

THE CONSTITUTION
OF
THE UNITED PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE

WE THE UNITED PEOPLE of the Republic of America (formerly known as the United States), in order TO form a more perfect Union among us; TO establish justice for each person equally, regardless of age, race, country of origin, gender, economic status, religion, or sexual orientation; TO defend each person's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness according to each individual's desire of happiness; TO promote the general welfare of each person according to each person's individual needs; TO protect each person's right to vote for those who enact the laws that govern them and protect their rights; TO guarantee and promote domestic and foreign tranquility; and finally, TO secure and defend these liberties for each of us and for our posterity and for any person who exists among us and for any person who will ever exist among us; WE, the people, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United People of the Republic of America as the principles and standards upon which we stand united.

ACCORDINGLY, WE stand united in our resolve to establish this Constitution as one nation, one Republic—undivided by States and their separate boundaries. We stand united in the conviction that all people are created equal and possess equal inalienable rights. We stand united in the conviction that in order to protect these rights, a government cannot be divided into separate States of authority, but must remain one nation, indivisible. We stand united in the conviction that our former Constitution was created and established at a different time, under different circumstances, with different intents and purposes that are no longer relevant in securing liberty and justice for all people equally. Whereas a Constitution is a body of fundamental principles and established standards according to which a united group of people is to be governed, we stand united and give our honor and trust, and submit our lives to this, the Constitution of the United People of the Republic of America.

Article I – The Legislative Branch

Section 1 – The Legislature

- a. **Dissolution of States’ Rights and their Division.** No District or State shall possess sovereignty or legislative powers outside of those granted by the people of the Republic in this Constitution.

There are great advantages in unifying all States into one people, indivisible. This law will unify and centralize political power in a Federal government, with the group of people that it represents identified as the *Republic of America*. “Republic” has always represented a government where the power rests solely with the people, by the people electing representatives that recognize, support, and do the people’s will. Current governments are run by the will of politicians who look out for their own personal interests or the interests of the constituency in their home State that do not necessarily reflect the interests of the majority of citizens in the rest of the States.

The current Constitution allows politicians elected by one State to hold more power and exercise more authority than other equally elected politicians. It allows Congress to assign its own, usually seasoned (multi-term) politicians, to chair powerful committees, even though less-tenured and newer representatives might represent a larger number of people.

Here is a graphic example to illustrate this disparity of power:

THumP™

The Disparity of U.S. Political Power

*July 1 2014 U.S. Population Estimate

Total U.S. Population*	318,198,163
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Current U.S. State	Sate Population*	% of U.S. Population	# of Senators	% of Power to Establish Law
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California	38,802,500	12.19%	2	2%
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Washington	7,061,530	2.22%	2	2%
Oregon	3,970,239	1.25%	2	2%
Idaho	1,634,464	0.51%	2	2%
Montana	1,023,579	0.32%	2	2%
Utah	2,942,902	0.92%	2	2%
Nevada	2,839,099	0.89%	2	2%
Arizona	6,731,484	2.12%	2	2%
New Mexico	2,085,572	0.66%	2	2%
Nebraska	1,881,503	0.59%	2	2%
Kansas	2,904,021	0.91%	2	2%
Oklahoma	3,878,051	1.22%	2	2%
S. Dakota	853,175	0.27%	2	2%
N. Dakota	739,482	0.23%	2	2%
Western/Mid States Totals	38,545,101	12.11%	26	26%

THumP™ Constitutional Proposition

Number of People in each of 50 NEW Equal U.S. Districts	6,363,963	(318,198,163 people divided by 50 Districts)
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# of Senators for New District Boundaries	THumP™ EQUALITY	6 NEW West / MidWest Districts (12 senators)	6 NEW California Districts (12 senators)
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* Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_population#States_and_territories

States' rights and power have caused many (if not most) of the social problems experienced by Americans. The most conservative States in the Union, which have a smaller population than other, more liberal States, wield a greater power in Congress and cause political gridlock, many times inciting prejudice and threatening the right that all humans are created equal. It was a hard fight to convince the Congress of 1862 to abolish slavery; the Congress of 1964 to abolish segregation; and we currently are experiencing some States fighting against homosexual protection and equal liberties. All of these seemingly humane acts that should be obvious, were stalled and fought against by the constitutional rights of States. This new constitutional proposal eliminates the probabilities of inhumane government policies continuing in society because of the minority.

- b. **Congressional Power to Establish Laws; Term Limits for the Legislative Branch.** All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress elected every four years by the people and limited to two terms each within any period of twenty consecutive years.
- c. **Requirement to protect Earth.** Legislative powers shall be restricted to acts and procedures in the establishment of law that support the wants and needs of the people proportionate to the support of the natural laws of Earth and its environs.

This law allows a government to provide for the needs of the people circumspect and in consideration of the natural laws of the earth. This provides constitutional authority to protect the earth, and at the same time gives humans the advantage of being the greatest life form that exists on Earth. Congress will be required to cautiously weigh the establishment of laws that promote human life against the protection of Earth's environment and balance the two for the sake of both. This provision gives Congress greater authority and control over agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, providing a greater power to the EPA if needed. This provision also enables Congress to establish laws that allow business and industry to seek their corporate interests, but restricted to certain boundaries that do not destroy the earth and its natural environment. The provision forces the Free Market and Capitalism to compromise and balance their pursuit of profit with environmental concerns.

- d. **Houses of Congress.** Congress shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Two chambers where legislative bills (*potential laws*) can be properly argued with respect and consideration for all representatives is crucial to a fair government for all. A bill is a citizen's right to establish a law for a specific personal interest through fairly elected Representatives. The vast difference of opinion and selfish concerns of the citizens from different areas need to be considered. The House's main role is to make sure that the proposed bill meets the needs of all people fairly and equally. The Senate's main role is to look at the proposed bill in greater detail. The Senate members are fewer in number than the House and are able to discuss and argue the bill with deeper consideration. Because Congress will be forced (according to the provisions of this new Constitution) to pass a bill from each House with unanimity (see subsection f. below), no law will pass that is not fair to all people.

- e. **Equality of Congress.** Congress shall not choose Seats nor designate Officers. There shall be no Classes, Committees, Chairpersons, or Seats, of any kind, in Congress. Each Member of Congress shall be equal to all other Members, regardless of tenure, age, race, gender, economic status, religion, or sexual orientation.

Term limits will allow new and updated representation. There are many people who are very educated and have wonderful ideas about the needs and wants of society. Current representatives make Washington D.C. their home and primary concentration. Years of service in Congress acclimates the representative to political instead of constituent interests.

Two houses are needed so that suggestions for laws and a productive debate thereof can take place. A larger House of Representatives can introduce laws and argue them on a broader scope; whereas a much smaller Senate can then debate the issue approved by the Representatives in more detail and with less peer pressure. Both Houses of Congress are vital to a productive and fair representation and argument of the people's particular interests.

Eliminating special appointments, commissions, offices, and other designations of lopsided power within Congress will ensure a more balanced discussion and debate of the issues across a broader spectrum of representation. There is no reason, except for personal desires for power and prestige, why Congress should not openly debate each issue and allow each Representative an opportunity to voice an opinion.

- f. **Consensus of Unanimity.** Without a consensus of unanimity among its elected Members, Congress shall pass no law incumbent on the people outside of those established by this Constitution. There shall be no law without the unanimous consenting vote of each Member of Congress, whether physically present at the time of the vote or not. Congress shall have the option of voting by proxy or electronically, as it may determine from time to time, is in the best interest of any particular Member, or the people of the Republic.

This forces Congress to do its job: make fair and competent decisions on a timely basis. Juries in court are forced by law to make a unanimous decision in important (usually criminal) matters that affect the life of an individual. The laws that Congress enacts affect each person's life; therefore, the same expectations should be mandated for Congress. Congress will be forced to stay in chambers as long as is needed to come to a unanimous decision. If Congress cannot come to a unanimous decision, then the suggestion cannot become a law.

Some might argue that this inclusion and mandate on Congress will hinder decisions and create more gridlock. Congress, like all of us, will not want to stay in session for many arduous hours. They will be forced to debate the issue, amend it so that all can agree, and pass the law before they are allowed to go home. If they cannot agree on an issue, then the issue obviously does not represent the consensus of all of the people. Because this new Constitution establishes law that can enforce the laws that are the most important and beneficial to a person's daily life, forcing Congress to agree on the other details won't affect a person's life dramatically.

The Congressional Report and mandated transparency (outlined below) will help the people decide which Congressional Representative, in either House, is causing problems and not cooperating with

others to pass beneficial laws. With the power of the vote and term limits, Congress will be motivated to work together.

- g. **Congressional Compensation.** Members of Congress shall receive for their services a compensation as described in Section 7 of this Article. Besides that salary and within the period of their elected term: prior to that period within five years, and subsequent to that period within ten years—no Member of Congress or anyone associated with a Member of Congress shall receive from the Republic or from any of its people, or from any domestic entity of any kind, or from any foreign person or entity of any kind—any present, donation, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatsoever.

Congressional salaries (outlined in Section 7 below) will be more in line with the average salaries of the people, which will motivate Congress to act to help increase the income of the people and in so doing increase their own wage.

- h. **Congressional Conflict of Interest.** No Congressional Representative shall, during the time for which that Representative is elected, or within ten years from the end of the period for which that Member was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority or compensation of the Republic which was created, or the emoluments whereof which were increased, during such time; and no person holding any civil office under or within the Republic, shall be a Member of either House during such civil officer's continuance in authority and office.

This law keeps politicians from benefiting from government contracts and incentives and eliminates the possibility that a Congressperson can create a government job that financially benefits that person while in office. If a person has worked for or financially benefited from a company that was awarded a government contract, within five years from the time that the person runs for Congress, that person cannot be in Congress. Furthermore, no member of Congress, nor any person on any type of Congressional payroll, can work for a company, foreign or domestic, that benefits, in any way, from government financing and/or contracts for ten years after being in Congress. This also reduces the corruption and influence of big business on Congress' ability to act for and on behalf of the people.

- i. **Age and Residency Requirements for Congressional Representatives.** No person shall be a Representative 1) who has not attained the age of thirty-five years; and 2) who has not physically resided in a specified District for at least five years.

No person of eighteen or twenty-one years, for example, has the experience of life necessary to run for an office that will direct the affairs of those who have had more life experience in the real world. Society sets determinate factors in relation to when a child becomes an adult. Modern family situations have developed an acceptable age of full accountability, which is generally eighteen to twenty-one years of age. However, just because one is now fully accountable, does not mean that that one automatically becomes experienced in accountability. This law forces a person to have at least a decade of experience living life with full accountability. In addition, teenagers are greatly susceptible to their parents' prejudices. Well said by Albert Einstein, "Common sense is the collection of prejudices acquired by age eighteen." This being the case, the common sense that a person utilizes in making laws that affect other people's lives, must be developed. The way to do this is for the individual to gain some experience in the use of their personal "collection of

prejudices” and how well they work with other’s prejudices in the real world, outside of the security and support of the family unit.

The District where the person lives sometimes produces sub-cultures, ideas, and a way of living different from other Districts. To truly be in touch with the people, one must live *among* the people and observe their wants and needs firsthand. This law will prohibit a person living in one District and owning a house in another from running in the District where that person does not spend the majority of that person’s time. Furthermore, candidates for Congress should be vetted according to how involved they have been with the people of their particular District. If a candidate has four different residences all over the country, that candidate by default is detached from the general population. Because who, of the majority of the people of America, owns more than one residence?

- j. **Congressional Replacement Outside of Regular Elections.** When vacancies occur in the representation of any District due to death, disability, impeachment, or removal from office for any reasons determined by Congress according to its authority as this Constitution allows, Congress shall prescribe the time, place, manner, and approve and support the cost of a new election by the previously registered voters in the District where the vacancy occurs.

This law ensures that the people are always responsible for electing their representatives. This will further prohibit Congress from establishing special rules that can replace one of its Members without the people’s authority through their majority vote.

- k. **Congressional Immunity from Civil Suits and Harassment.** Congressional Representatives shall in all cases—except treason, felony, breach of the peace, or violation of any of this Constitution’s Articles, or those of a personal nature involving domestic issues—be privileged from legal process service or arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place by any other person or authority outside of those appointed by this Constitution.

America has become the number one litigious (wanting to sue in court) nation in the world. So that Congress can concentrate on the needs of the people, a Representative should be protected from frivolous lawsuits while that person is serving the people in Congress. Radical constituents (voters) and others who have become disillusioned with the Representative often seek retribution against that person through the Courts by filing litigation in an effort to embarrass or harass the Representative. This law eliminates that possibility. However, its limitation in domestic issues will allow a family partner the right to dissolve their marriage or seek legal relief at any time. This provision will not allow a Representative to shrink or avoid his or her personal responsibilities while serving in Congress.

