

# THE NEO CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## PREAMBLE

We the People of the United States, in order to create a Union of States, establish justice, insure peace, provide defense, create a uniform education system, promote the general well-being of all inhabitants, and secure freedom to ourselves and our future generations, do establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I - BILL OF RIGHTS

### **Section. 1.**

All people will be guaranteed the rights outlined in this Constitution without any bias of race, religion, gender, color, age, language, political affiliation, property, circumstances of birth, wealth, marriage, or any other distinguishing factor.

### **Section. 2.**

All people will be free from slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime where they have been convicted.

### **Section. 3.**

All people will be guaranteed the free choice and free exercise of any religion, the freedom of speech in all forms, the freedom of press, the right to assemble peacefully, and the right to petition government for any reason, so long as these actions do not interfere with common Law or the rights of others.

### **Section. 4.**

All people will be guaranteed the right to own and possess arms and to form regulated Militias.

### **Section. 5.**

All people will be guaranteed that their bodies, their homes, and their possessions will not be searched and seized without a warrant. Warrants shall only be issued with probable cause and describing the location of the search and the people or things to be seized.

### **Section. 6.**

All people will be guaranteed that they cannot be held for any crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, and with exception to crimes within the Military when in actual service during war time or public danger.

**Section. 7.**

All people will be guaranteed that they not be charged for the same crime more than once, that they not be required to testify against themselves, and that they not be punished in any way without due process of Law, or that they have any property taken for public use without just compensation.

**Section. 8.**

All people will be guaranteed the right of a speedy and public trial and that they be presumed innocent until proven guilty by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed. All people will be guaranteed the right to be informed of the nature and cause of their accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have a mandatory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have assistance of counsel for his defense.

**Section. 9.**

All people will be guaranteed the right to trial by jury in suits of common Law where the value in controversy exceeds five-hundred dollars, less being an exception in cases of contractual agreements. No fact tried by a jury shall be reexamined in any court of the United States according to the rules of common Law.

**Section. 10.**

All people will be guaranteed freedom from excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments.

**Section. 11.**

All people will be guaranteed freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, exile, or detention for an indefinite period of time.

**Section. 12.**

All people will be equal under the Law without discrimination and will be recognized as a person before the Law.

**Section. 13.**

All people will be guaranteed the right to leave the country, with exception to those with unresolved accusations of crime or subject to a federal investigation.

**Section. 14.**

All people will be guaranteed freedom from interference with their privacy, family, home, employment, or communications, or from attacks of slander or libel against them.

**Section. 15.**

All people will be guaranteed the right to work, the freedom to choose their employment, the right to equal pay for equal work without discrimination, and the right to join trade unions for protection of their interests.

**Section. 16.**

All people will be guaranteed the right to free basic education and the right to choose how they receive that education.

**Section. 17.**

All United States Citizens over the age of eighteen, will be guaranteed the right to vote under any circumstance without discrimination of any kind.

**Section. 18.**

All people will be free from having any phrase in this Constitution used to deny the rights they are guaranteed.

**Section. 19.**

All powers that have not been explicitly given to government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States and the people.

**Section. 20.**

All people will be guaranteed the right, as a last resort, to rebel against tyranny and oppression, even the rule of this government, should it fail to preserve the rights and limitations that are outlined by this document.

**Article II - Legislative Branch****Section. 1. The Congress**

All legislative powers within this Constitution are given to a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

**Section. 2. The House of Representatives**

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every four years by the citizens of the United States, by popular vote, from current members of State Legislature who have, by time of election, served at minimum four years in State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have completed Political Education, attained the age of 25 years, been six years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which they shall be chosen to represent.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding the whole number of legal Citizens, with one Representative for every five-hundred thousand Citizens, as determined by the Census, with each state having no less than one Representative.

When vacancies occur in Representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue Writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose from among their number, a Vice President, a Speaker of the House, and other Officers.

### **Section. 3. The Senate**

The Senate shall be composed of members chosen every six years by the people of the several States, by popular vote, from current members of the House of Representatives who have, by time of election, served at minimum four years in House of Representatives.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have completed Political Education, attained the age of 30 years, been ten years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which they shall be chosen to represent.

