

I. Preamble

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure 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 for the United States of America.

II. Authorization

This Constitution, and the laws which shall be made under its authority, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are the supreme law of the land. The preamble and authorization clauses of this Constitution shall be operable and shall be enforced. The provisions of this Constitution are directly applicable and enforceable law.

The United States of America is a federal, democratic republic. The People are the sole source of sovereignty and authority under this Constitution. All powers granted to and exercised by the federal government of the United States, the governments of the States, and Tribal governments derive from the People.

The People of the United States are free and equal persons whose rights, dignity, and well-being shall be respected and promoted by the federal government, the governments of the States, and Tribal governments in all laws and actions.

Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude of any kind, shall exist within the United States. All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. Tribes shall determine their members according to qualifications within their respective constitutions.

III. Elections

Section I.

The right of citizens, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote in all elections shall not be violated by the federal government, the governments of the States, Tribal governments, or by any person or organization. No impediment of any kind shall exist to exercising the right to vote in all elections, without exception.

The governments of the States shall provide all citizens of age with the means to vote in elections: to vote in person at an easily-accessible location on the day of the election and before, and to vote by mail before and on the day of the election. All elections shall be conducted by secret ballot, with paper ballots or verifiable paper records, which shall be preserved for at least four years.

All elections shall be free and fair. All elections shall be administered and certified by the governments of the States or by local non-partisan authorities as designated by state law, except for elections for offices of Tribal governments which shall be administered and certified by Tribal

governments or by local non-partisan authorities as designated by Tribal law. The legislatures of the States shall by law establish procedures and regulations for the holding and administration of elections, for the holding of new elections in the event of tampering or irregularities, and to ensure that all elections are free, fair, and administered transparently, although the Congress may make or alter such regulations by law.

Elections for members of the Congress shall be held every four years, on the first Saturday of November of that year. The day of elections shall be a public holiday, and all employed persons shall have the day off from work with full pay, except persons essential to public safety, the proper operation of government, and the proper conduct of the election, as established by law.

All citizens shall be automatically registered to vote upon birth within the voting district or jurisdiction in which they live, or upon request for citizens who relocate. Citizens who relocate before an election may update their registration at any time and on election day at the polling location.

The only requirements for election to offices established by this Constitution or by law shall be: citizenship of the United States, residency within the jurisdiction or district a person seeks to represent, and being eighteen years of age or older on the day of election.

Section II.

The right of the People to organize political parties shall not be denied or abridged by the federal government, the governments of the States, Tribal governments, or any person or organization.

All political parties that support candidates for election shall be registered and recognized by the government of the State in which they support candidates for office. The legislatures of the States shall by law establish procedures and regulations for the conduct and administration of political parties, although the Congress shall have the power to make or alter such regulations by law.

Political parties shall determine their memberships. Political parties shall determine their methods for supporting and endorsing candidates for election. Political parties may utilize primary elections, which shall be administered by the elections agencies of each State.

Section III.

Political parties and campaign committees for individual candidates shall be funded solely by legal donations from individual persons, and by matching funds as provided by this Constitution and as established by law, and political parties may contribute funds and resources to campaign committees for individual candidates as established by law.

Individual persons may donate up to one-hundred dollars, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index, to a political party every four years. Individual persons may donate up to one-hundred dollars to a campaign committee for an individual candidate, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index, every four years. Individual persons may donate up to fifty dollars, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index, to a campaign committee for an individual candidate for primary elections.

No private business, privately-owned corporation, or private organization of any kind shall participate directly in the electoral process, donate funds or resources to political parties or committees for individual candidates, contribute funds or resources to political parties or committees for individual candidates, or utilize funds or resources to independently promote or support political parties or individual candidates.

No private business, privately-owned corporation, or private organization of any kind shall engage in election-related, party-related, or candidate-related advertising or mass communications thirty days before a general election. No private business, privately-owned corporation, or private organization of any kind shall engage in election-related, party-related, or candidate-related advertising or mass communications relating to a particular political party and its candidates thirty days before that political party's primary election, candidate selection process, or event. Private civil society organizations dedicated to promoting voter turnout, general participation in the electoral or political processes, civil rights, and constitutional rights are exempt from the restrictions of this section.

Political parties that receive at least five percent of the popular vote in any round of calculating the results of a federal general election shall, along with the campaign committees of their nominated candidates, receive funds from the federal government for the next general election matching the legal donations they receive from individual persons. Political parties that receive at least five percent of the popular vote in any round of calculating the results of a State general election shall, along with the campaign committees of their nominated candidates, receive funds from the government of the State for the next general election matching the legal donations they receive from individual persons.

III. Rights of the People

The rights of the People enumerated in this Constitution are inviolable. It is the duty and obligation of the federal government, the governments of the States, and the Tribal governments to protect, enforce, and promote these rights. The enumeration of rights shall not be considered exhaustive, and the People possess other rights as free and equal persons which shall not be violated by any government.

1. Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, the free exercise of religion and conscience, the freedom of the press, the freedom of public and private assembly, the freedom of public and private protest, the freedom of artistic expression, and the freedom to petition the government for a redress of grievances shall not be violated.
2. The right to keep and bear firearms, for the purpose of self-defense and for the common defense, shall not be violated. The federal government and the governments of the States shall have the power to enact laws to regulate the ownership and possession of weapons of any kind, including firearms, to protect public safety and vulnerable persons.
3. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law, nor deprived of property except according to procedure established by law, nor have private property taken without just compensation according to procedure established by law.
4. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws.

