of the United States. The party convicted shall be liable, and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The Congress shall also have the power to impeach Justices of the Supreme Court for felonies and for actions that subvert the Constitution. In the event that the Chief Justice is impeached, another Supreme Court Justice shall be selected at random to preside over the impeachment trial. Justices may decline selection for this duty. Congress shall establish codes of ethics and codes of conduct for the President and Justices of the Supreme Court. A committee of Congress shall determine by investigation if violations of the codes of ethics or conduct have occurred and present the findings to a congressional impeachment committee to determine if articles of impeachment are warranted. If so, the President and Justices of the Supreme Court may be impeached for violations of the codes of ethics or conduct. The codes of ethics and conduct shall apply to justices of courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and the same procedure for impeachment.

19. The Congress shall have Power

to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

to regulate interstate and international commerce; to establish bankruptcy laws;

to print and coin money, and regulate the value of the currency with respect to foreign currencies;

to charter banks;

to secure for a limited time to authors and inventors exclusive rights to their respective writings and inventions;

to borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

to constitute courts inferior to the Supreme Court;

to define and punish Piracy;

to define and punish offenses committed by nations, organizations, or individuals against the United States or its Citizens;

to make rules regarding the distribution of assets seized during war, and in the prosecution of offenses committed by nations, organizations, or individuals against the United States or its Citizens;

to raise and support military forces, and to make Rules and Regulations for military forces;

to procure and manage government facilities within the District of Columbia, and to displace with due compensation facilities not belonging to the Federal Government as required. Law enforcement outside of Federal Government property within the District of Columbia, and the administration of civil and criminal law shall be the responsibility of the State of Maryland;

to procure land and facilities from any State, with the consent of the State legislature, for the purpose of moving the place of federal government to some location other than the District of Columbia within the United States;

to procure land or facilities from States or non-governmental entities as required by legislation, and with the consent of the State or non-government entity respectively;

to sell government assets at auction;

to ratify treaties, requiring a three-fifths majority of non-abstaining members present;

to approve Ambassadors appointed by the President within 15 days of appointment;

to approve Heads of Departments within 15 days of appointment;

to make laws that vest the appointment of inferior offices in the President, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments;

to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Office thereof;

to make laws that define reasonable and unreasonable search and seizure for Citizens and Non-Citizens;

to set reasonable limits on the limits on Suits at common law where the right to trial by jury shall be preserved;

to specify by law punishment for treason;

to make law for the conduct of military trials;

to increase or decrease compensation for Representatives, members of the Constitutional Council, to take effect at the beginning of the following two-year period for representative and four-year period for Constitutional Council members, but compensation may not be reduced below \$1,000,000 in 2010 U.S. dollars;

to increase or decrease the compensation for the President of the United States of America, but not below \$2,000,000 U.S. dollars per year in 2010 dollars, to take effect in the following President's term in office;

to increase or decrease the compensation for Justices of the Supreme Court, but not below \$1,000,000 per year in 2010 U.S. dollars, to take effect in the following two year appointment interval;

to make and modify procedures for the admission of new States to the Union;

to make laws that prescribe the Manner in which public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof;

to make laws as judged to be reasonable with respect to establishing Justice, attaining the common defense, ensuring domestic Tranquility, and attaining the common Welfare;

to withdraw the United States from treaties based on a three-fifths vote of non-abstaining members present;

20. Congress alone shall have the authority to make laws with respect to the immigration to and emigration from the United States.
21. The Constitutional Council shall periodically publish an account of its proceedings.

### Section III Legislative Prohibitions

1. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
2. No tax or duty shall be placed on items exported from any State to another State.
3. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over that of another, nor shall persons or businesses bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
4. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended except in case of the need to suppress rebellion or to repel invasion in which case it must be shown that it is necessary to protect the safety of the public. A simple majority vote is required to suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and to restore the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. If the privilege

of the Writ of Habeas Corpus has been suspended, then a vote to restore the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus must be taken within 30 days of a declaration of the cessation of hostilities that was the basis of its suspension. Only the Congress of the United States may revoke the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

5. Representatives may not accept appointment to any federal office while serving as Representatives.
6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. A regular account of receipts and expenditures shall be periodically published.
7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.
8. No person serving in an office of the United States shall accept any present, emolument, office, or title from any foreign government.
9. No citizen who is serving a foreign government in any capacity shall qualify for selection to membership in the Congress of the United States.
10. No law may be made that discriminates on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.
11. Appropriation Bills may only contain appropriations.
12. Riders shall not be permitted on Bills.
13. No law shall be passed that compels a woman to carry a pregnancy to term or to compel a woman to terminate a pregnancy.