Senators shall be apportioned among the several States in equal numbers, each State electing two.

When vacancies occur in Senators from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue Writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The Senate shall choose from among their number Officers to preside over divided committees.

### **Section. 4. Congressional Regulations**

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and the majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be publicly published weekly; and the Yeas and Nays of the members of either House on any question shall at all times be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than five days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

The Congress shall assemble, in full, at least four times in every year. Exception will be made for Senators or Representatives who are reasonably unable to attend.

### **Section. 5. Congressional Compensation**

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, adjusted by the Census at regular intervals, that is equal to the mean salary of United States Citizens, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

## **Section. 6. Bill Regulations**

All Bills shall have a title that accurately and thoroughly describes what is contained within.

All Bills shall be written in plain English, free of unnecessary verbiage, and shall include no inclusions, amendments, or appropriations, that do not directly pertain to the title of the Bill.

All Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes Law, be presented to the President of the United States. If they approves they shall sign it, but if not they shall return it, with their objections, to the House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections on the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become Law.

In all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, the Bill shall become Law as if he signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent the return.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, shall be presented to the President of the United States and shall be approved or disapproved by him before such shall take effect, and shall be reapproved by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill.

All Laws approved by Presidential signatory, or by Congressional reconsideration, will not take effect until confirmed and processed by the Supreme Court of the United States for compliance with this Constitution.

## **Section. 7. Congressional Responsibilities**

The Congress shall have the powers enumerated herein, and will not exceed such powers unless where otherwise specified. The Congress shall have the power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, to the extent as allowed by this document; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States, so long as a balanced budget is maintained;

To regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States and with Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weight and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writing and discoveries, unless such discoveries might drastically improve the standard of living throughout the United States;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the Law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of land and naval forces;

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 United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of officers and the authority of training the military according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To make all Laws necessary to secure the borders of the several States from invasion from foreign nations or illegal immigrants;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten square miles), by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States;

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in an department or officer thereof;

To dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States;

To delegate import and export taxation on goods leaving and entering the United States; And -

To determine tax exemption for articles that are necessary for the general welfare of the public.

### **Section. 8. Delegation of Responsibility**

The powers enumerated to Congress cannot be delegated to any other governing body, institution, or privately owned entity, but are reserved to the responsibility of each of the Houses themselves, with no exceptions.

## **ARTICLE III - EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

### **Section. 1. Executive Positions**

All executive powers herein granted shall be vested in a President of the United States and the Vice-President of the United States who shall be elected from the Senate or House or Representatives, and who shall each serve 4 year terms.

### **Section. 2. President of the United States**

Any Senator or Representative who has served a minimum of six years in office shall be eligible to hold the office of President of the United States and will be chosen by popular vote by the citizens of the United States.

No person shall be eligible to be President who shall not have completed Political Education, attained the age of 40 years, and be a Natural born Citizen of the United States.

In the case of the removal of the President from office, or of their death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve temporarily on the Vice-President until such time that the Senate can provide a replacement.

### **Section. 3. Vice-President of the United States**

Any Representative who has served a minimum of four years in office shall be eligible to hold the office of Vice-President of the United States.

No person shall be eligible to be Vice-President who shall not have completed Political Education, attained the age of 40 years, and be a Natural born Citizen of the United States.

The House of Representatives must approve a Vice-President, which when elected, must be approved by the Senate in a majority vote.

In the case of the removal of the Vice-President from office, or of their death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve temporarily on the Speaker of the House until such time that the House of Representative can provide a replacement.

#### **Section. 4. Executive Compensation**

The President and Vice-President shall receive a compensation for their services, adjusted by the Census at regular intervals, that is equal to two times the mean salary of United States Citizens, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

All travel expenses and living requirements determined necessary for the job required of such positions will be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Executive appointed positions shall receive a compensation for their services, adjusted by the Census at regular intervals, that is equal to the mean salary of United States Citizens, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

#### **Section. 5. Executive Oath or Affirmation**

Before they enter on the execution of their office, the President and Vice-President shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President (or Vice-President) of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the people of the United States of America."

#### **Section. 6. Presidential Responsibilities**

The President of the United States shall be Commander in Chief of the Military of the United States and of the Militias of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States. They may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment or treason.