- l. **Congressional Recognition of Any Person[s].** No Title of Nobility shall be granted to any person, for any reason, by the Congress, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under this Constitution accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatsoever, from any king, prince, or officer of any foreign state.

This provision eliminates the possibility of titles that viscerally puts one human above another. It also helps Congress focus on the needs of the people instead of pursuing the possibility of receiving accolades, gifts, and honors from foreign entities of any kind. Other nations have their own lobbyists that work hard to influence Congress. Promises of money and prestige from another nation, whose laws are protected outside of this Constitution, would allow a Representative to receive such emoluments during or after serving in Congress. This provision expressly eliminates that possibility, thus reducing the influence that foreign powers can have on Congress.

- m. **Congressional Website for Complete Transparency.** Congress shall maintain an official website. Such website shall provide full transparency of all congressional actions and activities, except those that might impede or affect national security as Congress may determine and prescribe with the concurrence of the President. Such website shall be updated on a daily basis and kept current within 24 hours of the preceding day. Such website shall be clear and understandable to the majority of the people.

Transparency is the concept of the people knowing exactly what Congress is doing at all times. Just as an employer would want to know what their employees are doing and how they are doing it, the people deserve the right to know, and more importantly, understand what and how Congress is doing to represent them in government. Current congressional rules and laws make it virtually impossible for the average person to follow what goes on in Congress. For one of many examples, a “filibuster” is a tactic used by Representatives to stall votes and basically waste time. If an employer found out that an employee was *filibustering*, thereby wasting time for no good reason, that employee would be fired. If the people knew what a *filibuster* was and how it is used, they would be outraged; yet a filibuster is just one of many tactics currently used by a two-party Congress that is basically self-serving and useless to the majority of the people. Total transparency of all congressional action, presented in a way so that most people can understand, is the only way for the people to be able to make informative decisions in upcoming elections as candidates run with different agendas.

- n. **Congressional Oath.** Before Members of Congress assume the execution of their office, each shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully serve the people of the Republic of America, and I will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this Republic.”

Nothing is more important than defending and upholding this Constitution, as it gives power to some people to govern others. But if the Constitution is flawed, ambiguous, or in other ways too broad in its definitions (as is the current Constitution), it can become useless for the purpose of serving all people equally. Once a Constitution has been agreed upon by the people, their Representatives should be held to its strict observance.

Section 2 – Congressional Districts

- a. **Definition of Congressional Voting Districts.** Districts within the Republic shall be determined according to the total number of registered voters, divided by 50 Districts. Congressional District boundaries shall be redefined every four years by automatic Digital Boundary Definitions determined after the people have registered to vote during each four-year term. Digital Boundary Definitions shall be defined by the number of registered voters and concomitant with their physical proximity according to Article V of this Constitution.

People who do not register to vote make a personal choice not to take an active role in their own government; not voting signifies that a person doesn't really care who has power in government. This Constitution gives the right to everyone to vote and makes it a lot easier to do so, even rewarding the people with federally funded registration and election days. See Article V, Section 4(d.) below. With current technology, it is easy to track voter registration and create an algorithm that automatically divides the registered voters into 50 separate logistic voting Districts. The District boundary lines will change every four years, reflective of the number of people who register to vote in each District. The number 50 was chosen to reflect and support current congressional *actual* physical seats as space provides at the Capitol building in Washington D.C., as well as eliminating the necessity of inventing a new flag that represents the new Republic of America. The current flag has 50 stars representing 50 separate States. These States are currently divided, but not equal, which causes most of the government's ineffectiveness. The flag will now represent the equality of the people, as it was originally intended, with each star now representing the 50 voting Districts.

The goal is to take the power out of the hands of corporations, the wealthy, and their lobbyists and put it back into the hands of the people. However, if a person chooses not to become involved in that person's self-governance through fair representation and does not register to vote, that person should not be included in the process of governing, having free will and no desire to do so.

- b. **District Titles.** Each District may preserve the title of its former State, a combination of all, or choose another title by majority election of its registered voters.

For example, because of its overwhelming number of residents, California could retain the name, "California District" (and gain an additional 5 new Districts); whereas, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, whose combined populations equal that of California, might adopt the name, "Pacific-Western District." During any election, the current District Representatives can offer certain names for the District on the general ballot of that District, along with the option to retain the present title. This allows the people of a District, whose boundaries might change drastically during an election registration, depending on the number of people who register to vote, to rename their District at the next election.

If, using the above example, the total number of registered voters in the current location of the States of Washington and Oregon outnumber those in the California District, thus becoming a District made up of just these two States, the people might vote to have their District of registered voters called the "Northwest District." Logically, once this Constitution is adopted and the people initially vote on the names for their respective Districts, it will probably follow that these names will not be changed much. Districts will increase in size, therefore, their representation might increase, but their names need not be changed. These are decisions to be made by the people.

Section 3 – The House

- a. **Number of Representatives.** The House of Representatives of the Republic shall be composed of five hundred (500) Representatives, ten (10) from each District, and each Representative shall have one vote.

There are currently 448 permanent seats on the House of Representatives Floor in the Capitol building located in Washington D.C. However, there are also four tables that accommodate Members of the Committee who have brought a bill to the floor for consideration and by the respective party leadership. Because this Constitution eliminates party leadership and the manner in which bills are voted upon by Committees (ceding to the consensus of unanimity for a bill to become law), it would be easy to remodel the House Floor to include 52 more permanent seats by getting rid of the four tables. This would allow 500 permanent seats to accommodate 10 Representatives from each District. Although one might presume that allowing more than 10 Representatives to represent such a large number of people would be more fair, the ability to argue the issues would be greatly impeded by a larger number of Representatives.

- b. **Power of Impeachment.** The House shall retain the power of impeachment, but no party shall be impeached without the concurrence of unanimity of the House as prescribed in Section 1(f.) of this Article.

Impeachment does not mean removal from office. Impeachment is an official process used to reprimand or accuse a government official of wrongdoing. Congress must have the right and power to monitor and check itself. But it should not be given the power to remove a legally elected Representative from office. This right and power should always remain with the people. To keep one Representative from disagreeing and wanting to accuse another because of a personal vendetta, or one party attacking another, a unanimous vote of impeachment is required.

Section 4 – The Senate

- a. **Number of Senators.** The Senate of the Republic shall be composed of one hundred (100) Senators, two (2) from each District, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Within the Senate Chambers, a more microscopic examination of each bill can take place. A limited number of Senators allows a more intimate and complete debate—among 100 people vs. among 500. If a bill passes the House of Representatives, it is because it was unanimously accepted by the people’s Representatives. Having two more Senators from each District examine the bill will ensure the people that any law that controls their lives will have been discussed, debated, and thoroughly challenged. Because this Constitution eliminates Presidential veto power, due to the required consensus of unanimity by Congress, the Senate is the people’s last check and balance over the power to create laws. Having two Senators from each voting District will also fit well with the current Senate Chamber accommodations.

- b. **Power to Try Impeachments.** The Senate shall retain the power to try all impeachments, whether of a Member of Congress, or of the President of the Republic, or of any Member of the Judicial Branch. The Senate shall receive and judge the evidence and findings of impeachment from the House of Representatives at trial. No impeached party shall be formally adjudged and convicted without the concurrence of unanimity of the Senate as prescribed in Section 1(f.) of this Article.

There is a general misunderstanding by the public in regards to exactly what “impeachment” means. Impeachment does NOT mean removal from office. Impeachment is a formal process in which an official is accused of an impropriety, the outcome of which may include the

removal of that official from office as well as criminal or civil punishment if a law has been broken. Accusations of impropriety will always exist among the people's Representatives because of human nature. Jealousies, envying, ridicule, and dislike between Representatives is inevitable. There is a greater possibility that these emotions and accusations will exist proportionately to the number of people because intimate relationship and friendships are less likely to form in the larger group of the Representatives of the House. Thus, although one Representative might formally accuse a rival of an impropriety, the Senate, with less people, therefore forming closer relationships between Senators, will be more apt to weigh the accusation and determine its validity. Furthermore, the people should have the right to impeach their own representatives, the President, or any Judge, lawyer, or other member of the Judicial Branch that has power or authority over them. For example, if a local Judge is continually out of line, the people can contact their respective Congressional Representative of that area and petition to have the Judge impeached.

- c. **Punishment of Impeachment and Conviction.** Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than reprimand and censure by the Senate; it shall not include removal from office. The impeached party shall be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the law.

The Senate's role is to consider the accusation and, upon determining its validity, issue reprimands and censures of the politician, President, Judge, or attorney. If the Senate determines that the impeachment is appropriate and valid, the impeached will then be tried for the crime by the proper judicial authority and subject to the penalties associated with the crime. The Senate does not hold judicial power or authority beyond its power to try impeachments and issue such reprimands and censures.

- d. **Removal from Office of the Impeached.** Upon impeachment and conviction by judicial trial, the people of the convicted Member's District shall hold the exclusive power to elect such Member's replacement during a legally convened election according to the power of Congress to call such election. The majority vote of the people of the Republic during a legally held election shall be the only power that can replace any Member, President, or Judicial Officer in the event of impeachment by Congress and conviction by judicial trial.

This provision will not permit politicians to get rid of one of their own and replace that one with another of their own. The people will retain the right to elect the replacement. This will eliminate any politically motivated acts of impeachment and removal and protect the people's rights to elect their Congressional Representatives and Judicial Officers.

Section 5 – Elections

- a. **Establishment of Elections.** Pursuant to Article V of this Constitution, Congress shall oversee and establish the proceedings, laws, the times, places, manner, and pay the costs of registering to vote and of the general elections.

The most important part of any government set up for the people and by the people is for the people to be able to fairly elect their governmental representatives. This is so important that

this new Constitution assigns an entire Article to these elections. The provisions for elections are outlined in Article V below. This provision, Article 1, Section 5(a.), gives Congress the authority and power to ensure that Article V is always one of their main priorities.

Section 6 – Rules of Proceedings and Adjournment

- a. **Congressional Self-rule.** Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings and adjournments, given that such rules are restricted to and comply with the authorities and powers granted by the Articles of this Constitution.

The people must be able to trust their Representatives to conduct themselves properly and to organize and control their own activities for the benefit of the people. The people cannot worry about *how* Congress proceeds and acts in determining what is best for the people. This new Constitution will mandate guidelines that will help Congress do their job, but Congress needs the power and authority to organize, proceed, and check itself without the people's continual oversight and involvement. People want to live their lives without worrying about their government not functioning for their benefit. Otherwise, government should not exist and the people should have the ability to directly establish laws for themselves, which, in light of the number of people, would not seem prudent or conducive to proper law and order in a well-structured society.

Section 7 – Congressional Assembly and Compensation

- a. **Full-time Employment Expectations.** Congress shall be in session on a full-time basis in accordance with the same laws that determine the weekly and hourly minimums and maximums for the people of the Republic and according to the term limits established by this Constitution.

This provision forces Congress to work hard at what they do, just like any normal full-time employee is required to work when compensated for any particular job. This provision will also motivate Congress to establish employment laws to which they personally will be subjected. There are too many perks provided to Congress when it comes to their absence during the time that they are supposed to be working for the benefit of the people. Although Section 6 of this Article allows Congress to monitor itself, the people need to include Constitutional guidelines that act like an Employee Policy Manual to keep their "employees" in line and focused on the job at hand.

- b. **Congressional Pay.** Congress shall be paid an annual salary at a rate of two times that of the average annual income of the people of the Republic, and paid out of the Treasury of the Republic.

This provision creates a more *service*-minded attitude for those who are supposed to be *servicing* the people. Although it would seem fair that the people's Representatives only be paid the average wage that the people make, being compensated at two times the average income will give some incentive to people who would otherwise not *serve* in politics because of their desire to make a lot of money. Unfortunately, money will always play a motivating factor in how people *serve*. Whereas *service* implies a sacrifice that someone makes, wherein one gives something of themselves to aid another, America does not do well with unpaid service.

There would not be a military if the rank and file were not compensated properly. One does not *serve* one's country. One is *paid* by one's country to do a job. This deeply American and natural human attribute requires a motivating factor commensurate with the demands of the intended job. One would think that wealthy Americans, who could afford it, would *serve* their country for a few years. Regardless of being motivated by money, the people need representatives in government. Today, there are many very educated people who do not even earn the average American wage (they are below it). These people need to step up and run for office, motivated by the fact that for at least four years, or eight if reelected, they will be compensated consistent with their past desire to make more money when they made the decision to go to college and receive a degree in the first place.

- c. **Congressional Overtime Compensation.** Only at times of national emergencies shall Congress be approved for overtime hours. Congress shall be paid an overtime hourly wage, in addition to their annual salary, commensurate with the average hourly overtime wage of the people of the Republic.