#### Section IV Prohibitions on State Legislation

1. No State may print or produce currency.
2. No State may enter into a treaty, enter into an alliance, or join a confederation.
3. No State may write Bills of Attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts.
4. No State may grant a title of nobility.
5. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.
6. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep military forces, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as shall not admit of delay.

#### Section V Delegates

1. Delegates shall review and vote on all non-funding bills passed by Congress within the time specified by Congress.
2. Delegates shall be compensated at a rate not to be less than \$100,000/year in 2010 United States dollars which is not subject to federal, state, or local taxes. Compensation shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.
3. Delegates shall be selected at random from the citizens who meet the same qualifying criteria as those established for Representatives.
4. The term of appointment for Delegates shall be four years, with half of the Delegates' terms expiring every two years.
5. Delegates are not replaced when members resign, die in office, or are removed from office.
6. Delegates may not be members of a political party.
7. Delegates may not be employed by a foreign government in any capacity.

#### Section VI Continuity of Laws Passed Under the Previous Constitution.

Laws passed under the previous Constitution shall remain in effect unless determined by the Constitutional Council to be unconstitutional under the new Constitution, or inconsistent with the new Constitution.

## Section VII Selection of Representatives, Delegates, Presidents, and Supreme Court Justices

1. The first Selection Day shall be on the first Monday following the ratification of this Constitution.
2. The second Selection day shall occur on the first Monday after the New Year following the year in which the first government has been in effect under this Constitution.
3. All subsequent Selection days shall occur every two years on the first Monday after the New Year.

## Section VIII Meetings of Congress

1. Congress shall meet at least once a year starting on the first Monday after New Year's day.
2. Congress may make laws regarding the place and time of meetings.
3. Representatives may participate in meetings by telecommunication.
4. A majority of members shall constitute a Quorum to do business.
5. Congress is authorized to establish requirements for member participation, consequences for failure to participate and procedures for determining a failure to perform the duties of office. Consequences shall include expulsion from office. A two thirds majority vote of members present not including abstaining members, and excluding the accused, is required to expel a representative from office.
6. Congress may establish rules for its proceedings, and specify consequences to members for disorderly behavior, including temporary or permanent expulsion. Concurrence of two-thirds of the members of Congress present are required for either temporary or permanent expulsion of a Representative.
7. The Congress shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings. The Journal of Proceedings shall be published at least monthly, but may be published on a more frequent basis as determined by a simple majority vote. Parts of the Journal of Proceedings may be classified for secrecy as determined by a simple majority for a period not to exceed 30 years.
9. Entries may be made in the Journal of Proceedings at the desire of one fifth of the members present.
10. Congress shall recess for at least one day every month.

## Section IX Prohibition against Delegating Powers

Congress may not delegate any power specified in this Constitution to another part of government or any other organization or person.

## Article II Executive

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

### Section I Selection and Compensation

1. The President of the United States shall be selected at random from the citizens who meet the following qualifying criteria:
  - a. The Citizen shall have attained the age of thirty-five years, and be no more than 60 years of age on January 1 of the year when service in the Office of the President begins.
  - b. The Citizen shall not have received citizenship by naturalization.
  - c. The Citizen shall not have been convicted of a felony from which they were not later exonerated.
  - d. The Citizen shall not suffer from mental impairment as determined by medical examination performed by qualified medical professionals.
  - e. The Citizen shall have received the equivalent of a 4-year degree from an accredited domestic or recognized foreign college or university.
2. The President shall serve a single six-year term.