They shall have power, by and with the advice and content of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur, and they shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law.

They shall serve as an ambassador and liaison to the people of the United States, providing them with information on the State of the Union on a weekly basis, and recommended to Congress their consideration on such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

They may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreements between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such a time as he shall think proper.

They shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers.

They shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed.

They shall commission all the officers of the United States.

### **Section. 7. Vice-Presidential Responsibilities**

The Vice-President of the United States shall be acting President of the Senate but will hold no voting power except in the event of a tie vote.

They shall serve as an assistant to the President of the United States and can be delegated any duties not specifically reserved to the President.

They shall serve as ambassador to the States, relaying any petitions and grievances from the people back to the President and both Houses of Congress.

They shall serve as a foreign ambassador to the United States, fostering trade and relations with other nations.

They shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers in the Presidents stead.

They shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed.

They shall take on the responsibilities of President of the United States if the former is unable to do so for any reason.

### **Section. 8. Removal from Office**

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and the conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

At any time the House of Representatives or Senate can motion for a removal of a President, Vice-President, or executive appointed official from office who is disabled from handling his responsibilities or who is unable or unwilling to uphold the responsibilities affirmed in this document. Provided that three fourths of either House is in concurrence, the President, Vice-President, or executive appointed official will be removed from office.

At any time the people of the several States may petition for a vote to remove the President or Vice-President from office. Any petition exceeding one million signatures must be honored with a public vote for removal and reelection of a new President or Vice-President, by popular vote, from the people of the several States.

## **ARTICLE IV - JUDICIAL BRANCH**

### **Section. 1. The Courts**

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

## **Section. 2. The Supreme Court**

The Supreme Court shall be composed of members chosen every five years by the people of the several States, by popular vote, from the general population, who has never served in State or Federal Legislature.

No person shall be a Judge who shall not have completed Political Education, attained the age of 25 years, been six years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen to represent.

## **Section. 3. Supreme Court Apportionment**

The Supreme Court of the United States shall be composed of two Judges from each of the several States, as chosen by popular vote from the people of those several States.

## **Section. 4. Judicial Compensation**

The judges on the Supreme Court shall receive a compensation for their services, adjusted by the Census at regular intervals, that is equal to the mean salary of United States Citizens, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

## **Section. 5. Supreme Court Responsibilities**

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in Law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority: to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; between Citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to Law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in the cases of impeachment and treason, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

## **Section. 6. Patent Review**

At any time, people of the several States may petition the Supreme Court for a review of a patent to determine if a patent status is detriment to the well-being and general welfare of the people.

Provided a majority vote, a standing patent will either have the term of patent reduced, or it will be released to public domain immediately, in accordance with the will and decisions of the Judges.

## **Section. 7. Constitutional Consideration**

All Laws passed, either by Presidential signatory or by Congressional reconsideration, will not take effect until confirmed and processed by the Supreme Court of the United States to comply with all statutes within this document. If a Law is found not to comply with this Constitution, it will be returned to the House from which it originated along with an explanation of the court's findings, which will be made public.

## **Section. 8. Treason**

The Supreme Court will have the final say in all cases of treason against the United States.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, accepting bribes, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or any action by an official that can be proven to be an intentional breach to the Oath of office to adhere to this Constitution. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Supreme Court shall have the power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

## **ARTICLE V - LIMITATIONS**

### **Section. 1. Habeas Corpus**

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended under any circumstances.

### **Section. 2. Limits on Power**

No person holding any office of trust shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, nor accept, claim, or retain any title of nobility or honor from and foreign power, nor accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind from any emperor, king, prince, foreign power, or corporation, else they forfeit their current office and ability to hold any office in the future.

No person holding any office of trust shall be allowed to hold office in any foreign or international political or corporate body.

No Bill of attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, income tax, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another, nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in the consequence of appropriations made by Law, and regulate statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published on a monthly basis.

No body, institution, or enterprise, may be created with the intent to delegate national responsibility into the private sector, nor shall any existing persons, body, institution, or enterprise, outside of the scope of this Constitution, be delegated the powers of the offices herein.

No Law varying the compensation for the services of the offices herein shall be passed.