In times of emergency when Congress will be required to spend more than 40 hours per week in session, they should be compensated appropriately, but not out of line with what the people, by law, make in the same situation. Congress will ONLY be paid outside of their regular salary, equal to the people, according to the laws that Congress establishes for overtime pay. Because Congress is guaranteed a salary, a provision must be included that compensates Congress when required to work longer hours than the people. "Only in times of national emergencies" keeps Congress from being compensated for staying late in session debating a bill that probably will not pass with a consensus of unanimity. If employees are allowed, they will justify the misuse of overtime hours that will increase their paycheck. This provision is fair to the person who works overtime but checks the reason for which the person is spending overtime hours. Any CEO of a for-profit company would ensure that the company is not losing profits to unscrupulous employees. The people of the Republic ARE the CEO of the Republic and their Representatives are their employees.

- d. **Congressional Vacation and Sick Leave.** Congress shall be allowed 30 days a year of paid vacation, and shall be provided the same amount of personal and sick leave that is granted to every person under the Republic by law prescribed by Congress.

The responsibility of creating laws that affect the lives of so many people can become burdensome on the human mind. Having a fair break to relax and get away from the coarseness of politics is important. Whereas no average American receives 30 days of paid vacation each year, this provision will sensibly grant Congress this perk for their "service." However, the people of the Republic also get sick and need personal leave, according to the unexpected occurrences experienced in life. This provision will force Congress to establish laws for the people that cover sick and personal leave that will also directly affect their own personal lives.

- e. **Congressional Pensions.** No Member of Congress shall receive a pension of any kind, at any time, for service in the Congress, unless the law equally provides such pension, of any kind, to all people of the Republic.

There are few, if any, jobs for the people that provide a pension of any kind that is not funded by the employee (such as a 401k) if the employee only works for four years. Conversely, Social Security is a pension provided to the people of America in their old age that they were compelled to pay into throughout their working years. This provision will make sure that Congress supports the Social Security program and ensures that its monthly compensation to the people is fair, and also what Congress will be forced to depend upon in their old age, based on their contributions to Social Security during their working years, including the years they served in Congress. Because of the way that 401k programs (and other similar programs) are financed through investments in companies, this provision prohibits Congress from contributing to any pension program while serving the people so that Congress will not be influenced by any particular market investment that might increase their personal investment portfolio in an employee-funded pension.

Section 8 – Revenue Bills, Legislative Process, Veto Power

- a. **Raising Revenue by Taxation.** All Legislative Bills for raising revenue for the Treasury of the Republic, to pay for the debts of the Republic, shall comply with and support the tax code described in Section 9(a.) below. Congress shall not raise revenue by any other means.

The people are going to determine how they are taxed. Unfortunately, the people, and most politicians, do not understand economic factors that create and manage the money that controls a society and supports a government. Politicians use fear over the people in their attempts to be elected and reelected to office. Fear is the result of ignorance. Politicians use the National Debt, for example, to breed fear, when they cannot explain how the National Debt works, how it is paid, and why it exists. It was ascribed to Franklin D. Roosevelt that “...the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts” Common sense explains that misunderstanding from ignorance breeds fear and corrupts peace and security. Fear always comes from ignorance. When a politician can stimulate fear in people, it creates a herd instinct, usually of anger, against something that the people do not understand.

Money and taxation are the greatest fear of the people. Therefore, the people must establish laws based on true realities of how money is used in our economy. Furthermore, taxes should not be used to breed fear or in any other way disrupt the lives of the people. Taxes must exist to serve the people’s needs, and not so that the people are taxed to serve the needs of government. For this reason, the people must first, understand money and how it is used, and then (through their elected Representatives) establish laws that protect them from money and the control that others have over it. The people must take full control of money. The first step in doing this is to mandate, through the Constitution, how the people are taxed. This is explained in detail in Section 9 below. This provision prohibits Congress from introducing any other form of taxation.

- b. **Veto Power over the Consensus of Unanimity.** No other branch of government shall possess veto power over any Bill passed into law by the consensus of unanimity of Congress.

This provision keeps the power of creating laws in the hands of the people and protects the people from a despotic or autocratic government. No President will have absolute power over the wishes and the opinions of the people through their elected Representatives. This provision also controls the Judicial Branch in its power and authority to determine the constitutionality of a law that Congress has unanimously agreed upon, which, in effect, is the voice of the people.

Section 9 – Powers of Congress

- a. **Tax Code.** TO pay the debts and constitutional obligations under Article IV, and for the common defense and general welfare of the Republic, Congress shall be limited to a consumption-based tax rate in its power to establish laws that lay and collect taxes, not to exceed 20%, and based on the annual Gross Domestic Product of the prior year applied to the following economic algorithm: $(GS*100) \div (GDP - GS)$; where GDP = Gross Domestic Product and GS = Government Spending.

“Congress shall be limited to a consumption-based tax rate in its power to establish laws that lay and collect taxes,” strictly limits ALL taxation, thus eliminating payroll, social security, Medicare, state, local, sales, estate, capital gains, corporate, and ALL TAXES. Adding this provision to the new Constitution will prevent Congress, by law, from changing the tax laws or imposing any kind of new tax other than a consumption-based flat rate tax as determined by the stated mathematical equation above (explained in detail below).

$(GS*100) \div (GDP - GS) =$ flat tax rate charged on all goods and services NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR FREE BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Although an algorithm of such magnitude might seem too restrictive and obtrusive to the free market system, when analyzed and considered in all of its detail, it is the ONLY way that the playing field of commerce and trade can benefit all people equally and support a stable supply-and-demand-based economy that also needs to fund a government. The determining factor of any tax code should always be how such tax benefits the people. And tax revenues should be limited to funding a government that serves all people equally. Current tax laws support corporations and the wealthy, because corporations and the wealthy pay the lobbyists who fight for these laws. This new provision treats ALL people equally, regardless of economic status, conforming to this Constitution’s Preamble: “TO establish justice for each person equally, regardless of age, race, country of origin, gender, economic status, religion, or sexual orientation;

We will use the game of Monopoly® to explain the implications of this form of taxation, providing new currency, and how this Constitutional provision supports *The Game of Life* as played out in America, while creating an equal playing field for all.

Using the scenario of playing Monopoly®, it becomes very clear how the poor remain poor, and their numbers increase daily, while the rich remain rich and control the economy, as well as control business law and the government. A few players eventually own all the land, the utilities, and transportation (railroads). Those who don’t own land are still required to pay rents, utilities, and to “take a ride on a railroad” if they want to remain in the game. Eventually, because the Banker only has a limited amount of currency, those who don’t own

the limited resources and receive an income from rents won't have enough money to continue playing the game and will eventually lose the game to bankruptcy.

What is not part of Monopoly® are spaces where a player can land on a job. "CHANCE" and the "COMMUNITY CHEST" are the only sources of other income to the players who do not own land or the spaces that demand payment. However, a player can be affected economically both positively and negatively *per chance* and *being helped by the community*. If more jobs were created, the players would have a greater opportunity to stay in the game.

But what about the limited amount of money provided by the Banker that eventually lands in the hands of the few wealthy players? When there's no more money, how is anyone supposed to continue to play the game? And when you open the game to new players (birth, immigration, trade agreements with other countries, etc.), what are these new players going to use to play the game? The answer: print more money so that the new players can play. But even so, no matter how much money you print, and no matter how many new players sit down and begin playing, the money will always end up in the hands of the rich who own all the spaces where some kind of payment is required.

In essence, this new Constitution provides additional spaces and changes the rules for some spaces so that the other players have the opportunity to play the game longer, in fact, indefinitely, if they so choose. There's only so much land to be owned, utilities to be owned and profited from, and railroads to ride. The playing board's space is limited. But the ability of more and more players to play the game and be provided with the money to do so is limited **only** to the rules applied to the game. Therefore, the rules themselves must be changed.

All of the spaces were bought up before the new players had a chance to enter the game. To play, they have no choice but to roll the dice and see where they will land and to which rich person they will pay money. The number that comes up from *chance* in rolling the dice is the problem. The players are forced to roll and pay whatever the owner of the space requires. The rents depend on how much money the space owner put into the space's development (how many houses or hotels).

The only way to keep people playing the game, and maybe have the opportunity to enjoy the game, is to change the rules. **THERE IS NO OTHER WAY!**

But the first thing to consider is: why is a person forced to play? Why can't a person simply sit around and watch? One of the reasons is because Monopoly® (i.e., Capitalism) is the only game in town, and if you want money and the opportunity to own land and play, even the money necessary to live, there's only one way to do it: play the game according to the rules. But what if you don't want to play the game?

If you exist, you shouldn't be forced to play the game. And if the game provides the only means for existence, then the rules of the game **MUST** be changed to, first, benefit the players who want to play and who have benefited from playing the game, by having them support the non-players; and second, make the game worthwhile for everyone in the room.

A huge motivating factor in playing the game is to be able to say that you were successful at it—that you won! Other non-players might be impressed more, if, by your playing the game,

they also benefited from your play. Just think how popular and well liked those would be who helped the non-players by providing them with snacks and a comfortable chair from which to sit back and observe the game. The thing is, the onlookers are going to become bored if they are *only* watching, when, upon observing the game, they are continually strategizing in their own minds how to play the game and to win themselves. Furthermore, if everyone could win, the game would lose its challenge and incentive and no one would want to play. HOWEVER, there is some intrigue in watching the game being played by others and watching their strategies of play and what they do to win and gain the advantage over other players. For this reason, there are countless new entertainment reality shows that people sit around and watch, but in which they would never dream of participating.

In this scenario, as mentioned, Monopoly® is the ONLY GAME IN TOWN! The players who have benefited from it are not likely to change the game and the rules that have so richly benefited them and their families. However, the countless people standing around watching the game are getting angrier and angrier, because they are not being allowed to play or are not benefiting from the game. These masses could easily disrupt the game, tip over the board, and kill the players. So, if the established players begin to realize this, these rich and powerful ones might think twice about changing the rules, affecting the way that the game is played, so that it would include benefits to the non-players.

So it is, in reality, that the few players take some of the money they've accumulated in playing the game and surround the playing area with armies and navies and appoint popes and priests that control the people and allow them, alone, to continue playing. Because of advancements in modern technology, a few players have the power to control the masses and protect the game. The people cannot overrun the military that is paid to only be loyal to those few players. Moreover, violence isn't the answer either, because violent revolutions only lead to still other violent revolutions. Civilized people do not solve problems through violence. They solve conflicts through diplomacy and peer pressure.

As was stated above in hypothetically using Monopoly® as an example, "Just think how popular and well liked those would be who helped the non-players by providing them with snacks and a comfortable chair from which to sit back and observe the game." The players *play* to be recognized as rich and popular. We don't want to eliminate their ability to obtain self-worth by being rich and popular. But we *do* want to help them see how changing the rules of the game will quiet the masses and make them even more popular and liked as they successfully play the game in a way that benefits those who aren't involved in playing the game, or who don't want to be.

This *new* Constitution establishes the new rules for the game that will accomplish what both the players and non-players expect out of being forced to be around each other in the same room where there's only one game to be played.

The new Constitution gives Congress the actual equation from which it will determine taxation and the issuance of new currency. ALL TAXES WILL BE REPLACED with the set flat-rate consumption tax. Except for the fixed consumption tax, there will no longer be any duties, fees, or taxes on imports and exports. Imports are what foreign entities sell to America to consume. Exports are what America sells to foreign entities to consume. Both have the tax applied equally without loopholes and without exception.

If Japan imports a Toyota Camry into America, the price for which it charges the American car dealer will have to reflect the mandated consumption tax charged by America directly to Japan. (The consumption tax is paid by the consumer and collected by the seller at the time of sale.) The American car dealer is *consuming* a product in order to benefit from its consumption. ACME Toyota, Inc. depends on the consumption of the American consumer to fully benefit from ACME's consumption of Japan's products. Because the Camry is being used by third parties to enrich them (the American car dealer named ACME), without being the end user of the product (who actually benefits from the product), each beneficiary of the product's manufacture should be taxed equally and proportionately.

Japan will pass on the tax to ACME and ACME will forward that expense on to the consumer. This system doubles the tax income to America, which is extra revenue to the government that is providing the resources of life to the poor people who make the Camry (because they have a job and are earning a living wage) and to the person who drives the truck to deliver the car to ACME. ACME is not really doing any work, but is still benefiting greatly by making a profit from the end consumer. And because the Japanese company is producing a product that affects the earth's resources to benefit itself, it should also be responsible for supporting the people who consume its products. Americans buy many, many, many more Japanese cars than do the Japanese people buy American cars; therefore, the flat-tax rate proportionally spreads out the tax responsibility to the Japanese economy as it also affects the American economy.