5. No person shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, ethnicity, caste, sex or gender identity, sexual identity, physical ability or disability, mental disability, or health status.
6. Freedom from discrimination by the federal government and the governments of the States, in public accommodations, and by employers on the basis of race, ethnicity, caste, sex or gender identity, sexual identity, physical ability or disability, mental disability, or health status shall not be violated.
7. Personal privacy, and a reasonable expectation thereof, shall not be violated by the federal government or the governments of the States. The right of a person to be secure in their person, house, papers, personal belongings and effects, non-digital and digital communications, and digital data and devices, shall not be violated. The Congress may extend these rights to private accommodations, businesses, and organizations by law.
8. The federal government and the governments of the States shall not search any individual person or their house, papers, personal belongings and effects, non-digital and digital communications, and digital data and devices, nor seize evidence for violations of criminal and civil laws, without a warrant issued by a judge upon obvious cause.
9. No person shall be arrested, detained, or searched without a warrant issued by a judge upon obvious cause, except in instances where a public safety officer has determined that a violation of criminal law has obviously occurred, as established by law. Any person detained or arrested by any government shall be immediately presented to a judge for a writ of habeas corpus, which the courts shall have the power to issue, and which, if issued, the respective government shall immediately obey. Judges shall order the immediate release of all individual persons who do not pose a threat of physical harm to themselves or other persons.
10. The right of the People to seek and obtain redress in court for the violation of their rights by the federal government, the governments of the States, by their employer, or by any individual or organization shall not be violated.
11. Free, fair, and impartial courts of law for criminal and civil cases shall be established by law. The federal government and the governments of the States shall guarantee universal access to the courts to all persons, and provide adequate legal counsel to all persons who request it.
12. The right of the People to collectively bargain with employers, to organize and join labor unions and other associations of workers and employees, to strike, to freely solicit and organize their coworkers and other people, and to enjoy these rights without retribution or retaliation from their employer, shall not be violated by the federal government, the government of the States, or by any private employer. The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall establish, and provide adequate funding and regulatory powers to, agencies to enforce the provisions of this section.
13. The right of the People to economic security and freedom from poverty shall be guaranteed by the federal government and the governments of the States.
14. Safe and hygienic housing shall be available to all persons residing in the United States.
15. Clean air, clean water, and a healthful environment shall be available to all persons residing in the United States.
16. Free, high-quality public education shall be available for all children and all persons. Free public higher education shall be available to all persons. The legislatures of the States shall enact adequate funding for all public schools in the state. Public schools shall

receive equal funding per student. The unequal distribution of funding and resources, on a per-capita basis or on the basis of race or ethnicity, between schools, school districts, or communities is banned. The segregation between schools and school districts of students, funding, or resources by race, ethnicity, or economic status is banned.

17. Quality, affordable medical care and health care shall be available to all persons.
18. The right to medical care, and to medical procedures advised by medical professionals, shall not be denied or abridged for any person by the federal government, the governments of the States, or any person or organization.
19. The right to abortion services, and the right of medical professionals to provide abortion services, shall not be denied or abridged by the federal government, the governments of the States, or any person or organization. The right to abortion services shall apply up to twenty-four weeks of pregnancy, and in all instances in which the health of the parent is at risk or the pregnancy is non-viable.
20. The right of access to contraceptives shall not be denied or abridged by the state government or any person.
21. The right to medically-valid and age-appropriate sexual health education shall not be denied or abridged by the state government, public or private schools and other educational institutions, or any person.
22. The citizens of each State shall be provided with a free identification card, which shall be an acceptable form of identification for all elections and accepted for all government purposes and programs by the federal government, the governments of the States, and Tribal governments. Citizens shall be provided with this identification card upon birth, or upon request when relocating to another State. Tribal governments may also issue free identification cards for members which shall also serve as legal identification.

V. Powers of government

Section I.

The power of government shall be divided between the federal government of the United States, which shall exercise only the powers granted to it in this Constitution; the governments of the States, which shall exercise the powers granted to them in this Constitution and in their respective constitutions; and Tribal governments, which shall exercise the powers granted to them in this Constitution and in their respective constitutions. The governments of the States shall guarantee the right of the People to local government.

The federal government shall consist of the Congress of the United States, the office of President of the United States and any executive agency established by law, courts established by this Constitution and by law, and the officers, officials, and employees thereof.

Section II.

The governments of the States shall be established by state constitutions approved by the majority vote of eligible citizens, and shall be democratic republics in form. For the purposes of this Constitution, local governments and courts established by the States, and the officers, officials, and employees thereof, shall be considered part of the government of their respective States except when otherwise noted.

Tribal governments shall be established by tribal constitutions approved by the majority vote of eligible citizens of the Tribe, and shall be democratic in form.

Section III.

The Congress, the governments of the States, and Tribal governments shall not enact any law in violation of this Constitution, nor in violation of the rights of the People enumerated in this Constitution. The Congress shall enact laws for the protection, enforcement, and active promotion and guarantee of the rights enumerated in this Constitution, and the governments of the States and of the Tribes shall enact laws for the protection, enforcement, and active promotion and guarantee of the rights enumerated in their respective constitutions.

No agency, officer, or employee of the federal government shall enforce or uphold any law in violation of this Constitution, nor in violation of the rights of the People enumerated in this Constitution. No agency, officer, or employee of the federal government shall carry out any action in violation of this Constitution, nor in any way violate, suppress, or restrict the rights of the People enumerated in this Constitution.

No federal, state, or tribal court shall carry out any action in violation of this Constitution, nor in any way violate, suppress, or restrict the rights of the People enumerated in this Constitution.

Section IV.

This Constitution, and the laws which shall be made under its authority, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, and shall preempt any conflicting state law, tribal law, local law, provision of state and tribal constitutions, or rulings of state, tribal, and local courts, excepting in areas of law in which the governments of the States and Tribal governments have the sole power to exercise the powers of government.