No Law containing misleading or unrelated inclusions or amendments that do not pertain to the title of the Law, shall be passed.

No Law containing monetary appropriations that do not directly relate to the purpose of the Law, shall be passed.

No Law respecting an establishment of religion or denouncing the practice of any other, shall be passed.

No Law disrespecting the individual freedom of a person, or instituting regulations to express the rights guaranteed in Article I, shall be passed.

### **Section. 3. Term Limitations**

No person shall be elected to the office of President or Vice-President for more than two consecutive terms, with four terms maximum.

No person shall be elected as a Senator for more than two consecutive terms, with four terms maximum.

No person shall be elected as Representative for more than three consecutive terms, with six terms maximum.

No person shall be elected as a Judge for more than two consecutive terms, with four terms maximum.

### **Section. 4. Popular Appointment**

Should the Congress be unable to fill an appointed vacancy in any office within 30 days of the position vacancy, the responsibility will turn to the people of the several States in a popular vote.

### **Section. 5. Constitutional Protection**

Under no circumstances can the rights enumerated in Article I of this Constitution be infringed, changed, or denied, nor any words in this document altered or construed, by any Law, Order, Resolution, or Vote, unless this document is Amended following the procedures outlined in Article XI.

## **ARTICLE VI - STATES RIGHTS**

## **Section. 1. State Acceptance**

Upon ratification of this Constitution, all States and their governing bodies do accept and adhere to all limitations of State control as listed in this Article.

## **Section. 2. State Elections**

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators, Representatives, and Judges shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of voting.

## **Section. 3. State Courts**

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. The Congress may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records, and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

## **Section. 4. State Crime**

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of the Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with a felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

## **Section. 5. State Limitations**

No State Legislature shall pass a Law contradicting what is written herein this Constitution.

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or Confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit Bills of credit; make anything but Congressionally issued coin as tender in payments of debts; or pass any Bill of attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the obligation of contracts.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on import or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## **Section. 6. Admittance or Secession from the Union**

States may choose to join the union of the United States at any time through petition and public vote, with the consent of Congress, wherein three fourths of the population of a State must vote to join the union. Alternatively, States may choose to secede from the union of the United States at any time through the same procedure.

States that successfully secede from the union will remain a part of the United States for the duration one year following the vote, at which time any reconsiderations can be made.

No State shall forcefully leave the union without a public vote or prior to the year duration following the public vote.

No State shall be denied the right to leave the union of these United States considering all protocols are followed.

No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as that of the Congress.

### **Section. 7. Union Guarantee**

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

### **Section. 8. State Equality**

Nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any of the particular States.

## **ARTICLE VII - CITIZENSHIP**

### **Section. 1. Citizenship**

A Citizen of the United States is any person born or residing within the United States or any territories under its jurisdiction with whom at least one of their birth or adoptive parents are a United States Citizen by birth or naturalization; or individuals who have been granted citizenship via the naturalization process.

### **Section. 2. Natural Born and Native Born Citizen**

A natural born, or native born, Citizen of the United States is any person born within the several States with whom both parents are Citizens of the United States. All children born abroad to Citizens of the United States are also natural born Citizens.

### **Section. 3. Immigrant Naturalization**

Immigrants living legally in the United States or any territories under its jurisdiction for five years, or has been married to a Citizen for three years, can apply for naturalization to become Citizens of the United States

### **Section. 4. Naturalization Discrimination**

The naturalization process shall be indiscriminate towards immigrants and will show no bias based on race, age, color, sex, religion, language, or country of origin.

### **Section. 5. Citizen Voting Rights**

All Citizens of the United States shall not be denied the right to vote under any circumstances.

## **ARTICLE VIII - EDUCATION**

### **Section. 1. Education Reform**

This article hereby affirms the creation of a nationally mandated education reform.

### **Section. 2. Mandatory Education**

Basic education will be provided free of charge to all Citizens and legal immigrants in the United States. A mandatory ten years of education with a wide curriculum will be required including Constitutional Education.

### **Section. 3. Advanced Education**

Upon completion of eight years of education, optional Advanced Education will be provided either by government mandated institutions free of charge or private confirmed institutions.