If Japan bought a Ford Escort, because it was much better than a Camry, Japan would pay the consumption tax on *that* purchase (it would be consuming the product). Ford wouldn't have to pay an export tax on the price for which Ford sold the Escort to Japan. However, FORD WOULD BE MANDATED BY LAW TO PAY THE CONSUMPTION TAX ON EVERY PART AND PIECE OF MATERIAL THAT FORD BOUGHT (consumed) TO MAKE THE ESCORT. The extra cost of goods (because Ford is no longer exempt from sales tax for being a "reseller") might affect Ford's profits for awhile, UNLESS FORD STARTED MAKING A BETTER CAR THAN THE JAPANESE (and thus selling more Escorts because of higher consumer demand).

Now here's the wonderful benefit of a single, flat-rate, consumption-based tax to American companies: There is no corporate tax of any kind! The taxes are instead paid by the application of the tax percentage on every part that FORD consumes in manufacturing the Escort. The export duty and fees are paid by the importing foreign entity (Japan, in this case). The American consumer of the Escort also has to pay the consumption tax. But there is a way that FORD can sell more cars (besides the fact that the American Escort has to be a better product than the Japanese Camry). Ford can *include* the consumption tax in the final price of the Escort sold to the American consumer and the consumer will believe that the Escort is being sold TAX FREE! This is called proper sales and marketing in a Free Market economy.

If FORD decides that American workers are too expensive, and FORD wants to put a manufacturing plant somewhere outside of America, then the FORD Corporation will have to pay the foreign import tax to that country. In addition, it will then be required to include the consumption tax in its price when the Escort is brought to America and sold to an American consumer (either directly or through a dealership). (This is comparable to Japan paying the consumption tax in the previous example, when it sold a Toyota Camry to an American

consumer.) Therefore, if FORD wants to keep the Escort's price lower, it should manufacture the Escort in America to avoid having to include double taxes (up to 40%: foreign import 20% and domestic consumption 20%) into the final sale price. This incentivizes American companies to keep jobs in America.

Nothing is sold unless there's a consumer who demands it. A free market, *Supply and Demand* Economy, has always been the best way to produce the most innovative and high-quality goods and services. But what about the not-so-good goods and services?

Wal-Mart imports a not-so-good quality product for \$1, which, after the proposed tax, becomes \$1.20. If the American consumer wants Wal-Mart's product, the consumer will be forced to pay \$1.40, plus whatever profit margin Wal-Mart wants to gain. The imported item is taxed twice, bringing in more revenue to take care of the basic needs of the American people (many who work for Wal-Mart and whose needs are not currently being met). This will affect the Wal-Mart profit margin according to supply and demand. Because if Wal-Mart wants to make a profit, it must stock products that the people want to consume. The higher the price of the product, the less likely the people will consume it *en masse*.

HOWEVER, having their life needs provided for them by law, the people won't be forced to buy from Wal-Mart. If Wal-Mart wants to sell good, nutritious food that is better than other stores, then this is where it makes its money, because selling these law-mandated products, there IS NO CONSUMPTION-BASED TAX APPLIED! (As a reminder, this is because the law-mandated basic necessities are given FREE to the people of the Republic.) This motivates Wal-Mart to increase the quality of its products; especially those that people need to consume to live. If Wal-Mart doesn't provide an apple that is as good as the apple that a competitor provides, Wal-Mart will lose the business.

THIS WILL AFFECT THE FARMERS AND ORGANIC, HEALTH-BASED GROWERS! Ma and Pa Stores can now compete with Wal-Mart by providing a better apple than Wal-Mart, the people having the means provided to them by law to choose where they purchase the nutritious apple. Ma and Pa ARE GUARANTEED SALES IF THEIR PRODUCTS TASTE BETTER TO THE CONSUMER! And Ma and Pa, in providing the nutritious apple DO NOT HAVE TO PAY ONE CENT IN TAXES, and can pocket the money they make and go to Wal-Mart and buy the things that they don't need. It's only when they buy from Wal-Mart ... the things that they don't need ... that Ma and Pa are forced by law to pay taxes.

Supply and demand runs the economy and benefits government tax revenue, improving the economy and thereby exponentially reducing the consumption tax rate. The people should not be taxed more than their individual economic situation allows. Whereas the GDP is the determining factor of an economy, it being the sum of all private consumption (consumer spending), government spending, corporate spending, and the averaged export/import amounts, it determines the overall strength of the people's ability to pay taxes and still support their economy. All personal and business taxes are replaced by a flat tax on private consumption, corporate spending, and the average of export/import duties (exports-imports).

This tax percentage is based on the following tax algorithm and represented by the graph below:

(GDP = Gross Domestic Product and GS=Government Spending)

$(GS*100) \div (GDP - GS) =$ flat tax rate charged on all goods and services not provided by the government under constitutional law.

The New Currency needed would be the difference between the tax rate needed to satisfy GS and the set 20% tax allowable by law. For example:

<u>Year</u>	<u>GDP (in trillions)</u>	<u>GS (in trillions)</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>New Currency</u>
2012	16.2	3.6	28.6% (2013)	9%
2013	16.8	3.5	26.3% (2014)	6%
2014	17.4	3.5	25.2% (2015)	5%
2015	30.2	5.2	20.8% (2016)	1%
2016	37.8	6.2	19.6% (2017)	0%
2017	48.6	7.0	16.8% (2018)	0%
2018	74.3	6.5	9.6% (2019)	0%
2019	84.2	5.8	7.4% (2020)	0%

With the new mandates on government spending in education, healthcare, and social welfare, government spending (GS) will increase each year until the economy improves. Take into consideration that from the influx of money into the economy and the non-existent tax obligation of corporate earnings from those companies that provide the means of education, healthcare, and welfare, etc. under government contracts, the GDP will rise substantially and exponentially. And as the GDP increases due to the influx of money and government contracts, etc., the tax rate goes down accordingly.

America's influence and world power are based on its consumerism. The power of the American consumer to regulate international supply and demand quotas and trade, obligates and controls all other nations under its umbrella of consumerism in pursuit of the American dream. With liberal immigration policies, more people will come to America. The more people who participate in the economy, the more money that will be needed to support that economy. The more money people have, the more they spend. The more they spend, the more the GDP increases. The more opportunity to make money, the less and less the people will depend on the basic government-provided goods and services, wanting more than just the basics, thereby decreasing GS exponentially. As people work harder to acquire everything outside of their basic needs that are provided by law, the GNP (Gross National Product) increases as they buy the entertainment and luxuries that they *want*, the nicer homes that they *want*, and the food that they *want*, all taxed at the

flat-rate consumption tax. This will bring more money into the government's coffers that will need less and less money as the economy improves.

A side note: world progression towards a more tranquil civilization will increase when other nations realize that their citizens want what America offers, motivating foreign governments to improve the lot of their people so that they will stay in their countries. In addition, as other countries produce the products that Americans *want* (because it is more beneficial to an American corporation to make a profit from law-mandated goods and services that Americans *need*), these foreign economies will improve.

- b. **Creating Electronic Currency; the Elimination of a Cash-based Economy.** TO fund the difference between the tax revenue and the Republic's debts, Congress shall have the power to issue currency, fix the standard, measures, and regulate the value thereof, likewise that of any foreign currency in relation to American currency. All currency, its standards and measures, shall be of an electronic nature. Congress shall not have the power to coin or print money of any type. All financial transactions between the people of the Republic, or between them and any foreign entity, shall be of an electronic nature.

This provision solidly places control over money in the hands of the people. The establishment of a cashless society will greatly affect crime and terrorism and the way that these organizations are funded. Furthermore, economic sanctions against countries and nations that violate human rights can be more effectively and easily administered. America's impact on the world's economy, because it is by far the highest consumer of the world's goods and services, justifies the American people's right to have a powerful voice in how money is regulated throughout the world.

The advent of technology associated with debit and credit cards has influenced and perpetuated electronic transactions that are monitored and accounted for by law. No one who is obeying the law would have a problem giving up cash. The fear is that Americans will lose privacy if they do not have the ability to purchase goods and service without anyone else knowing what goods and service they desire. The key to this is the establishment of laws that are good and fair and that allow people the ability to purchase any goods and service that are desired without punishment.

Other provisions of this Constitution protect individual privacy. The government today already has the ability to monitor all bank and credit accounts. It is true that the government cannot properly monitor cash transactions made outside of bank oversight. But again, the use of cash is usually desired when one is breaking the law. Fair and equitable laws that protect the privacy of the individual need to exist so that the government can monitor all money movement and become more effective at monitoring criminal activity. There is no law, for one of many examples, that prohibits an adult from paying for the goods and services of pornography. Yet, that one might not want everyone else to know that he or she is paying for pornography. The information obtained electronically by the government about the purchase is a protected, Constitutional right, because no violation of law has occurred. However, prostitution *is* illegal. (Whether this is fair or not is not being debated here. Furthermore, how many women would want to be a prostitute if all of their

basic needs were met for free?) No act of prostitution is ever paid for with an electronic transaction. The people can control money more efficiently for their own protection and sake if there were no cash-based transactions.

- c. **Power to Regulate Inflation on Human Basic Necessities.** TO regulate the inflation on the cost of the goods and services provided under Article IV, not to exceed 1.5% per annum. Congress shall have no power to regulate the inflation on any other goods or services.

Article IV of this Constitution provides the basic necessities of life to all humans within the boundaries of the Republic of America. To pay for these guaranteed goods and services, more money must be created and introduced into the economy. Whenever more money is created, inflation increases exponentially because the Free Market and Capitalism are based on supply and demand. The more people demand, the higher prices that businesses charge for their goods and services. Because the government will be demanding goods and services to provide for the basic necessities of life for the people, *demand* will increase; and greedy Capitalists will take advantage of the demand unless they are prohibited from doing so by law.

This provision gives Congress the power to control the prices charged for the goods and services that support life; but, at the same time, it prohibits them from meddling in the affairs of the greed-driven positive effects of a Free Market economic system. Having their basic needs provided for will give the people more money to spend in the Free Market, which in turn will create more jobs and greater income to the people. Thus, there will be a greater demand based on the Capitalistic structure established for business and profit. For this reason, Congress will have no power to establish price controls that will impede the desire of Capitalism to do what it does best: create competition and advance technological evolution. (See details of Article IV below.)

- d. **Power to Support Infrastructure.** TO establish, support, and maintain a modern and sound infrastructure of the Republic according to the needs and wants of its people.

This gives Congress the power to build roads, bridges, dams, canals, aqueducts, windmill farms, nuclear reactors, and whatever else is necessary to provide for the needs and wants of the people. No longer will the people be dependent on local governments to repair roads and ensure a quality supply of the utilities that make it easier to live. The bureaucracy of local governments is eliminated by the loss of power of each State and local government. Federal programs and authorities are much better financed and overseen than local administration. Federally funded programs have proven over time to be much more efficient and controlled than locally funded projects. A big part of this is the ability of the Federal government to create money to finance these projects. Furthermore, most State and local governments already depend on Federal funding for many of their projects. Without the infusion of capital into State and local programs, not much would get accomplished. Taking out the middleman (State and local governments) will reduce much of the red tape and bureaucracy and get things done more efficiently and timely. The people should not have to wade through a mess of politics to get action taken on their needs and wants.

- e. **Power to Regulate Copyrights, Patents, and Trademarks.** TO promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors, the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.

Human creativity is essential to the growth of human intellect and emotional stability. Technological progress also increases the opportunity for more humans to have the ability to be creative. Because money plays such an important part in the values that we place on things, individual creativity must be protected from greed so that creative motivation remains secure. No one wants to spend time making a new discovery or producing something personally creative only to have another steal the idea and profit from it. With this provision of the Constitution, protection is afforded to ensure that the originator of something beneficial to society is used for the purpose for which the originator intended. One might invent a new drug that can make human life happier and that one might not want to profit from it, but donate it to human good. This law will protect that right and prohibit another from making a profit off of the drug. But this is the ideal use of this Constitutional right. This law will be most effective in continuing to motivate human progress through greed. Either way, this law makes sense and is necessary.

- f. **Power to Declare War.** TO declare War, and call for the Military to execute the laws of the Republic and protect this Constitution and its authorities from any insurrections or invasion, both domestic and foreign, and regulate the means of war to the discipline and adherence to humane principles, if such principles are possible.

This allows Congress to call on the military to protect the interests and welfare of the people. It ensures that the decision to enter warfare of any kind against an enemy is not the decision of a dictator (the President will not have the authority to declare war). Because congressional action to declare war requires a consensus of unanimity, the possibility of entering an unnecessary and useless war is diminished. This also forces Congress to ensure that all wartime affairs maintain humane treatment of the perceived and/or real enemy.