The federal government shall have the sole power to:

- conduct the foreign policy of the United States and engage in treaties with foreign nations;
- regulate the national economy, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and to regulate commerce among the States;
- create money and regulate the value thereof, to determine the fiscal and monetary policies of the United States, to regulate the value of foreign money, to fix the standards of weights and measures, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States;
- raise and support the Armed Forces, although no appropriation of money for that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
- declare war and make peace, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
- make rules for the government and regulation of the Armed Forces;
- regulate the immigration and naturalization of persons into the United States;
- To exercise jurisdiction over the federal district and federal lands, as established by law.

The federal government, the governments of the States, and Tribal governments shall have the concurrent power to:

- enact laws for the enforcement of the provisions of this Constitution, and to protect and promote the rights of the People enumerated therein;
- enact laws for the promotion and protection of the general public welfare;
- enact laws for the protection and promotion of health of persons, and for public health broadly;
- enact laws for the regulation of private businesses and the protection of consumers;

The governments of the States and Tribal governments shall have the sole power to:

- enforce the laws enacted under their respective constitutions;
- create and enforce their own systems of taxation and public finance;
- create and regulate the function of local governments;
- provide for the education of persons through the establishment and support of well-funded public schools;
- create and maintain police agencies for the general enforcement of the laws and the promotion of public safety;
- register births, deaths, and marriages, and to issue photo identification for individual persons, excepting passports;
- exercise powers of government not given to the federal government by the Constitution, nor prohibited to them by the same or by their respective constitutions.

VI. The federal government

Section I.

The legislative power of the federal government shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. The legislative power consists of: the power to enact all federal laws; to oversee the proper function of federal executive agencies, officers, officials, and employees; to investigate any official or any official or unofficial action by the same; and to investigate any topic it deems relevant to its power to enact laws.

The Congress shall have the power to enact laws for the enforcement of all provisions of this Constitution, and all the rights of the People contained herein and others retained by the People. The Congress shall not have the power to enact ex post facto laws or bills of attainder.

The Congress shall have the power to establish, empower, regulate, disempower, and dis-establish executive agencies to enforce the laws. The Congress shall have the power to empower agencies to issue regulations to enforce the laws, which shall carry the force of law, according to procedures established by law. The Congress shall have the power to establish, empower, regulate, disempower, and dis-establish public corporations and organizations.

The Congress shall not have the power to establish police agencies for the general enforcement of the laws or public safety, nor to grant the power to enforce the laws to the Armed Forces.

The Congress shall have the power to enact and collect taxes and excises, direct and indirect, on income, property, and capital gains from whatever sources derived. The Congress shall have the

power and duty to pay the debts of the federal government. The Congress may enact budget deficits when it deems necessary. The Congress and the federal government shall not default on any debts.

The Congress shall have the power to enact criminal and civil penalties for the enforcement of federal laws.

The Congress and its committees shall have the power to issue lawful subpoenas for documents and testimony, and to enforce subpoenas by fines or arrest for the duration of a session of the Congress as established by law.

Section II.

A bill shall become law by the majority vote of members of the Congress present for the vote, and a majority of members shall constitute a quorum to conduct business.

The Congress shall publicly meet at least once every three months. In times of emergency, when members cannot meet in person, the Congress may conduct business digitally or by other means, as established by law. The Congress shall determine the rules of its proceedings, shall punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members expel a member. A minority number of members may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, as established by law.

All laws enacted by the Congress and all regulations created by empowered offices or agencies shall be published publicly, as shall all records and proceedings of the Congress and of executive offices and agencies. All records and proceedings of the courts shall be published publicly except as sealed for the right of privacy or as established by law.

No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of the federal government or any of its funds, or any fund under the management of the federal government, excepting appropriations enacted by law. The federal government shall not spend or repurpose money except according to appropriations enacted by law.

The Congress shall each year enact an annual budget for the federal government, which shall be enacted into law each year by the first day of April, and shall fund the federal government until the first day of April of the following year, even after the beginning of a new term of the Congress. The Congress may at any time exercise the legislative power and enact additional laws that affect the annual budget of the government of the State.

Section III.

The Congress shall be composed of members elected directly by the citizens of the United States who are at least eighteen years of age on Election Day.

Elections for members of the Congress shall be held every four years, on the first Saturday of November of that year. Each four-year term of the Congress shall end on the third Saturday of

November of that year, and the newly-elected members of the Congress shall meet on that day to begin the new term of the Congress.

The Congress shall be composed of at least eight-hundred members, and the Congress may increase the number of members by law.

Elections for members of the Congress shall be conducted according to the system of proportional representation provided for in this section. Members shall be elected to represent multimember electoral districts, and shall be elected by the single transferable voting method of ranked-choice voting. Each electoral district shall elect five members of the Congress, who shall be the candidates who receive the five-highest vote totals.

The boundaries of electoral districts shall be determined by an independent committee of citizens in each State, selected by the legislature of each State, after each enumeration of the federal census. The committee shall determine the boundaries of electoral districts with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members, subject to public comment. The boundaries map shall then be presented to the legislature of the State, which shall approve or disapprove the map by majority vote of members of said body. If the legislature of the State disapproves of the boundaries map the independent committee shall submit a revised boundaries map, which the legislature of the State shall then approve or disapprove by majority vote of its members.

The boundaries of electoral districts shall be geographically compact and align to communities of interest, and shall not be drawn to discriminate against citizens on the basis of race, ethnicity, religious belief, or partisan affiliation. Electoral districts shall represent equal total populations of persons. Each State shall have at least one electoral district.

Section VI.