3. The Term of Office shall begin on January 1, at 16:00 hours Greenwich Mean Time. The President elected under the previous Constitution shall leave office at this date and time.
4. Except for the first President under this Constitution, selection of a President shall occur on July 1 of the last year of the current President's term in office. From July 1 to January 1, the citizen selected to become the next President shall receive briefings from the current President. The citizen selected to become president shall receive compensation at the rate of the President of the United States under this Constitution.
5. The first President under this Constitution shall enter office no sooner than 150 days after the adoption of this Constitution. The current President shall continue in office until January 1 of the year after which at least 150 days have elapsed after the adoption of this Constitution. The first President under this Constitution shall receive briefings from the current President.
6. In the presence of the incoming President, the outgoing President shall state "I am prepared to be relieved", after which the incoming President shall declare "In accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, I relieve you."
7. In the event that the President becomes incapacitated, resigns, dies, or is impeached, the Speaker of the Congress shall act as President. If a majority of the cabinet members submit a written declaration containing a description of the incapacitation to the Speaker of the Congress that the President is incapacitated and cannot perform the actions of the office, then the Speaker shall present the declaration to the Congress and assume the duties of the President as acting president after which a vote shall be held in Congress to approve the appointment of the Speaker as acting president. Approval shall be given by a simple majority vote. In the event that Congress is in recess, Congress shall be recalled for the purpose of taking the vote of approval. Congress shall select a representative to act as acting Speaker by simple majority vote. The acting Speaker shall conduct the duties of that position until the acting president is replaced by the president and resumes the position of Speaker. In the event that an incapacitated president wishes to resume the Office of the President and is certified by medical personnel approved by the Congress to be able to resume the Office of the President, the returning President shall present the acting President with the medical certification and states to the acting President "In accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, I am relieving you. The acting President shall state "I stand relieved".
8. In the event that the Speaker of the Congress is unable or unwilling to assume the Office of the President in the event that the current president becomes incapacitated, resigns, dies, or is impeached, then an acting President shall be selected at random from the Congress who is willing to serve as the acting President. A Representative who assumes the Office of President shall not serve as a Representative while serving as the acting President. If an acting President is relieved of office, they may resume their activities as a Representative unless their term in office has expired. An acting President shall be compensated at the rate of a President. An incapacitated President shall continue to receive compensation as a President while incapacitated.
9. The President shall receive the equivalent of \$2,000,000 per year in 2010 dollars, payable in bi-weekly payments. Presidential compensation may not be changed during the time in office, but Congress may approve an increase or decrease in compensation to start at the beginning of the next term in office. Presidential compensation may not be reduced to less than \$2,000,000 per year in 2010 dollars. Presidential compensation shall be exempt from federal, state, and local taxes. Compensation shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States. The President shall not receive emolument from any state or local government, or from any foreign country.
10. The President and all civil Officers of the United States of America shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President has no immunity from prosecution for alleged crimes committed while in office.
11. Executive privilege does not exist. The President and officers in the Executive Branch must comply with all lawful subpoenas and requests for information authorized by the Speaker of the Congress or the Supreme Court.

## Section II Duties and Responsibilities

1. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in times of conflict.

2. The President shall have the authority to seize assets of adversaries during times of conflict.
3. The President shall have the authority to order the armed forces to suppress rebellion.
4. The President shall have the authority to make treaties.
5. The President shall appoint Ambassadors.
6. The President shall appoint all other Officers of the United States of America.
7. The President shall have the authority to make appointments to fill office vacancies during recesses of Congress.
8. The President shall receive foreign Heads of State, Ambassadors, and other public Ministers.
9. The President shall commission all Officers of the United States of America.
10. The President shall have the authority to recall Congress from recess.
11. The President shall provide Congress with information regarding the State of the Union at least once a year, and more frequently as is determined to be necessary.
12. The President may only declassify information for which a formal declassification procedure exists.
13. The President shall faithfully execute the laws of the United States of America.

## Article III Judiciary

### Section I Judicial Authority

The judicial Power of the United States of America shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