### **Section. 4. Political Education**

All Citizens who wish to enter into the government sector must complete Political Education which will be provided by government mandated institutions free of charge.

### **Section. 5. Opt Out Clause**

At any time a person may opt out of the public education system to enroll in private or home education, so long as the minimum curriculum guidelines are met. Other culture and religious exceptions will be taken into consideration.

### **Section. 6. Education Reform Act**

The Education Reform Act, to be passed and ratified at a later date, will include all curriculum and education options available, and will not supersede any Section within this Article.

## **ARTICLE IX - TAXATION**

### **Section. 1. Flat Fair Tax**

This article hereby affirms the creation of a nationally mandated flat fair tax system.

## **Section. 2. Taxation Rates**

A sales tax of 20% percent will be implemented on purchase of non-essential goods and services, 5% of which will return to the State of origin, and which shall be collected and returned by the businesses of purchase.

A corporate income tax of 25% will be implemented, 5% of which will be distributed to the States.

## **Section. 3. Importation and Exportation**

Import and export taxes will be determined by the House of Representatives with the exception of import tax of all resource goods into the United States, which will remain at 0%.

## **Section. 4. Property Tax**

There will be no property taxes in the United States for residential land up to 2 acres in size.

There will be no property taxes on any agricultural land so long as it is determined to be in use.

There will be no property taxes on land of charity organizations so long as it is determined to be in use.

Any other property taxes will be reserved to the power of the several States.

## **Section. 5. Taxation Reform Act**

The Taxation Reform Act, to be passed and ratified at a later date, will include a compendium of non-essential goods not affected by taxes, and will not supersede any Section within this Article.

# **ARTICLE X - AFFIRMATION**

## **Section. 1. Prior Debts**

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the former.

## **Section. 2. Supreme Law of the Land**

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

## **Section. 3. Oath and Affirmation**

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

# **ARTICLE XI - RATIFICATION AND AMENDMENTS**

## **Section. 1. Constitutional Ratification**

The ratification of the conventions of two thirds of the several States, shall be sufficient for the

establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

## **Section. 2. Amendment Process**

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing Amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

# **ARTICLE XII – IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS CONSTITUTION**

## **Section. 1. Interim Government**

Upon the ratification of this Constitution, an Interim Government consisting of a council of those who helped to install this Constitution, will oversee the implementation of the legislative system herein.

## **Section. 2. Term Appropriation**

The term of this interim government is to last until the government outlined in this document is fully instated, but not to exceed ten years in length, unless under a situation of defense or national duress.

## **Section. 3. Interim Responsibilities**

In addition to seeing the fulfilment of this Constitution, the Interim Government body will also be in charge of examining already existing laws and determining whether they comply with this document or if they are to be abolished.

They will oversee the dissolution of unnecessary government agencies that are no longer legal or necessary under the bindings of this document.

They will oversee the release of formerly confidential files to the public sector, including patents which will aid in the general welfare, so long as they do not jeopardize national security.

They will oversee that transition of State governments into and out of the Union where applicable.

They will oversee the flow of trade and commerce across the several States, as well as internationally, and ensure the establishment of a free market.

They will oversee the formation and upholding of peace, alliances, and trade with foreign nations.

They will oversee the military and its functions in defending the borders of the United States and maintaining a minimal presence abroad.

They will oversee the formation and ratification of the Education Reform Act.

They will oversee the formation and ratification of the Tax Reform Act.

They will oversee the formation and ratification of a Healthcare Standardization Act.

They will oversee the formation and ratification of a Corporation Code of Conduct.

They will oversee the establishment of a physically backed monetary system.

They will oversee the balancing of the national budget, maintaining government spending, and paying the national debt.

They will oversee and give national aid in the reformation of infrastructure across the several States.

They will oversee and provide relief in the event of natural disasters or emergencies within the several States.

They will oversee the restructuring of the public service industry (electricity, water, sewer, basic communication).

They will act with all the responsibilities of the Congressional body, with all laws having to be ratified by the several States before enacted.

#### **Section. 4. Dissolution of the Interim Government**

Upon the complete implementation of this Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Land, or after the duration of ten years, from the ratification of this document, Article XII, will henceforth be repealed. This time frame can only be extended with an amendment to this Constitution via the amendment process in Article XI, Section 2.