Members of the Congress shall receive salary compensation for their services, as determined by law, and paid by the treasury of the federal government. Members of the Congress shall not be questioned, detained, or indicted for any speech made within the Congress, nor arrested during their attendance of a session of the Congress except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

The Congress shall employ staff for the whole body, members, and committees, and may establish legislative agencies and commissions, as it may deem necessary. Members of the Congress and employees of the Congress, former and present, are barred from lobbying the Congress for ten years after the end of their term of office or employment.

The annual salary for members of the Congress shall be at least \$250,000, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index. The annual salary for staff shall be at least \$80,000, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index. The staff for the whole body, members, and committees, and any legislative agencies and commissions, shall have the power to form labor unions, and the Congress shall establish by law regulations for safe and healthful workplaces for members and staff.

The Congress shall select a Speaker of the Congress, who shall be chosen by the two-thirds vote of the members of the Congress on the first day of each four-year term of the Congress, and shall

be chosen from among the members of the Congress. The Speaker shall oversee the proceedings of the whole Congress, shall preside during the selection of the President and the Vice President, and shall serve as the senior member of the Congress.

Section VII.

The power to execute and enforce the laws enacted by the Congress shall be exercised by a President of the United States, and by executive officers, officials, employees, and agencies established by law, which shall be ultimately subordinate to the President. Executive officers, officials, employees, and agencies, shall be answerable for their conduct and official actions to the Congress, and the President subordinate and answerable to the Congress. The President shall ensure that federal laws are faithfully executed.

The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, and of the militias of the States when called into the active service of the United States. The President shall have the power to conduct the foreign relations of the United States, subject to oversight by the Congress and according to law. The President shall have the power, by the two-thirds approval of the Congress, to make treaties and agreements with foreign nations.

The Congress shall determine by law the procedures for the appointment of all executive officers, officials, and employees: whether each position shall be appointed by the President, other government officials, or judges; whether or not positions shall be confirmed by the Congress; and the length of appointment. The President may have the power to fire subordinate executive officers, officials, and employees for cause, as established by law. The President shall have power to fill up vacancies for positions designated as appointed by law, that may happen during the recess of the Congress, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

The Congress shall establish a protected civil service for the agencies of the government of the State, and for local governments and special-purpose districts, to ensure the proper, lawful, and uncorrupt operation of government agencies and enforcement of the law. Employees of the federal government shall have the right to form labor unions, although the federal government shall have the power to fire or reassign employees as necessary, as established by law.

Section VIII.

The President shall be chosen by the majority vote of the members of the Congress on the first day of each four-year term of the Congress, and shall be chosen from among the members of the Congress. The Congress shall not enact any law until it has determined its rules and proceedings for the new term and chosen a President and Vice President.

The President shall hold office until the selection of a new President on the first day of the next term of the Assembly, unless removed by the majority vote of the members of the President and replaced by a new President. The new President shall serve for the remainder of the term of the Congress, unless they themselves are removed from office according to the procedure in this section.

A Vice President shall be chosen by the majority vote of the members of the Congress immediately after the selection of a President. The Vice President shall assume the office of President upon the death or physical incapacitation of the President, according to procedures established by law, until the Congress shall meet and select a President and Vice President. If the Congress should fail to choose a President on the first day of a four-year term, the Vice President of the previous term shall temporarily serve as President until the Congress chooses the new President.

No person shall serve as President more than eight years cumulatively, and no person shall serve as Vice President more than eight years cumulatively.

Section IX.

The Congress may authorize the President to declare temporary states of emergency, during which laws, regulations, or procedures may be suspended or circumvented as established by law. No provision of this Constitution may be suspended or disregarded at any time or by a declaration of a state of emergency.

The Congress shall only authorize the President to declare temporary states of emergency during actual emergencies, which shall be limited to; weather or environmental emergencies; outages of electricity, water, or other vital public services; pandemics, epidemics, or other public health emergencies; mass violence or public disturbances; political violence or terrorism; domestic insurrection; invasion by a foreign power.

The Congress shall enact laws to prepare for actual emergencies, to protect the lives and health of all persons living in the United States during actual emergencies, and to ensure the proper operation of itself and of the federal government during actual emergencies.

Section X.

The courts of the United States shall exercise the judicial power of the federal government. All criminal cases, and civil cases as established by law, shall be tried before and decided by the federal courts. Lawful decisions of the federal courts shall have the force of law and shall be respected and enforced by the Congress, the President, and the officers, officials, and employees of the federal government.

The jurisdiction of the federal courts shall consist only of: actual cases and controversies arising under this Constitution, the laws enacted by the Congress, regulations enacted by agencies, official actions undertaken by officers, officials, and employees of the federal government; and civil cases and controversies arising between private parties. The Congress shall have the power to restrict, rescind, and restore the original and appellate jurisdiction of the federal courts by law.

Petitioners or parties shall have standing in the federal courts: when they are directly impacted by a law, regulation, or official action; for the enforcement of the rights of individual persons or citizens; for the enforcement of rights and obligations between private parties; and in other instances as established by law.

The federal courts shall have the power to enforce their lawful orders and to issue and enforce lawful subpoenas, and to enforce lawful orders and subpoenas through sanction, fine, and arrest. The federal courts shall have the power to hold persons, who obstruct the course of justice or who refuse to cooperate with lawful proceedings, in contempt of court and to sanction, fine, and arrest such persons. The Congress shall provide for a marshals service, independent of the President and other executive agencies, which shall execute sanctions, fines, and arrests lawfully ordered by federal courts, and shall be subject to the oversight and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Section XI.

The federal courts shall be composed of one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may establish or disestablish by law at any time.