### Section II Establishment of the Supreme Court

1. The current Justices of the Supreme Court shall be dismissed. They shall be replaced on January 1 of the year after which at least 150 days have elapsed since the date of ratification of this Constitution at which time the first Supreme Court under this Constitution shall begin service.
2. Justices of the Supreme Court shall be selected at random from the citizens who meet the following qualifications for service:  
The candidate shall have taught Constitutional Law for at least three years at an accredited college or university, and/or;  
The candidate shall have served as a justice on a U.S. Court of Appeals and/or;  
The candidate shall have served on the Constitutional Council.
3. There shall be 20 Justices on the Supreme Court.
4. Justices shall serve a single eight-year appointment.
5. On the first Supreme Court under this Constitution, five Justices shall be selected for two-year appointments, five for four-year appointments, five for six-year appointments, and five for eight year appointments.
6. Every two years after the first session of the first Supreme Court under this Constitution, five new Justices shall be randomly selected to serve eight-year appointments. Additional Justices shall be selected at this time to fill openings on the court to complete the terms of the Justices that were not due for replacement.
7. The First Supreme Court under this Constitution shall accept for adjudication cases accepted but not heard by the outgoing Supreme Court.
8. Justices of the Supreme Court shall be compensated at the rate of \$1,000,000 in 2010 dollars from the Treasury of the United States of America which is not subject to federal, state, or local taxes.
9. Justices of courts inferior to the Supreme Court shall be selected at random based on criteria determined by Congress for eight-year terms and compensated at a rate determined by Congress. Justices serving on courts inferior to the Supreme Court shall be replaced if they have served more than eight years. Justices serving on courts inferior to the Supreme Court shall be replaced who have less than eight years in office shall be replaced at the completion of their eighth year in office.



- 10, Justices of the Supreme Court and courts inferior to the Supreme Court must provide in writing the justification for their decisions, and references in such justification may be only to decisions and court cases that are relevant to the case for which a judgement is made.

### Section III Scope of Responsibility

1. The Judicial Authority shall extend
  - to all cases in law under this Constitution;
  - to the laws of the United States of America;
  - to treaties made or which shall be made;
  - to all cases affecting Ambassadors and other public office holders;
  - to all cases affecting the military forces;
  - to all maritime cases;
  - to controversies to which the United States of America shall be a party;
  - to controversies between two or more states;
  - to controversies between a state and citizens who are residents of other states;
  - to controversies between a citizen of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states;
  - to controversies between a state and a foreign state or citizens thereof;
  - to controversies between a citizen and a foreign state or citizens thereof;
2. In all cases affecting Ambassadors and other public officials, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction.
3. In all other cases noted in Article III, Section III, paragraph 1, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and to fact with such Exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

### Section IV Trials

1. All trials shall be by jury except for impeachment.
2. All trials shall be held in the State in which the crime was committed.
3. For crimes not committed within a State, trials shall be held at a location specified in law by Congress.
4. Citizens compelled to appear for testimony before a grand jury by subpoena shall not be deprived of their constitutional rights.

### Section V Treason

The charge of Treason may only be brought against a citizen when a citizen is charged with acting as an agent of a foreign State, or participant in hostile actions against the United States of America by a foreign State as specified by Congress to be in conflict with the United States of America and acting during the time in which the designated foreign State is in conflict with the United States of America, or for acting as an agent of a non-governmental organization that intends or has executed hostile actions against the United States of America.

### Article IV Citizens and Their Rights

1. Citizenship begins at birth to parents where at least one biological or adopting parent is a United States Citizen, or through naturalization. Children less than 12 years of age who are adopted from foreign countries or territories outside of the United States by an adult Citizen of the United States are entitled to citizenship equivalent to children born to a United States Citizen. Adopted children who are not U.S. citizens and are of 12 years of age or older are entitled to legal resident status but shall acquire citizenship through the naturalization process as specified in legislation.
2. Rights specified in this constitution apply only to individual human beings.
3. Legal rights pertaining to organizations of any kind are specified by law and are not part of this Constitution.

4. Citizens shall not be subject to surveillance, search, and seizure except in the conduct of an authorized criminal investigation, to secure evidence of criminal activity, or to protect the safety of law enforcement officials.
5. The rights of Citizens may not be abridged under any circumstances, including conflict.
6. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of communication, expression, or of the press.
7. Congress shall make no law abridging the right to assemble.
8. Congress shall make no law abridging the right to petition Congress for the redress of grievances.
9. Citizens have the right to possess weapons and ammunition, however Congress and State legislatures have the right to make laws that constrain the types of weapons and ammunition Citizens are permitted to own, establish Citizen age limits for weapon ownership, establish licensing procedures, and establish other regulations as deemed reasonable. Citizens may possess weapons that have been irreversibly disabled that are otherwise prohibited.
10. Citizens accused of a crime are entitled to a fair and speedy trial by jury according to common law.
11. No Citizen may be compelled to give testimony against oneself in any criminal case.
12. Citizens may not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
13. Citizens may not be tried twice for the same crime.
14. Citizens have the right to know any criminal charges made against them, the cause of the accusation, and the identity of those making the charges against them.
15. Citizens accused of crimes while serving in the armed forces of the United States of America shall be tried in military courts.
16. The Government of the United States shall guarantee a republican form of government for each State to the Citizens.
17. All rights not herein specified as belonging to the government of the United States of America belong to the Citizens unless granted by the Citizens to the States.