- g. **Power to Support the Military.** TO raise and support the four branches of the Military: Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps; and TO assign their particular duties, and establish their protocols and proceedings. Congress shall have no power to appoint or command any branch of the Military, for any reason. TO provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Military, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the Republic. Congress shall cede to the President the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Military according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

The people MUST have more behind-the-scenes control over the Military that represents and protects them. Although Congress will not be involved in the day-to-day activities of any branch of the Military, with this proposed constitutional law, it will have the responsibility and power to prescribe the rules of war and the manner in which the military should act and maintain itself. In other words, Congress will make the rules for the military but will not enforce the rules on the rank and file and call the shots in warfare. This exclusive power is given to the President. This allows the people to make sure that the military is controlled by a set of laws that are humane. It

also allows Congress to attend to other important matters and concerns during times of war, trusting that the power and responsibility given to the President will maintain control and implement the people's desires for their military and keep the people safe.

- h. **Power to Establish One Federal Law Enforcement Agency.** TO raise and support a single Federal Law Enforcement Agency whose jurisdiction shall not extend beyond the borders of the Republic, which border includes any of its holdings as acquired in compliance with Article I, Section 9(i.); and TO assign their particular duties, and establish their protocols and proceedings. TO give this Agency the necessary authorities and rights to protect and execute the laws of the Republic and this Constitution; TO determine a just punishment for any citizen of the Republic or for any foreign person who violates any law within the boundaries of the Republic. Congress shall pass no law granting immunity from punishment to any person, for any reason, at any time.

This provision allows the people to have more control over how law enforcement deals with them. Article IV (Inalienable Human Rights), Section 4 of this new Constitution, details the desires of the people in relation to domestic law enforcement agencies. Whereas Article IV, Section 4, gives a blueprint of what the people expect, this provision gives Congress its authority and responsibility to act. The people do not need different law enforcement agencies with different agendas, protocols, egos, and jurisdiction. One Federal Law Enforcement Agency will work more efficiently.

Because States lose their sovereign status and their ability to make and enforce a particular State's own laws, Federal Law under this Constitution will become the law of the land for all Americans. Currently, various local, state, and federal agencies compete with each other and often do not cooperate, each trying to "one up" the other and show their worth. Burdened with bureaucracy, current law enforcement agencies struggle and often forget that they exist *only* to protect and serve the people. Eliminating the animosity and pride of the various law enforcement agencies will enhance law enforcement and will serve the people and not the pride and loyalty that agents and officers often feel for their local chapters.

- i. **Power to Allow Other Nations to Become Part of the Republic of America.** TO extend the boundaries of the Republic and the protection of its laws to any foreign nation or entity, whose people, by the majority of their individual votes, desire to become part of the Republic. Any application to become part of the Republic must be made to Congress by the voice of the majority of that foreign people through legal and congressionally verified election results; TO support the implementation of American law in any part of the world where the Republic holds authority and jurisdiction by the will of the people of that area.

America is not just a location of a government, but also an ensign of liberty and justice for all people of the earth. Of all the nations on Earth, America has presented the greatest image of freedom and opportunity. Except for a few Native Americans, American ancestry entails all other races and cultures of the world. Americans should not occupy another country for the sake of American interests. The people of other countries need to be respected for their rights and desires to live as they desire. However, if the majority of any people living anywhere upon Earth desire to become American, there will no longer exist a need for them to

immigrate to America to enjoy its laws and freedoms. They can stay where they live and enjoy the benefits of American law and protection. If the people rise up against their current governments because of corruption and desperation, and the people desire an American form of government, this provision gives Congress the power to legally annex that nation according to the will of its people. This new concept will shake up current foreign governments to change the way that they treat their people. Knowing that at anytime their people could hold an election and vote to become part of America, and that American Congress has the power to hear and support the voice of foreigners, is a huge threat to corrupt governments. This provision requires Congress to make sure that a legal and fair election is held in that part of the world. Of course, no foreign government is going to support an election that threatens it. This new Congressional authority exists to help the people incorporate a new government once they have overthrown their current government.

- j. **Power to Create Laws to Protect the Constitution.** 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 Republic, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

This gives Congress the power to make any law that supports the provisions and purposes of this Constitution. The Constitution itself is merely a blueprint and generalization of what the people expect from their government. Congress is expected to establish laws that support the desires of the people. Because this new Constitution contains its own laws that effectively serve the needs of the people, and the fact that all laws that Congress passes must be by a consensus of unanimity, the powers of politicians are limited to and restricted by this powerful new Constitution. The Constitution must be the most important reference guide for Congress in performing its role as lawmakers for the people, by the people, and of the people.

- k. **Power to Amend the Constitution.** TO amend this Constitution by the consensus of unanimity.

This allows Congress to amend the Constitution appropriately for the sake of the people according to the provisions of Article VI(b.) below, following the requirement for all Representatives and Senators to completely agree on the laws that they enact.

Section 10 – Limits on Congress

Congress shall be limited in its powers according to the provisions and Articles described in this Constitution. Congress shall not have the power to supersede, at any time, the powers and authorities granted to it by this Constitution.

This provision establishes the power and significance of this Constitution and makes it very, very hard to amend the Constitution and establish laws that in any way bypass or circumvent the desires of the people who created this Constitution for themselves, by themselves, and of themselves.

Article II – The Executive Branch

Section 1 – The President

- a. **Election and Term Limits for Executive Branch.** The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the Republic of America. A person shall hold the office of President for a term of four years. There shall be no term limits on the Office of President. Such person shall select a Vice-President during the initial campaign for this Office; thereafter, at any time, at the President’s own discretion, the President may appoint a different Vice-President.

If a good person is elected as President and does the job for which he or she is elected, which is to serve the people in the support and protection of their rights according this Constitution, that person, if that person desires, should be able to continue to serve the people indefinitely. The President doesn’t have the power to make laws that affect the lives of the people. The President’s role is like that of a CEO of the most powerful corporation on Earth. The people are its shareholders; and their representatives—Congress—are its Board of Directors. However, *only* the shareholders/people can remove the CEO/President, eliminating any petty grievances that might arise with any of the individual Directors (congressional Representatives). The CEO gets things done and makes sure that what the Board of Directors/Congress mandates gets passed on to the managerial staff of the company. Experience is a vital part of being a CEO. The shareholders/people, who do not want to worry about the company, except that the person who has all the power in running the company has the proper experience to do so.

In addition, the CEO needs to know that those who are the closest associated with him or her are always available as a support and not a distraction to the CEO’s role. For this reason, the President should be able to appoint and fire the Vice-President at will. The Vice-President is *not* the person in whom the people have entrusted their lives and should not have the ability or power to usurp the President. When a Vice-President knows that he or she can be fired at any time for any reason, that person’s support and loyalty to the President will increase. Only for a short time, if something unexpectedly happened to the President, will a Vice-President be given Presidential power and rights. The people must always retain the right to place the greatest power of any human on Earth in the hands of the person whom *they* choose.

- b. **Election by Majority of Popular Vote.** The President shall be elected or re-elected every four years by the majority vote of the legally Registered Voters.

With the Constitutional requirements of transparency outlined in this Constitution, the people will become more informed about what their government is doing. Also, because elections will become Federal Holidays and mean much more to the people than any other aspect of their concern for their government, the people will have the opportunity within a relatively short amount of time to replace the most powerful human upon Earth or reconfirm his or her power over their lives.

- c. **Executive Office Citizenship Requirements.** No person, except a constitutionally designated Citizen of the Republic of America, and who has been a Citizen for at least

twenty (20) years, shall be eligible for the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible for that Office who shall not have attained to the age of forty (40) years.

This provision ensures that the President is mature and experienced enough, by living among the people, to understand their needs and desires. This also allows an immigrant to become President once that person has lived in the Republic long enough to understand the people and how the American government affects them. No longer will it be required that a person be naturally born within the boundaries of America to become its President. As America grows, the majority of its citizenry is a result of immigration; therefore, it is only fair and just that the majority's interests are always protected as equal human beings.

- d. **Executive Incapacitation.** In case of the removal of the President from Office, or of that person's death, resignation, or inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of such Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President the duties of the Office of President. Congress may, by law, provide for any Case of Removal, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President; and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the disability is removed, or until a new President is elected. Congress shall ensure that the elections of the President's replacement are held within six months of the date of the President's removal or permanent disability.

There can never be a time when Presidential powers and responsibilities are not covered. Congress needs the power to temporarily appoint a person to cover for the President if that person and his or her Vice-President both become incapable, for any reason, of performing Presidential responsibilities. Because Congress cannot act without a consensus of unanimity, the people's Representatives will more likely ensure that a proper person is temporarily appointed as President. The six-month mandate ensures that the people continue to have their power over the person who becomes President. It can never become a choice that only 600 (500 House Representatives and 100 Senators) people make.

- e. **Executive Compensation.** The President shall receive, for that person's services, a compensation equal to twice the amount allowed by law for members of Congress, which shall not be diminished during the period for which that person has been elected; and, for each period of four years for which that person is re-elected as President, that person shall receive a 25% increase for each subsequent four-year term. The President shall not receive within any period, any other emolument, of any kind, from any person or entity, domestic or foreign. Neither the President nor the Vice-President shall receive a pension of any kind, at any time, for their public service.

This provision fairly awards a good President with a proper compensation for his or her services. If reelected, it's only fair that the President's compensation increases accordingly. The elimination of any government pensions will motivate a President to act in every way to please the majority of the people whom he or she serves. Furthermore, as a person reflects on serving the people in politics, 'serving' becomes much more of a motivation than 'compensation' for that service. One must serve appropriately before the salary that is paid increases, not due to the office, but due to the service provided. If a person wants to make it his or her career to serve the people, then knowing

that the only monetary benefit from *servicing* the people will come from actual time *servicing*, instead of a guaranteed pension, will motivate *service* over gaining tenure in office. Having the responsibility of one of the most powerful humans on Earth needs to be compensated properly without the person in whose hands the power exists losing sight of the purpose for which such power is granted and entrusted by the people.

- f. **Presidential Oath of Office.** Before a person enters on the execution of the Office of the President, that person and that person's elected Vice-President shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President (Vice-President) of the Republic, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Republic of America."

Upholding the Constitution should always be the main focus and intent of the President of the Republic. This new Constitution protects the people and ensures that the most powerful person in the world is committed to its laws and purposes.

Section 2 – Powers of the President

- a. **Supreme Commander of the Military and Law Enforcement.** TO hold the Office of Commander in Chief of the Militia of the Republic and the same Office of the Federal Law Enforcement Agency, as adopted under Article IV, Section 4(b.) of this Constitution; TO appoint and remove any Officers of the Militia or Federal Law Enforcement Agency; TO respond to any form of aggression or repression, both foreign and domestic, against the Republic, its laws, or any of its people, whenever and wherever they may be located throughout the earth.

The only way that the Military and law enforcement agencies are going to be accountable to those whom they serve—the people—is to place their ultimate authority in the hands of a person fully accountable to the people. The people can replace the President every four years and demand full accountability of those who have the guns and the power of force over them. This article gives the President the immediate power, without approval of Congress, to react to any threat, foreign or domestic, that has violated the laws that protect the people.

- b. **Executive Power to Enforce Constitutional Law.** TO appoint and remove any Officers of the government of the Republic, except those otherwise designated by this Constitution; and TO assign their particular duties, and establish their protocols and proceedings, in support of the laws of this Constitution.

Anyone who works for the Federal government must be accountable to the people whom it serves. The President must have the power to bypass any obstacle in implementing the departments of government that are needed to fulfill the demands of the people. The Federal government should exist for no other purpose. Congress has the role of establishing laws that affect the daily lives of the people and shouldn't have concern or a role in running the day-to-day activities (the bureaucracies) of the government. This article empowers the President to make immediate decisions about who works for the people. The U.S. government is the number one employer in the United States. Because so many people are employed by the government, the President, who in

essence is the CEO of the United States (hypothetically, under these new provisions, the Republic of America), would be accountable to the employees. The sweeping power to hire and fire employees to do their job—implement the provisions of the Constitution—would entail treating your employees fairly because they elect their own boss every four years.

- c. **Power to Appoint Executive Representatives for Foreign Service.** TO appoint foreign Ambassadors, Consuls, and other foreign Ministers, whose appointments are in the best interests of the Republic as determined by the President that are not otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

The ability of the people to promote peace throughout the world and get along with others is vested in how their government interacts with these people. If the people choose diplomacy (talking things out) over war (forcing an issue by violence), proper diplomats that represent their interests must be available to represent the voice of the people. Congress currently has the power to give its opinion of whom the President appoints as representatives. However, the focus of Congress must be on the issues that concern the people's daily lives *within* the Republic borders. The President must have power to represent, not that person's own interest, but those of the people who elected that person to promote their desires outside the borders of the Republic. The President must have the power to hire, fire, and promote dignitaries and foreign representatives that are accountable to the people, not to political interests often associated with Congress.

- d. **Restricted Power of Legislative and Judicial Branches, Restricted Veto Power.** The President shall have no power to appoint any person to an Office associated with the Legislative and Judicial Branches described in this Constitution. The President shall have no power over Congress, except in the enforcement of the laws of this Constitution. The President shall have no veto power of any law adopted by Congress in accordance with the laws of this Constitution.