The Congress shall generally structure the system of courts as follows: district courts, which shall have original jurisdiction for all cases and controversies under this Constitution, and shall decide questions of law and fact, and shall be established in all States; courts of appeal, which shall receive appeals for cases and controversies decided by district courts and shall have only appellate jurisdiction, and shall decide on questions of law where errors may have occurred, and on questions of fact in instances where a district court was clearly incorrect; one supreme court, composed of at least thirty judges, or more as established by law, which shall receive appeals for cases and controversies decided by appellate courts and shall have only appellate jurisdiction, and shall serve as the court of final appeal for the federal courts.

Cases and controversies heard and decided by district courts shall be overseen by one judge, except in instances where individual persons seek redress in court for the violation of their rights by the federal government or the governments of the States, which shall be overseen by three judges. All cases and controversies heard and decided by courts of appeal shall be overseen by five judges. All cases and controversies heard and decided by the supreme court shall be overseen by at least fifteen judges.

The judges of the federal courts shall hold their offices for a term of ten-years, and shall receive compensation for their services which shall not be diminished during their term of office. The annual salary for judges shall be at least \$250,000, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index. No person who has served a term of office as a judge of a district court may be reappointed to a second term, but may be appointed to serve a term as a judge of an appellate court or the supreme court. No person who has served a term of office as a judge of an appellate court may be reappointed to a second term, but may be appointed to serve a term as a judge of the supreme court. Judges serving on courts disestablished by law shall retain their commission of office and may be reassigned to another court of the same tier by law.

The President shall nominate judges, who shall be confirmed in their term of office by the majority vote of the members of the Congress. The President shall only nominate, and the Congress shall only confirm, persons who: are members of the bar of law of their respective State in good standing; have practiced law for at least five years by the day of their nomination; and who have passed the examination for federal judges. The examination for federal judges shall consist of written and oral assessments and a six-month course on judgeship taught by

current and retired federal judges, and shall be overseen by a commission of current and retired federal judges as established by law.

The Congress may revoke the confirmation of a judge before the end of their term of office by the two-thirds vote of the members present for the vote. Judges shall enjoy limited immunity from suit for performing the duties of their office as defined by law, but shall not have immunity for breach of the duties of their office. The Congress shall enact criminal and civil penalties for judges who violate their oaths, obstruct the course of justice, or violate the rights of a defendant in a case.

Section XII.

The federal courts shall not have the power to review or determine the constitutionality of laws enacted by the Congress, nor the constitutionality or legality of regulations lawfully enacted by federal agencies.

The federal courts shall have the power to review the constitutionality and legality of actions undertaken as duties of office by the President and all other government officers, officials, employees, and agencies, but only in cases where individual persons seek redress in court for the violation of their rights or in cases where the President or other government officers, officials, employees, or agencies have violated federal law. The federal courts shall not weigh upon or determine questions of public policy.

The Congress may at any time exercise the legislative power and, by law, overrule decisions of any court on the constitutionality or legality of official actions by the majority vote of all members of the Congress.

The federal courts shall faithfully interpret laws, regulations, and official actions in accordance with the plain meaning of their texts, and shall not misconstrue the plain intentions or legislative record of the Congress or laws enacted by the Congress. This Constitution, laws enacted by the Congress, and regulations lawfully enacted by agencies shall be the primary source of law for the federal courts in all cases and controversies, and shall in all instances supersede any case law created by the federal courts.

Section XIII.

The President, executive officers, appointed officials, and federal agencies shall not enjoy immunity from suit in the course of performing the duties of their offices or for enforcing the laws and for lawful regulations. Members of Congress, judges, the President and all executive officers, officials, and employees shall not enjoy immunity from prosecution for federal or state felonies.

VII. The States

Section I.

The United States of America is a federal, democratic republic composed of fifty sovereign states, and any additional states which shall be admitted to the Union. The governments of the

States shall exercise the powers granted to them in this Constitution and in their respective constitutions.

The governments of each State shall be democratic and republican in form, and the People of each State shall determine the structure and form of the government of their respective States according to their own needs. Each State shall be governed according to a constitution, which shall—together with this Constitution, and the laws which shall be made under its authority, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States—be the supreme law in each State. The constitution of each State shall become operative upon the approval of a majority of voters who are citizens of that State, although each State constitution shall provide for its own amendment process.

The boundaries of electoral districts of the legislature of each State shall be determined by an independent committee of citizens, selected according to state law, after each enumeration of the federal census. The committee shall determine the boundaries of electoral districts with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members, subject to public comment. The boundaries map shall then be presented to the legislature of the State, which shall approve or disapprove the map by majority vote of members of said body. If the legislature of the State disapproves of the boundaries map the independent committee shall submit a revised boundaries map, which the legislature of the State shall then approve or disapprove by majority vote of its members.

The boundaries of electoral districts shall be geographically compact and align to communities of interest, and shall not be drawn to discriminate against citizens on the basis of race, ethnicity, religious belief, or partisan affiliation. Electoral districts shall represent equal total populations of persons.

The governments of the States shall guarantee the right of the People to local government, in the manner provided by state law.

Section II.

Full faith and credit shall be given by the government of each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. The Congress may by law prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Warrants for arrest for persons charged in criminal cases shall be respected by the governments of the States. Any person who attempts to flee from criminal proceedings in a particular State shall, on presentation of the warrant, be delivered by the government of the State in which the person is present to the executive or judicial authorities of the State that issued the warrant.

Section III.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union. No new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned and of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and *nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the federal government, or of any particular State.*

VIII. The Tribes

Section I.

The Tribes are sovereign nations, composed of members determined by their respective constitutions and possessed of sovereignty over their respective territories. Tribal governments shall exercise the powers granted to them in this Constitution and in their respective constitutions.

The governments of each Tribe shall be democratic and republican in form, and the members of each tribe shall determine the structure and form of the government of their respective Tribes according to their own needs. Each Tribe shall determine the qualifications for its members in their respective constitutions.