#### Article V Non-Citizens and Their Rights

1. The right of habeas corpus shall not be denied to anyone charged with a crime against a Citizen, State, or against the United States of America, nor shall any ex post facto law be permitted against non-Citizens.
2. The protection of the laws do not extend to non-Citizens engaged in hostile actions against the United States of America, or who are Citizens of a State that has been declared to be in conflict with the United States of America by the Congress. Such persons shall be regarded as enemy combatants.
3. The provisions of the four Geneva Conventions pertaining to the conduct of war shall apply to detained individuals who have been identified as enemy combatants so long as the United States of America is a signatory to the Geneva Conventions.
4. Non-Citizens shall not be subject to unreasonable search and seizure.
5. Non-Citizens have the same right as Citizens with respect to freedom of communication and expression as specified in Article IV paragraph 6.
6. Non-Citizens have the same right as Citizens with respect to freedom of assembly as specified in Article IV paragraph 7.
7. Non-Citizens accused of a crime are entitled to a fair and speedy trial by jury according to common law.
8. Non-Citizens may not be compelled to give testimony against oneself in any criminal case.
9. Non-Citizens may not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
10. Non-Citizens may not be tried twice for the same crime.
11. Non-Citizens have the right to know any criminal charges made against them, the cause of the accusation, and the identity of those making the charges against them.
12. Non-Citizens accused of crimes while serving in the armed forces of the United States of America shall be tried in military courts.

## Article VI General Prohibitions

1. Slavery is prohibited within the United States and any region or territory under the jurisdiction of the United States of America.
2. Information on citizens may only be gathered from citizen's communications or direct surveillance in the case of a criminal investigation or counterespionage as duly authorized by a criminal investigations court.
3. In order to avoid showing preference to one religion or creed over another, religious items, symbols, and displays shall not be permitted on federal government property.
4. Military personnel or equipment may not occupy private property without the written consent of the owner in times of peace, and only in accordance with legislation in times of conflict.
5. Property may not be taken from Citizens for public use without fair compensation.
6. The only powers and authority of the federal government are those herein specified.
7. Congress shall make no law that establishes religion or prevents the exercise of religion.
8. Neither the President nor the Congress may declare a state of martial law.

## Article VII Amending the Constitution

1. A Constitutional Convention shall be convened by the Congress every 20 years after the adoption of this Constitution for the purpose of soliciting Amendments, evaluating Amendments, and selecting Amendments to be voted on for adoption by the Delegates.
2. Selected amendments shall be submitted by Representatives to the Constitution Council to determine consistency with the current Constitution.
3. An Amendment that is approved by the Constitutional Council shall be passed if three-fifths of the Delegates vote for the given Amendment.
4. The vote to adopt an Amendment to this Constitution shall be made by Delegates within seven days of the submission of the Amendment by Congress for a vote.
5. In the event that no Amendments have been submitted for consideration, the Speaker of the House shall declare that a Constitutional Convention is not required, and no Constitutional Convention shall be held for another 20 years.

## Article VIII Assumption of Debts and Obligations

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into before the ratification of this Constitution shall be as valid under this Constitution of the United States of America as under the previous Constitution.

## Article IX The Rights of States

1. The Government of the United States of America shall guarantee the security of each State against invasion, and to assist in restoring control when in turmoil.
2. States may extradite by executive order for trial individuals who are accused of a crime committed in the State and flee to and are found in another State.
3. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State.

## Article X Formation and Admission of New States

1. New States may be added to the Union by Congress based on a three-fifths majority vote.
2. No new State may be formed from territory within an existing State, or by the joining of parts or the whole of existing States without the consent of the State Legislatures and Congress.