This article eliminates the veto. With this Constitution, Congress cannot pass a law without a consensus of unanimity; therefore, the veto is not needed. In contrast, under the current laws, 2/3rds of Congress can override a Presidential veto anyway. The checks and balances of the three branches of government should remain in effect and ensure the purpose for which each branch exists: Legislative Branch to enact laws that *affect* the rights of the people; Executive Branch to *protect* the rights of the people; Judicial Branch to *enforce* the rights of the people. There should be no power given to any branch that overreaches and is counterproductive to *affecting*, *protecting*, and *enforcing* the rights and desires of the people.

Congressional representatives, as well as all judges on all levels, should be elected by the people and not appointed by anyone else. This article changes the way that the Supreme Court is chosen. Supreme Court Justices are currently appointed by the President, then reviewed and approved by Congress. Under the new Constitution, these judicial appointments would remain secure only to the people of the Republic through democratic elections.

- e. **Power to Establish Foreign Policy.** TO recommend to Congress the adoption of foreign treaties, agreements, and resolutions; however, the President shall have no power to ratify these agreements as law; TO enter into temporary foreign treaties, agreements, and

resolutions, which the President deems beneficial to the Republic, for a period of six months, or until such time as Congress ratifies or rejects any of these actions, according to the powers given to Congress by this Constitution. If Congress does not approve or reject the Executive temporary action before the end of the six-month period, the action shall become law. Congress shall retain the right to rescind or amend any such law at any time.

The President needs the power to react immediately to occurrences throughout the world. This provision gives the power to the President to act immediately without any approval given by Congress. However, while an immediate act might be reasonable for the moment, it is not necessarily the action that would be in the long-term best interests of the people. Therefore, power is given to Congress to review any Presidential act involving a foreign entity and rescind or accept it after proper debate and review.

- f. **Power to Pardon.** TO grant reprieves and pardons for offenses committed against any law of the Republic or any of its people.

One of the greatest parts of any humane government is the power to grant mercy and forgiveness to all equally. Someone has to be responsible for the application of mercy. Judges are required to serve the needs of justice equally to all people according to the law, which cannot be merciful and just at the same time. The President, who is the figurehead that should represent a personification of the people, must have the power to grant mercy, or at least maintain an inference as a powerful human symbol of a humane society.

Section 3 – Executive Relationship with Congress; Executive Transparency

- a. **Executive Congressional Report.** The President shall give to the people, biannually, information on the State of the Republic and any information on temporary Executive foreign actions enacted.

The President is given sweeping powers to protect the rights of the people, and the people have a right to hear occasionally from their President who addresses the people directly, and not just the Congress. The current State of the Union is mocked with bipartisan reaction of applause or the restraint of applause by those who disagree with the President. The people aren't interested in petty political disagreements. The people want to know that their government is working properly. To watch the reaction of Congress during the current annual State of the Union address is disconcerting to the people and visibly demonstrates the dysfunction of their government. The President will be mandated by law to talk to the people directly. Media coverage should be done away from the applause or lack thereof by Congress, allowing the President to have an intimate and detailed report of that person's actions over the past 6 months. This should be done in a private setting without peer pressure. The President will address the people, not politicians, and giving the people a comprehensive overview of all Presidential activities and the state of the Republic.

- b. **Executive Transparency.** The President shall maintain an Executive website upon which shall be recorded a Journal of Executive Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same consistent with Congressional transparency as described in Article I, Section 1(m.), excepting such parts as may, in the President's judgment, require secrecy in the interest of the Republic's security.

Section 4 – Disqualification

The President, Vice-President, and all civil Officers appointed by Executive Order, shall be removed from Office upon that person's conviction of: treason, bribery, or for any other felony crime or any action, or inaction, that violates the laws and provisions for the people established by this Constitution.

One of the most important parts of this provision is that a President, Vice-President, or anyone appointed by the Executive Branch can be removed for any gross violation of law or for **not** acting (inaction) to support the provisions of the Constitution. This inclusion will make it a personal priority to support and implement the cause and desires of the people. The threat of being kicked out of office for any crime, or any inaction in the case of this provision, is a great human motivator.

Article III – The Judicial Branch

Section 1 – Court Establishment and its Compensation

- a. **Establishment of the Courts.** The judicial Power of the Republic shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

Law and order is the most important part of any society. And the most important part of law and order are the Judges who supply the orders, but who also protect the rights of the people to be fairly accountable to and judged by the law. Congress must have the ability to oversee the Judicial Branch of government that is responsible for law and order. Congress is given the power to establish a proper court system that is more reflective of the needs of the people rather than the needs of the legal “system.” (Refer also to Article IV, Sections 9 and 10: Due Process of Law and Criminal Punishment.)

- b. **Election of Judges.** The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall be elected by the majority of registered voters every four years during regular elections.

In regards to the day-to-day actions in the lives of the people, Judges have more power than any other government office. All Judges **MUST** be answerable to the people whom they serve. The **ONLY** way this can be accomplished is for all Judges to be elected by the people. Judicial appointments by certain political leaders are ripe with personal judgment, bias, and often personal or political agendas.

- c. **Removal of Judges Outside of Elections.** Judges shall hold their Offices during good behavior, and shall be impeached or removed by the Supreme Court, or any Court that the Supreme Court appoints to try the impeached.
- d. **Compensation of Judges.** Judges shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation equal to that of the Congress. Supreme Court Judges, and any lower Judges which Congress shall deem appropriate and necessary, shall receive a 10% increase during each term of their reelection thereafter. Judges compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Section 2 – Officers of the Court

- a. **Court to Appoint Officers.** All Officers of the Court, including bailiffs, clerks, commissioners, lawyers, and any such who serve the Court, shall be appointed or removed by the different Courts in which they serve. The Courts shall establish the rules and procedures by which each shall practice, providing that these rules conform to the laws of this Constitution.

- b. **Limits on Compensation for Officers of the Court.** No Officer of the Court, or those who serve in any other capacity in the Court, at any time, shall receive for that person's compensation more than ten times the hourly rate of the legal minimum wage of the people of the Republic that is set in law by the Congress.

Section 3 – Judicial Power

- a. **Judicial Power to Interpret Law.** Judicial Power shall extend to all cases, controversies, and disagreements in Law and Equity arising under the laws of this Constitution and the laws established by the Congress of the Republic. Judicial power shall not extend to any law established outside of these stated parameters, unless such powers to establish such laws are specifically extended to any Court by Congress.
- b. **Protection of Due Process of Law.** All trials, procedures, and rules of any Court shall uphold the intent and purpose of Article IV, Section 9 (Due Process of Law) of this Constitution; or as Congress may, by law, direct.
- c. **Supreme Court Consensus of Unanimity.** The Supreme Court shall, in all cases, render decisions in unanimity.

Section 4 – Judging Election Results

The Supreme Court shall appoint, remove, and support such persons and proceedings as needed to judge the election results of all regular elections as provided by this Constitution.

Article IV – Inalienable Human Rights

Section 1 – Powers to Enforce this Article

- a. **Enforcement.** The provisions of this Article shall be applied and enforced by Executive Orders and under the direction of the President of the Republic.
- b. **Congressional Limitations.** Congress shall have no power, in any way, to amend or restrain this Article. The President shall enact and appoint the Commissions, their Commissioners, and their proceedings to fulfill and comply with the provisions of this Article.
- c. **Presidential Duties.** The President shall: 1) demand from Congress the means to fulfill the provisions of this Article; 2) provide a yearly budget to Congress specifically addressing the monetary means needed to fulfill this Article; 3) provide the protection of law enforcement and the Military to enforce this Article.
- d. **Funding.** The validity of the public debt of the Republic incurred in providing the provisions of this Article shall not be questioned. No person shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the execution of the provisions of this Article. All such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void to the people. Congress shall retain the power to produce and incorporate any Legal means of tender required to fulfill the provisions this article.

Section 2 – Right to the Basic (Physical and Emotional) Necessities of Life

- a. **Basic Necessities.** Each person, from the moment of that person’s birth to the moment of that person’s death, shall be provided with the following basic necessities of life free from charge or debt: 1) Nutritious Food; 2) Comprehensive Healthcare, including mental care; 3) Safe and secure Housing and Utilities; 4) Basic Clothing; 5) Public Education from an elementary level up to and including four years at any accredited University.

We now have the technology and industry available to us to provide the basic necessities of life to all human beings equally. Some might suggest that this utopian, idealistic proposal is impossible in our current world. These “some” are unequivocally WRONG! Not only can we do it, but we can do it in a matter of a few years! We can do it without disrupting the free market, or rather, the free will of those who want to make a profit and enrich themselves. In fact, we can help those who have a right to their free will and want to be wealthy, become even wealthier, simply by supporting the proposal! We can do it without introducing major changes into the way our world currently operates.

We can do it! HERE’S HOW:

(NOTE: The following descriptive explanations are only outlines of specific programs, given appropriate names [using acronyms] for each purpose, as might be consistent with the current codes of the United States, a nation where the plan could be immediately established and implemented. There is much more to each program than what is presented herein. By using common sense and

the powers given to Congress by this Constitution, government will be able to ascertain other important details and needed aspects of each of the following programs. The examples and suggestions offered below are only for clarity of how this crucial part of the Constitution can be fulfilled.)

I. FOOD

To provide food to everyone, give every human being “FOOD AUTHORIZATION CREDITS for EVERYONE” (FACE). These credits can be stored on cards and will be accepted at any grocery store or food outlet anywhere in the world. However, they *will not* allow an individual to purchase anything but **good, nutritious** food.

A commission can be established that consists of the nation’s top health and nutrition officials. The commission can authorize which foods can be acquired with the FACE card. Nothing that causes the human body any harm will be acceptable; this means no soft drinks, no processed foods, no candy, and no deserts—nothing that negatively affects a healthy body. If a person wants other foods that are not purchasable with the FACE card, that person must go to work and earn the money to buy what he or she desires.

The FACE commission will be responsible for the quality and safety of the food it authorizes. It will oversee quality inspectors, whose primary job will be to inspect the production of all of the food that is authorized.

Here’s an example:

A farmer who wants to grow a food product that is acceptable for the FACE program must apply to get that farmer’s product approved. A commissioned inspector will visit the farm and inspect the means of production and the quality of the product. (NOTE: According to Article I, Section 1(c.), the farmer’s production methods must protect Earth’s environs.) If the food does not meet FACE standards, the farmer’s application will be denied. The inspectors will ensure safety and quality from the farm to the grocery outlet, to the mouth of the consumer.

Any packaged product manufactured (*processed food*) by any company will be required to go through the same strict approval process. To avoid commissioner or inspector fraud and corruption (possibly by the acceptance of a “kickback payment” to encourage the approval of a particular product), a violation of FACES rules will be viewed as a *crime against humanity* and punished appropriately. Both FACE commissioners and inspectors will be compensated sufficiently to make their job a suitable career choice for which the most educated people will compete.

FACE can also be approved to be accepted at any *authorized* buffet restaurant, to support those who do not have the desire or ability to prepare food for themselves. The card will authorize a daily purchase amount. These authorized restaurants will be inspected and approved based on the quality of the food that they offer, which must also be nutritious and meet established FACE standards. After meeting this threshold standard, competition among restaurant entrepreneurs will lead to contests, in effect, to see which will have the best tasting food and most inviting atmosphere in which to entice those with FACE cards to eat.

An example of this using current market trends for buffet-type restaurants, one spends about US\$10

dollars for an all-you-can-eat meal. These restaurants are obviously making a profit in offering a meal for that price, and compete among the several restaurant chains to gain customers. Because their customer base will expand significantly once the FACE program is in place, there will be greater competition to offer the most nutritious foods and to win a government supported FACE contract.

The same scenario of competition will exist among the other food producers who ship their products to grocery outlets. The rules that govern FACE will not allow monopolization by any one company. The producer that offers the **best** food at the **best** price will get the authorization. Authorizing any particular food or restaurant will be as simple as a few key strokes on the FACE central computer, similar to how credit card companies typically monitor the use of credit cards and adjust usage depending on the credit worthiness of the cardholder.

With the increased competition to create a business that produces food products and services that meet FACE approval, the quality and presentation of nutritious food will increase significantly through free-market competition. The food producers will continue to be paid by the food retailers just as they are in our current free markets. The food retailers who are authorized to accept the FACE card will be reimbursed similar to the way that the current United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reimburses the retailers who accept its Food Stamps. The USDA food stamp program is a practical example of how the FACE program would work (although not allowing non-nutritious foods to be purchased).