Each Tribe shall be governed according to a constitution, which shall—together with this Constitution, and the laws which shall be made under its authority, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States—be the supreme law in each Tribe. The constitution of each Tribe shall become operative upon the approval of a majority of voters who are members of that Tribe, although each Tribe constitution shall provide for its own amendment process.

Section II.

The 574 Tribes recognized by federal law under the previous constitution are sovereign and indissoluble Tribal governments, and shall have full and sovereign control over their respective territories previously under federal trust.

The Congress may recognize other Tribes by law. The federal government cannot revoke recognition of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any Tribe. The constitutions, laws, and lawful court orders of Tribal governments shall have the force of law, and shall be respected and enforced by the federal government and the governments of the States when applicable. The federal government and the governments of the States shall cooperate with Tribal governments as co-equal governments.

IX. System of Justice

Section I.

The Congress shall have the authority to enact criminal and civil penalties for the enforcement of federal laws. The governments of the States and Tribal governments shall have the authority to enact criminal and civil penalties for the enforcement of their laws.

The Congress shall establish a system of public prosecutors who shall enforce federal laws by bringing criminal indictments or civil cases before the courts. Public prosecutors shall be nominated by the President and confirmed in their term of office by the majority vote of the Congress, and shall hold their offices for a term of four-years. The President shall only nominate, and the Congress shall only confirm, persons who: are members of the bar of law of their respective State in good standing; have practiced law for at least five years by the day of their nomination; and who have passed the examination for public prosecutors. The examination for public prosecutors shall consist of written and oral assessments and a six-month course taught by current and retired prosecutors and federal judges, and shall be overseen by a commission of current and retired federal judges as established by law. The Congress may revoke the confirmation of a public prosecutor before the end of their term of office by the majority vote of the members present for the vote.

The legislatures of the States and the Tribal governments shall establish systems of public prosecutors for the enforcement of their laws in the same manner provided for in this Section for the federal government.

Section II.

All criminal cases in the United States shall be determined by the unanimous consent of an impartial jury, which shall determine the innocence or guilt of the accused, and shall only convict a person of a crime when guilt has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt. Juries shall be composed of at least twelve citizens selected upon the mutual consent of the defendant, the prosecuting official, and the presiding judge and shall generally represent the racial, ethnic, economic, and gender demographics of the State, tribal, or the local jurisdiction in which the case is tried, as established by law. Juries shall have the power to decide questions of law and facts in all criminal cases.

All civil cases in the United States, initiated by a public authority or between private parties, shall be determined by the unanimous consent of an impartial jury or by the presiding judge, as established by law. Verdicts in civil cases shall be determined by a preponderance of the evidence. Regulatory and other agencies may issue civil fines or citations for violations of regulations, laws, and the provisions of this Constitution or state and tribal constitutions, as established by law.

All indictments of an individual for a crime shall be issued by a public prosecutor, and shall be determined by the two-thirds vote of an impartial grand jury. Grand juries shall be composed of at least twenty citizens selected by a presiding judge and shall generally represent the racial, ethnic, economic, and gender demographics of the State, tribal, or the local jurisdiction in which the case is tried, as established by law. Grand juries shall have the power to decide questions of law and facts in all criminal cases, and by the two-thirds vote of members to issue indictments of individuals not brought before them by a public prosecutor. Grand juries shall have the power to request the appointment by the court of an independent attorney to advise them on questions of law. In all criminal cases, the public prosecutor shall present all exculpatory evidence in its possession to the grand jury.

Section III.

All persons indicted of a crime shall be presumed innocent by the courts and the respective government until lawfully determined guilty by a jury. All persons are to be presumed innocent of violating the law at all times and in all interactions with the federal government, the governments of the State, and tribal governments. The burden of proof for the enforcement of laws, for arrest, for indictment, and for conviction shall rest with the public prosecutors, public safety officers, and other government officials charged with enforcing the laws and prosecuting crimes. Public prosecutors shall only investigate persons in criminal cases upon obvious cause, and shall only proceed to pressing charges and trial when they have determined that the evidence likely indicates guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The Congress shall enact criminal and civil penalties for public prosecutors who violate their oaths, obstruct the course of justice, violate the rights of a defendant in a case, or pursue malicious or unlawful prosecutions.

In all criminal cases, the defendant shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial; to be confronted with the witnesses against them; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor; and to have adequate legal counsel provided to them and paid for entirely by the respective government upon the request of the defendant. In all criminal cases, the prosecution shall present all evidence gathered by the government, including exculpatory evidence, to the defendant. No person shall be subject twice to investigation or indictment for the same offense. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to witness against themselves, nor to incriminate themselves in any way to officers, officials, and employees of the federal government, the governments of the States, or tribal governments. In all criminal cases, convictions of persons provided inadequate or incompetent legal counsel shall be overturned.

Upon arrest for a crime, a person shall be immediately informed of their constitutional rights by the arresting officials, including but not limited to their rights against self-incrimination and to adequate legal counsel. No monetary bail shall be required in any instance, nor shall excessive fines be imposed except as deemed necessary by a judge for violation of a judicial order. Judges may order persons deemed to pose violent threats to others, threats to themselves, or a flight risk to temporary detainment in humane conditions until the end of their trial. In all other instances, charged persons shall be released immediately and shall not be detained before or during their trial.

Section IV.

Persons lawfully convicted of a crime by an unanimous jury may be sentenced to temporary, humane detention and separation from society for the purpose of rehabilitation, as established by law. Temporary detention and separation from society as a sentence for a crime shall not include any form of labor or involuntary servitude of any kind. The Congress and the legislatures of the States and Tribes shall enact adequate funding and regulations to ensure that persons sentenced to temporary detention and separation from society are detained in humane conditions, that facilitate rehabilitation and do not negatively impact the mental health of sentenced persons.

No cruel, violent, or unusual punishment of any kind may be established by law or determined by a jury or sentencing judge. Execution, physical torture, or psychological torture of any kind, as a sentence for a crime or otherwise, shall not be permitted within the United States. No person shall be indicted or convicted of a crime for which they have been found innocent, or already found guilty, by a unanimous jury.

Persons lawfully convicted of a crime by an unanimous jury may be sentenced to pay fines or restitution, as established by law. Persons lawfully determined at fault in civil cases may be required to pay fines, restitution, or to fulfill contractual obligations.

Plea bargains or other form of negotiated sentence or plea between public prosecutors and persons indicted for a crime or under investigation for a crime shall be banned. Public prosecutors shall only charge persons for crimes that they faithfully believe to have occurred, and shall not use the threat of further indictments or the removal of indictments to pressure or influence the decisions of persons indicted of a crime. All cases in which a person is indicted of a crime shall be heard before a lawfully-empaneled jury and a presiding judge.

The federal government, the governments of the States, and tribal governments shall guarantee universal access to the courts to all persons, and provide adequate legal counsel to all persons who request it. The Congress and the legislatures of the States and Tribes shall establish an adequate number of courts, appoint an adequate number of judges, and provide adequate funding to the courts in order to ensure universal access to the courts to all persons and the protect the rights of persons to a fair, speedy, and public trial. The Congress and the legislatures of the States and Tribes shall provide adequate funding for the provisioning of adequate legal counsel to all persons who request it.

Section IV.

Bribery of members of the Congress, of any officer, official, or employee of the federal government, judges, and of candidates for election shall be criminal offenses, and the Congress shall determine adequate criminal penalties and fines for persons convicted.

The Congress shall enact laws to prevent the corruption or corrupt influencing of official actions or the enforcement of the law by persons, and to prevent corrupt behavior by members of the Congress, the President and executive agencies, and the officers, officials and employees thereof, judges and any officers, officials, and employees of the courts. The Congress shall determine adequate criminal penalties and fines for persons convicted.

No member of the Congress, any officer, official, or employee of the federal government, or judge shall accept any gift, office, title, emolument, or money, of any kind whatsoever, from any person, organization, or State, Tribal, local, or foreign government or entity during the term of their office or as a candidate for election.

Section V.

Conspiring to overthrow or destroy by force the federal government, the governments of the States, and Tribal governments; to levy war against the United States; to oppose by force the authority of the federal government, the governments of the States, and Tribal governments; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of federal laws; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the federal government contrary to the laws; shall be criminal offenses and the Congress shall determine adequate criminal penalties and fines for persons convicted.

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against the nation, in adhering to enemy foreign governments, or giving enemy foreign governments aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or in confession in open court.

The use of violence, the threat of violence, the threat of harm, or coercion against persons, in order to prevent them from exercising their constitutional rights or to influence public policy, shall be criminal offenses and the Congress shall determine adequate criminal penalties and fines for persons convicted.

The suppression of constitutional rights by the federal government, the governments of the States, or tribal governments, and the officers, officials, and employees thereof, shall be criminal offenses and the Congress shall determine adequate criminal penalties and fines for persons convicted.

Current and former members of the Congress, judges, Presidents, and officers, officials and employees of the federal government convicted of criminal offenses under this Section shall receive sentences of at least 25 years of detention and separation from society and a minimum penalty of \$5 million.

Section VI.

Civil cases against a person arising from the exercise of the rights of: freedom of speech, freedom of thought, the free exercise of religion and conscience, the freedom of the press, the freedom of public and private assembly, the freedom of artistic expression, and the freedom to petition the government for the redress of grievances; and in connection with a public issue or controversy shall be subject to a special motion to dismiss, unless the court determines that the plaintiff will likely prevail in the case. In instances where the defendant's motion prevails, the defendant shall receive attorney's fees and costs from the plaintiff, and shall be entitled to file suit for separate damages. If the court determines that a special motion to dismiss is frivolous or is solely intended to cause unnecessary delay, the court shall award attorney's fees and costs to the plaintiff.

X. Economic freedoms and security

Section I.

The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall enact laws for the protection of workers and employees, for the enforcement of the rights of workers and employees, to ensure the health and safety of workplaces, for the regulation of private businesses, organizations, and other employers, and for the regulation of relations between employers and workers and employees.

The minimum wage for all employed persons shall be \$25 per hour, adjusted each year for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index. All employed persons, earning below \$100,001 per year, adjusted each year for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index, shall be guaranteed overtime pay of one-and-one-half their salary after thirty-five hours of work per week.

All employed persons shall be provided at least fourteen days of full-salary paid vacation time per year. All employed persons shall be provided at least seven days of full-salary paid sick leave per year. All employed persons shall be provided at least six months of full-salary paid paternity leave; persons may use part or all of paternity leave between confirmation of pregnancy by a doctor and the first birthday of the child.

The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall establish, and provide adequate funding and regulatory powers to, agencies to enforce the provisions of this section.

Section II.

The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall enact laws for the protection and promotion of economic security and freedom from poverty of all persons inhabiting the United States.

Section III.

Employees of federal, State, and Tribal agencies shall have the right to organize and join labor unions, but each respective government shall have the power to fire and reassign employees of agencies as established by law. Appointed officers and officials shall not organize collectively, or participate in any protected civil service.

Employees of law enforcement or public safety agencies, and employees and members of the Armed Forces or the militias of the States shall not organize or participate in labor unions or other associations of workers and employees. Employees and members of the Armed Forces or the militias of the States shall not organize collectively, or participate in any protected civil service.