Because we are accustomed to eating what we want, when we want, and because we can only purchase good, nutritious foods on this plan, the **incentive to work will increase, NOT decrease**. Those who choose not to work will only be eating the foods that will ultimately increase their overall physical and mental health. No longer will a person with integrity hold a sign that reads, "Will Work For Food." If one *does* hold such a sign, the remorse felt by the rest of us in passing by without giving up our money for something that is guaranteed by law will diminish.

Additionally, no one can abuse the FACE program by purchasing too much food and trying to sell it for money. Those to whom one might sell the food could question, "*Why should I pay you money for food that I can get free just like you did?*"

There will be no extensive application process or monitoring of personal means and finances to obtain a FACE card. If you meet the criteria set by this Constitution, you get a card! If you are rich or poor, you get a card! The money that a person would usually spend on food will be redirected into purchases that support a free-market economy. A person who utilizes FACE will have more money to buy other things that support their individuality.

Because our current economy is already a worldwide conglomerate, where the economic structure of one nation directly affects that of all other countries, it would not be hard for other countries to implement the FACE program throughout the world. If food retailers knew that 5 million starving Africans were going to be carrying their own FACE card, they would scramble to set up their businesses for profit in Africa; thereby hastening the process for these people to start using their cards. In time, the world's food production would increase, not only to match the quality and nutrition levels set by FACES, but by the demands of the card-carrying people. Food production and retail grocery stores and restaurants would replace weapons manufacturing as the number one profitable business in the world. Just imagine that!

II. SHELTER

Each person can be issued a “HOUSING ASSISTANCE VOUCHER for EVERYONE” (HAVE). This voucher will be used to rent a HAVE-approved residence. The voucher can also be used for long-term payments of motel or hotel accommodations in the case of an emergency housing need. A HAVE commission can be established by Congress.

The government will reimburse the landlord, corporate property management company, or hotel or motel chain according to the average rent of any particular area, or the established market price of the room. The owners of the properties must obtain HAVE preapproval before a HAVE will be honored. Authorized HAVE inspectors will ensure that the property is safe for residency.

This program could be very similar to the current U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Section 8 program—the differences being that everyone who wants a voucher will receive one; and the voucher will pay 100% of the market rent instead of a set amount based on the income of the person. The size of the rental unit will also help determine the rental amount. Heads of household with children will need only one voucher (HAVE) per household. The amount approved will depend on the number of dependents under the age of 18 years, or those so dependent by a physical or mental disability, and will also depend upon the number of bedrooms required.

Once a person reaches the age of 18, he or she will be eligible for his or her own HAVE. A property owner will only receive **one** HAVE reimbursement per rental unit, regardless of how many adults and children live there. Because owners must pre-approve their renters, they can make restrictions on the occupancy according to their maintenance needs. HAVE commissioners can also determine the appropriate needs of the people relevant to the ability of property owners to provide rental units. HAVE inspectors will be the main employees of this program. They will be trained to inspect residences and ensure safety. Only upon a HAVE inspector approval will a property owner be approved to receive reimbursement of a HAVE voucher. Each residence will be inspected annually. The people who utilize the HAVE program will also be able to contact an inspector if any violation by property owners arises. The property owner can also evict any tenant for violation of applicable landlord/tenant laws by filing a grievance with the HAVE commission.

Property owners are guaranteed payment for each HAVE voucher they receive for the rental of their property. Strict criminal penalties will be enforced to discourage fraud. If convicted of any HAVE rule violation, the property owner will be banned from the program for a set time period, or continually, according to the severity of the violation.

The HAVE assistance program will help people find homes in the area in which they *wish* to reside, and will also assist property owners with any of their problems. The renters will be responsible for the proper upkeep and care of the residence, unless otherwise provided by the landlord or Home Owners Association. Those who continually violate general rules of reasonable care of the property will be penalized. These penalties will include being remanded to “Managed Family Facilities (MFF),” where a family will be able to live, but will have their freedom restricted until they learn how to responsibly and properly care for property. These MFF will be set up for instruction and support rather than punishment. However, those who cannot be trusted to take care of HAVE-subsidized homes, and have repeatedly proven their unwillingness to do so, will be *forced* to live in these secure, structured, and government managed facilities.

Each home will be allotted a certain number of HAVES energy credits, which will provide the residence with electricity and gas, depending on the rental unit's size and proportionate to the number of people residing in the unit. The property owners will be responsible for garbage disposal, sewer, and water, unless otherwise approved by the HAVE program. Compensation for these basic utilities will be included in the acceptable market value of the rental property, set by the owner and approved by the HAVE commission.

The HAVE program can be used to acquire ownership of any property. If a person wishes to own their own home, they must participate in the free market system. However, by utilizing HAVE, a young couple, for example, will be able to save for a substantial down payment on their own home. If the couple chooses to utilize the HAVE program until they have saved enough money to buy their own home outright, that will be their choice.

The free market will flourish because people will be spending the money they would normally have to spend for housing on other things. Construction companies and land developers will rush to build HAVE- approved housing, because they will know that the rent is guaranteed. Competition between companies will lead to better quality housing for everyone because the people get to **choose** where they live. If a person is living in an approved HAVE residence and a better one is built elsewhere, nothing will prohibit the person from moving to the better unit.

Engineers, architects, and developers will bid on the major contracts needed to house the people of the world (just as they did to develop the vast city of Las Vegas, Nevada, USA, in the middle of the desert)! Technology will support the development of quality housing anywhere in the world. Wherever there are people who need a home, they will have one through the HAVE program. And when the people have the means to pay for their own privately owned home, Capitalists will willingly take their money for a profit by providing them with one.

III. HEALTH CARE

“HEALTH and UNIVERSAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS for EVERYONE” (HUMANE), similar to the current U.S. Medicare/Medicaid systems, will provide physical and mental health care for everyone. Through the HUMANE program, people will choose their own doctor, hospital, dentist, pharmacist, psychologist, therapist, etc., according to their personal needs and wants.

The best doctors and the best hospitals will see the most patients; therefore, **they will make the most money**. A congressionally established HUMANE commission will determine the proper amount to compensate health care providers for their services, compensating healthcare professionals appropriately and fairly. Nothing is more valuable to a well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed person than their health. Therefore, health care providers will be compensated sufficiently to affect the most efficient and advanced health care for all people. Again, people get to *choose* who their doctor is or which hospital they wish to go to for treatment, without restrictions. Health care providers will be drawn into the forefront of free market competition. No other government-backed career will earn more than health care professionals, thus enticing those who want to become wealthy with an incentive and the means to do so in helping provided health services for others.

Each person will have a HUMANE card that will identify the person and have his or her medical records encrypted upon a microchip in their personal card. No matter where one chooses to go, that

person will have their medical records with them. A Universal Medical Database will be established that has a complete record of everyone's medical records and history. If someone loses their card, their medical information will be readily available. Of course, all of this will be strictly confidential. A simple swab of the mouth, a fingerprint, or an iris scan will access any human being's medical records.

HUMANE commissioners can oversee the health care that is provided for any individual. With a centralized database and the elimination of cash as a means of payment, the ability for health care providers to cheat the system will be eliminated. HUMANE commissioners will decide what medical, pharmaceutical, dental, and mental health services will be universally provided to ensure the health and welfare of all people equally.

HUMANE will not pay for unnecessary medical attention such as cosmetic surgery or other non-essential services that do not pertain to the general physical and mental health of the individual. However, cosmetic surgery reconstruction for natural deformities or those caused by accidents, along with gender identity issues that create mental abnormalities, will be covered; those pertaining to the vanity of the individual will not.

Any abuse of the HUMANE program will be considered a *crime against humanity* and punishable according to the severity of the crime. Some current health care providers overbill and charge for unseen patients. If a health care provider is convicted of HUMANE abuse, they will lose their ability to participate in the program and be subject to other criminal penalties.

People will not be able to abuse the program because the covered procedures will be understood and outlined specifically for them. In fact, if the above FACE program is in effect, most people will be eating a lot healthier, thus limiting their need for general health care at all. The money alone saved in not allowing the purchase of "junk food" (as is currently the case with the food stamp program), and the resulting beneficial effects on the body, will be enough to pay for the healthcare professionals who want to get rich providing health care to others.

The viability of the HUMANE program comes from the desire of healthcare professionals to be compensated properly for their services. When these professionals realize that they are going to be valued and compensated according to their needs and wants, they will do whatever it takes to provide quality health care. Some will continue to desire participation in the program for the sake of caring for the wellbeing of the people of the world. But, as current human nature is, the better the pay, the better the care. Again, the way HUMANE will be set up will result in competition, which creates quality in a free market system.

IV. CLOTHING

Most people living in civilized communities and countries of the world have closets full of extra clothing. Congress can establish a CLOTHING ASSISTANCE RESOURCES for EVERYONE (CARE) commission to provide clothing to anyone in need. Used clothing receptacles can be placed in the communities of the world where people can deposit their unwanted clothing. The CARE commission will establish a way to collect this clothing, wash it, and place it in CARE distribution facilities where the clothing will be free of charge to anyone needing it. If any clothing is not obtained within a period of one year, it will be sent to a CARE-supported

recycling center that will recycle the clothing into other fashion products that are in demand in the free market system. The recycled clothing will eventually make enough money to pay for the rest of CARE needs.

V. EDUCATION

EDUCATION and QUALITY UNIVERSAL ASSISTANCE for LEARNING (EQUAL) will be available to all human beings free of charge. No government can place a specific *legal* value on education. It should be available to all people of the world equally. However, the requirements for graduation can be enhanced and improved by making it difficult for a person to gain a certificate or degree in any particular field to ensure that these degrees are not misused.

For example, those who wish to become a doctor will be required to comply with a strict regimen of medical school education that will ensure quality doctors. Because medical school will be free to anyone wishing to attend, the importance of receiving a degree will be restrictive and left for those with sincere intent, thus ensuring quality medical professionals.

Because education will be free, the pool of human intellect will grow. This will create competition between the schools and a greater quality of educated people. Most importantly, each human being will be allowed to learn those unique things that support his or her own individuality. People will finally be left with no excuse as to why they did not receive an appropriate education with an emphasis on their personal elective field. Nevertheless, those who do not desire to go through the regiment of strict educational requirements needed to obtain a degree will not have to. Because their basic human needs will be provided for, they can go to school, or not, depending on what makes them happy.

School administrators, professors, and teachers will be paid appropriately according to current free market trends. Although these EQUAL service providers are not as necessary to basic human physical needs as health care providers are, they *are* important for the emotional state of human beings living in a free market world. They should be compensated based on their ability to retain students in their classrooms. Because education will be free, schools will be in competition to hire the best teachers that will attract the most students. Schools will have to offer the classes that the students want. The demand for education will create the supply in education as it does in all other aspects of a free market economy.

Private schools will remain under private, for-profit management. If an educational entrepreneur wants to establish a school that will attract students and provide educational disciplines that meet EQUAL guidelines, then let them compete with those thus established. Daily attendance will be tracked and schools will be paid based on student attendance. Students will have an "Education Card," much like a credit card, that can be used to pay for their education. Any abuse of EQUAL by school administrators or teachers will result in the charge of a crime against humanity, and be appropriately punished.

- b. **Past Debt for Basic Necessities.** Upon adoption of this Constitution, all obligations and debts, of any kind, acquired by the people in obtaining their rights outlined in this Article shall be unconditionally forgiven; Congress shall issue fair compensatory

repayment to the persons or entities that can prove a legal claim against any such person so indebted.

Section 3 – Right to Citizenship and Immigration

- a. **Legal Citizenship.** Each person shall be considered a legal citizen of the Republic and enjoy the equal rights and protections granted by this Constitution upon proof of that person's birth that occurred, at any time, within the Internationally accepted borders of the Republic or any of its holdings as acquired in compliance with Article I, Section 9(i.); or upon proof of gainful employment, of any legal kind in any of the borders of the Republic, for a period of at least twelve consecutive months.
- b. **Immigrant Rights and Responsibilities.** No person, regardless of age, race, country of origin, gender, economic status, religion, or sexual orientation, shall be prohibited from entering the borders of the Republic in search of gainful employment and with the desire to secure the rights allowed and protected under this Constitution. Until legal citizenship is granted, all such persons entering the Republic shall be required to carry a Republic-issued Visa, which shall include genetic identification registration as established by Congress. Such persons shall carry the Visa on his or her person at all times while traveling throughout the Republic.
- c. **Provisions of Citizenship.** A person who is not a legal citizen and who enters this Republic according to subsection (b.) of this Section, shall be allowed the opportunity to find employment and meet the provisions of this section within a one-year time limit. All persons granted a temporary Visa shall be guaranteed all of the Constitutional rights afforded to any legal citizen for a one-year period. If, at the end of one year, that person does not find legal and gainful employment, that person shall be provided a safe, secure, and free passage back to the country of that person's origin. A person who fails to secure employment within one year, and who returns to the country of that person's origin, shall not be allowed to reapply for a temporary Visa for a period of five consecutive years, unless upon returning to that person's country, that person's life is endangered or threatened in any way, by any means.