Section IV.

The Congress, the legislatures of the States, and Tribal governments shall have the power to enact and collect taxes and excises, direct and indirect, on income, property, and capital gains from whatever sources derived. The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall enact progressive systems of taxation.

The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall enact laws for the prevention and alleviation of income inequality and wealth inequality between persons inhabiting the United States.

Section V.

January 1st (New Year's Day), the third Monday of January (Martin Luther King, Jr Day), the third Monday of February (President's Day), the last Monday of May (Memorial Day), June 19 (Juneteenth), July 4th (Independence Day), the first Monday of September (Labor Day), November 11 (Veterans Day), the fourth Thursday of November (Thanksgiving), and December 25th (Christmas) shall be public holidays. In years when a public holiday falls on a weekend day, the following Monday shall also be a public holiday.

All employed persons shall have the day off from work with full pay, except persons essential to public safety and the proper operation of government, as established by law. All schools shall be closed on these days.

XI. Corporations and private organizations

Section I.

Individual persons shall have ability to establish privately-owned corporations, private businesses and organizations, and private non-profit organizations according to procedures established by law, excepting instances where persons lawfully convicted of a crime are prohibited from doing so as part of their sentence.

The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall have the power to establish, dis-establish, and regulate privately-owned corporations, private businesses and organizations, and private non-profit organizations. The Congress and the legislatures of the States shall establish a quick and transparent process for persons to establish or dis-establish privately-owned corporations, private businesses and organizations, and private non-profit organizations.

Section II.

Privately-owned corporations, private businesses and organizations, and private non-profit organizations may be granted property rights and standing in federal courts and the courts of the States, as established by law, but otherwise shall not enjoy the rights of individual persons guaranteed by this Constitution, and shall not be considered natural persons in any sense by the federal government, the governments of the States, or Tribal governments.

Section III.

Privately-owned corporations, private businesses and organizations, and private non-profit organizations shall not discriminate in their public accommodations or against their employees on the basis of race, ethnicity, caste, sex or gender identity, sexual identity, physical ability or disability, mental disability, or health status.

XII. Education

Section I.

The legislatures of the States shall establish and maintain systems of free public schools for the education of all the children living within their States. Each system of public schools shall provide all students with a high-quality education, which shall prepare all students to live free and healthful lives and to freely and functionally participate in society.

Section II.

The legislatures of the States shall enact adequate funding for all public schools in their State. Public schools shall receive equal funding per student.

The unequal distribution between schools, school districts, or communities of funding and resources by race, ethnicity, or economic status is prohibited. The segregation between schools and school districts of students, funding, or resources by race, ethnicity, or economic status is banned. The legislatures of the States shall establish an adequate system for the administration and operation of public schools, and may authorize local governments and special-purpose districts to administer and operate public schools. The governments of the States and the federal government shall provide the sole source of funding and resources for the public schools of the State.

The legislatures of the States shall each year appropriate at least \$35,000 per student, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index, for the funding of public schools.

Section III.

Free public higher education shall be available to all persons inhabiting each State. The legislatures of the States shall establish, maintain, and adequate fund systems of free public universities, colleges, community colleges, and technical schools.

Section IV.

The governments of the States shall not use their property or any public money for the maintenance or support of schools or institutions wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught, except for the examination or inspection of such schools or institutions and for providing transportation of children.

Section V.

The annual salary for all teachers shall be at least \$150,000, adjusted for inflation as determined by the federal consumer price index. Public schools shall employ an adequate number of teachers, such that classes shall not exceed fifteen students per teacher in size.

XIII. Weapons of Mass Destruction

Section I.

The federal government shall have the power to construct and maintain nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States and its treaty allies. The United States shall not construct or maintain chemical or biological weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, but the federal government shall have the power to conduct research to protect against such weapons.

Section II.

The United States shall not use nuclear weapons except in retaliation for the use of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons against the United States and its treaty allies, or major attack on the territory of the United States and its treaty allies.

Nuclear weapons shall only be used at the direction of the President, upon the concurrent approval of the the Speaker of the Congress and the civilian official in charge of the agency overseeing the Armed Forces, as established by law.

XIV. Amendment process

Section I.

This Constitution and any provision therein may be amended according to the following process.

Section II.

A proposed amendment shall be presented to a permanent committee of the Congress for constitutional matters, which shall decide whether or not to begin the amendment process for the proposed amendment by the majority vote of all members of the committee. Upon approval of the proposed amendment, the committee shall hold public hearings, beginning within thirty days of the vote, examining the proposed amendment and its potential impact on this Constitution and

the People. The constitutional committee may revise the text of the proposed amendment in response to public comment.

The constitutional committee shall then approve its final recommendation for the text of the proposed amendment by the majority vote of all members of the committee. The committee shall then submit the proposed amendment to the Congress. The committee shall vote on the final version of the proposed amendment and submit it the Congress within thirty days of the conclusion of public hearings.

Section III.

Upon receiving the proposed amendment from the constitutional committee, the Congress shall vote to submit the proposed amendment to the People for approval in a referendum, by the majority vote of all members of the Congress. The Congress may revise the text of the proposed amendment before the vote.

Section IV.

If the proposed amendment is approved by the majority vote of all members of the Congress, it shall be submitted to the People to approve or disapprove in a referendum. The question to approve or disapprove the proposed amendment shall be included on the election ballots of the next election for members of the Congress. The proposed amendment shall be approved: upon the majority vote of the People voting in the election if at least sixty-five percent of eligible citizens participate; or upon the vote of fifty-five percent of the People voting in the election in all other instances.

The approved amendment shall published and promulgated, and shall have the force of law as part of this Constitution, on the first day of the new four-year term of the Congress.