Section 4 – Right to Protection by Law Enforcement Agencies and the Armed Forces

- a. **Number of Law Enforcement Officers per Population.** There shall be one hundred law enforcement officers assigned to each ten thousand persons in areas with a population over one million persons; seventy-five assigned to each ten thousand persons in areas with a population over five-hundred thousand persons; fifty assigned to each ten thousand persons in areas with a population over two hundred fifty thousand persons; twenty-five assigned to each ten thousand persons in areas with a population at or under one hundred thousand persons.
- b. **One Law Enforcement Agency.** There shall be one law enforcement agency empowered throughout the Republic. Upon adoption of this Constitution, this agency shall incorporate and assimilate into its single force and supervision the current Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, Homeland Security, the Secret

Service, State, Local, and any other branch of Law Enforcement that exists and was established outside of the single entity established by this Constitution.

- c. **Law Enforcement Education and Removal from Position.** All officers commissioned in their duties to provide supervisory authority in any law enforcement capacity shall be required to attend a law enforcement education course of not less than two years. All non-commissioned personnel shall attend a law enforcement education course of not less than one year. Congress shall establish the curriculum and training of this course of education. Law enforcement officers and personnel shall serve and protect the people in the enforcement of the laws established by Congress under this Constitution and shall be prohibited from the violation of these laws or the enforcement of any other law. Any officer or law enforcement personnel who violates the law, in any way, after having been found guilty of any felony by a legally established Court, shall be denied and forever prohibited from possessing the rights of law enforcement established by this Constitution.
- d. **Use of Lethal and Non-lethal Weapons by Law Enforcement Personnel.** Each law enforcement personnel, as prescribed by Congress, shall be armed with two forms of weapons, one non-lethal and one lethal. Congress shall outline the specific guidelines for the use of non-lethal and lethal weapons to subdue a person. Each officer shall be required to wear a uniform-mounted video camera at all times while on duty. Any officer who does not record the events of that officer's interactions with any person, unless the ability to do so is inhibited, in any way, by that person, that officer's actions, or that person's, shall not be admissible as evidence against that person in a Court of law.
- e. **Armed Militia.** There shall be one Republic Armed Militia whose proceedings, protocols and offices shall be established by Congress; and which, upon adoption of this Constitution, shall assimilate and incorporate into its force the current Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Coast Guard, Border Patrol, and any other military force currently established.
- f. **Supervision of Military and Law Enforcement.** The Republic Militia and the Federal Law Enforcement Agency shall be under the direct supervision of the President, as given Executive authority pursuant to Article II, Sections 2(a.) and (b.) and under the guidelines of Congress as described in Article 1, Sections 9(g.) and (h.) of this Constitution.

Section 5 – Right to Bear Arms

- a. **Authorization to Bear Arms.** No person shall have the right to bear arms except those authorized by law to do so under Section 4 of this Article. The right to bear arms shall be strictly prohibited, except as authorized by Congress.
- b. **Arms for Sport and Entertainment.** The people shall have the right to bear arms for sport or entertainment exclusively under the supervision of Armories and Weapon Facilities as determined and established by Congress.

- c. **Manufacture and Distribution of Weapons.** It shall be strictly prohibited for any person or entity to manufacture or distribute any weapon or any of its ammunition, of any kind, except as authorized by Congress for the sake of law enforcement, for the sake of the Military, or for the sake of personal sport as authorized by Congress.
- d. **Possession of Weapons and Ammunition and Related Punishments.** The possession of any weapon or ammunition by any person in violation of this Article shall be a first-degree felony offense and punished by imprisonment for six months on that person's first offense, one year on the second offense, and then an additional one year of imprisonment for each new offense thereafter. A person who commits a crime with any arm, of any kind, shall be required to serve a period 50% longer than the sentence requirements of the original crime.
- e. **Weapons Importation.** The importation of any weapon into the Republic without Congressional approval shall be considered an act of war or treason against the people of the Republic by the person or entity that initiated or performed the act.

Section 6 – Right to Personal Information Privacy

- a. **Right to Privacy.** Each person shall have the right to privacy of their personal information, except that information that is deemed necessary in the enforcement of the laws provided by this Constitution or for the protection of the people of the Republic.
- b. **Publication of Individual Personal Information.** Each person's individual information, of any event concerning that person in the past, of any event about that person occurring in the present, or of any event in which the person shall participate in the future, shall be protected from publication in any media source, including the Internet, unless that person, of that person's free will and choice, or by Court order in protection of the public interest, grants permission to the access and publication of this information.
- c. **Database of Personal Information for Law Enforcement.** Law enforcement agencies shall be restricted in the publication of a person's personal information to a database specifically designed for the protection of the people of this Republic and this Constitution.

Section 7 – Right of Belief, Expression, and the Media

- a. **Right of Belief.** Congress shall establish laws that protect each person's right to act, to be acted upon, to believe, and to express opinion, where that action, belief or expression of opinion does not affect, extend upon, to, or impede another person's right to act, to be acted upon, to believe, or to express opinion.
- b. **Right of the Press (Media).** Congress shall make no law infringing upon the right of the Press (Media) to publish beliefs, opinions, expressions, or any other matter suitable to the purposes for which Media exists, except those that protect personal information according to Section 6 of this Article.

Section 8 – Right to Property

- a. **Personal Belongings.** Except for those belongings specifically prohibited by this Constitution, Congress shall enact and support laws that protect a person’s right to hold personal property of any kind, and enjoy the benefits thereof, where that personal property does not obstruct, abuse, abate, or in any other way impede the right of another to hold personal property and enjoy the benefits thereof.
- b. **Search and Seizure.** Congress shall make no law that permits the search and seizure of personal property, unless by such prohibition, the life, liberty, or personal property of another is threatened in any way, at any time.

Section 9 – Due Process of Law

- a. **Right to Self-Representation.** Congress shall establish laws that guarantee each person equal due process of law, including the right to self-representation (*pro se*). A person shall have the right to self-representation in any Court of law where that representation is determined to be just, reasonable, or an application for redress or relief that is reasonably established by the Petitioner for any violation of Constitutional law.
- b. **Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure.** Congress shall establish Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure that favor and support the right to self-representation.
- c. **Counsel for *Pro Se* Litigants.** Each Court shall provide a legal staff of bailiffs, clerks, and officers (attorneys) to support self-representation. Each court shall establish and promote efficient Rules of Procedure and due process. The Court shall provide a civil *pro se* litigant up to 2 hours of counsel *prior* to the hearing of the petition and during the time allotted by the Court for the hearing. The Court shall provide criminal *pro se* litigants unlimited, reasonable counsel.
- d. **Payment of Court Costs in Civil Matters.** In any Civil matter, if the Court rules in favor of the Respondent, the Petitioner shall pay the Court’s costs and fees, including those fees of the Court-appointed attorneys assisting the Respondent, or the Respondent’s own attorney, and any punitive damages granted to the Respondent. If the Court rules in favor of the Plaintiff, that person or entity shall pay its own costs and fees, but not those of the Respondent or of the Court.
- e. **Payment of Court Costs in Criminal Matters.** The Court shall pay all costs incurred by its proceedings in any Criminal matter.
- f. **Determination of Civil Matters.** All Civil matters shall be determined by trial by the Court in which the matter is heard.
- g. **Determination of Criminal Matters.** All Criminal matters shall be determined by a trial by Jury, where the Defendant, in all cases, shall be guaranteed the reasonable right and ability to participate in selecting the Jury.

- h. **Rights of the Innocent Until Proven Guilty—Bail Guidelines.** When charged with any criminal offense, and until that person has been provided the benefits of due process of law and found guilty of the alleged crime, that person shall be assumed and treated as if that person is not guilty; which includes, but is not limited to, liberty from incarceration and the necessity of posting bail. Unless indisputable evidence has been obtained, verified, and accepted by the Court against a person charged with a crime of violence against another person or another person’s property, no person shall be held by bond, unless or until that person fails to appear at the Court-appointed times scheduled for that person by the Court or law enforcement officials.

Section 10 – Criminal Punishment

- a. **Sentencing and Reformation of Criminal Offences.** Congress shall establish the definition of crimes and the rules for sentencing of all criminal offenses. Congress shall also establish the institutions, facilities, commissions, and personnel necessary to support the sentence and aid in the correction and reformation of the convicted. Any sentence shall be limited to restrictions on personal liberty and property only.
- b. **Reasonable Deference; Rights for Incarcerated Persons.** No person shall be subjected to maltreatment or denied reasonable deference by any Law Enforcement Agent, Armed Military Personnel, or Court Official; nor shall any incarcerated person be denied the rights afforded by this Constitution.
- c. **Education on Specific Crimes and Punishments.** During the first twelve years of a person’s public education, Congress shall establish a curriculum that instructs the people on specific crimes and their punishments. All immigrants to the Republic shall be provided with clear and easy-to-understand instructions on the specific crimes and their punishments within the Republic.
- d. **Publication of Civil and Criminal Code.** Congress shall maintain a clear and easy-to-understand publication, deferring to the process of self-representation, of the Republic’s Civil and Criminal Code on its website and as mandated by Article I, Section 1(m.) of this Constitution.

Section 11 – Right to the Pursuit of Happiness

Congress shall enact laws that protect any act in the pursuit of individual happiness, however and in whatever way that individual might define happiness, as long as the act does not diminish, obstruct, abuse, or in any other way impede another person’s ability to act in the pursuit of happiness.

Article V – Voting, Campaigning, and Election Rights

Section 1 – Voting Age and Restrictions

Each person who has attained the age of twenty-one and who resides in the Republic of America, regardless of race, country of origin, gender, economic status, religion, sexual persuasion, or criminal history shall possess the right to vote.

Section 2 – Undeniable Right to Vote

The right to vote is guaranteed and protected for all people who meet the law of this Constitution, without exception, and shall remain undeniable forever.

Section 3 – Unamendable Right to Vote

No act of any government authority, or any other power, foreign or domestic, at any time, for any reason, shall amend or affect a person's right to vote.

Section 4 – Registering to Vote

- a. **Time and Age of Registration.** Each person of legal age, who freely elects to do so, shall register to vote every fourth year.
- b. **Electronic Voter Registration and Database.** Upon adoption of this Constitution, each person of legal age shall initially register into a centralized Republic database from which the fifty separate voting districts shall be calculated. Each person shall register electronically and shall be identified according to that person's unique genetic characteristics; *i.e.*, fingerprints, iris scan, or other genetic identification according to the most advanced technology available and provided at the time of registration.
- c. **Voter Registration and Election Times.** Voter registration shall be held during the first quarter of every fourth year to coincide with the elections of Members of Congress, of the President, and of Judges, which shall be held during the last quarter of the same year.
- d. **Payment of Voter Registration and Elections.** As set forth in Article I, Section 5, of this Constitution, Congress shall establish the times, places, manner, and support the means and costs of voter registrations and elections. There shall be two days assigned for registrations at the first of every fourth year, and two days for elections at the end of every fourth year. The times and dates for registrations and elections shall be designated Federal Holidays and called "National Voter Registration Days" and "National Election Days," respectively. All employees of any business or corporation of any kind established throughout the Republic and its domains shall be compensated their full pay and benefits for each of these days.

Section 5 – Campaigning for Election and Balloting

- a. **Running for Public Office; Financial Contributions Prohibited.** Congress shall establish laws and rules that allow all persons: TO register to campaign for public office; and, TO prohibit financial contributions, of any kind, towards a Candidate's campaign for any office.
- b. **Election Registration Numbers.** Candidates shall register on a designated website and shall be assigned an Election Registration Number (ERN) by which the Candidate shall campaign and be followed and recognized throughout the campaign period for election.
- c. **Campaign Limitations.** All campaigns shall be restricted to free social media venues of the Campaigner's choice.
- d. **Election Ballots.** Ballots shall be provided to voters that allow them to write in the ERN of the person whom they have chosen for each office. Each election booth shall provide an alphabetized reference guide of all persons running for office and their corresponding District and ERN.

Article VI – Adoption of this Constitution, Ratification, and Amendment

- a. This Constitution shall be adopted by the majority vote of the people. Whereas the current United States Constitution does not allow its own invalidation, the people, by voting during their regular and legal elections and writing in “Anonymous” instead of voting for any registered Candidate for any office, unless such Candidate campaigns in support of this Constitution, shall invalidate the Constitution of the United States; and by the voice of the majority of their votes ratify this Constitution for the Republic of America; or, as set forth in the current Constitution of the United States, two-thirds of Congress adopts and ratifies this Constitution.
- b. This Constitution shall not be amended except by the majority vote of the people. Congress may propose an amendment, which shall then be considered and voted upon and determined by the people at the next scheduled election.

MAY THE TRUE GOD OF OUR HUMANITY
SANCTION AND BLESS THIS CONSTITUTION