

The Constitution of the United States of America



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Approved in special convention this _____ day of _____, _____

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

Article I. The Federal Government

Section 1. The Form of Government

“Without virtue there can be no liberty, and liberty is the object and life of all republican governments.” -- Benjamin Rush

The form and goal of the government of the United States of America shall be that of a democratic republic, wherein elected representatives and appointed officials act upon the wise guidance of their constituents in pursuit of the greatest virtue and liberty.

Section 2. The Structure of Government

- a. The federal government of the United States of America shall have four components: a Legislative Branch to develop a body of law sufficient to maintain order in the society, an Executive Branch to implement and enforce the laws with equity and justice, a Judicial Branch to expeditiously adjudicate disputes arising from the law, and the Citizenry which shall inform the branches concerning the desired direction of national policies, and then consent, directly or indirectly, to live by the just laws created to implement those policies.
- b. So that it may be better preserved and defended, the facilities and functions of the federal government shall be well distributed among the states.

Section 3. Core Functions of a Federal Government

Government shall be neither paternal nor maternal. Rather, its role shall be to set the example in its prudence and temperance, and to empower, enable and ennoble its citizens as they chart the course of their own lives.

“What government is best? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.” -- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

These, then, shall be the authorized duties of the national government:

- Preservation our national sovereignty.
- The pursuit of harmony among nations.
- Defense of the nation against all who would see it suffer.
- Faithful implementation of National Policy Decisions.
- The development and enforcement of just laws.
- Adjudicating disputes arising from those laws.
- Promoting national and personal self-sufficiency.
- Prudently administering the nation's resources and revenues to avoid indebtedness.
- Establishing a common currency and ensuring its stability.
- Protection of the Citizenry against fraud and usury in commerce.
- Assisting the States in recovering from national and regional disasters.
- Providing such other services to the Citizenry as they are explicitly willing to support.

Section 4. Compensation for Federal Service

All employees of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches, be they appointed, elected, or selected, shall be compensated according to a standard schedule of pay, allowances, and benefits proposed annually by the President, published for general review, and then approved by a majority vote in both houses of Congress.

Section 5. Standards of Conduct for Federal Employees

The best and the wisest, in us and among us, must be chosen. For if it be any other, the low and ignoble will presume and soon prevail. Therefore –

- a. Persons seeking elected office must gather the verified endorsements of one percent of the registered voters in the jurisdiction they hope to represent. Only uncompensated volunteers may be employed in this effort and all endorsements must be obtained within the year of election. Persons meeting this test will be placed on the ballot and will then receive public funds equal to the single-year salary for the office being sought. To forestall the corruption that money brings, no private or organizational funding is sanctioned, and the use of such resources will disqualify the candidate.

- b. No elected or appointed official of the federal government will receive favored treatment with regard to the law. And, in recognition of the special trust placed in all federal employees, they will be subject, in addition, to a strict Code of Ethics which shall be prepared by the President and ratified by both houses of Congress.

*“Nobody has a more sacred obligation to obey the law than those
who make the law.”* -- *Sophocles*

- c. Should the President, Vice-President or any member of Congress be shown to have committed a criminal act or violated the Code of Ethics, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint a tribunal of respected non-partisan judges to investigate the charges and recommend disciplinary action up to and including removal from office, loss of benefits, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. The Supreme Court shall consider these recommendations and make the final ruling.

- d. The following shall be the oath sworn by all persons entering upon federal service.

“On my sacred honor, and at whatever peril to my person may arise, I solemnly vow to advance the principles embodied in this Constitution of the United States of America, to bear true faith and allegiance to our flag, and to defend the same against all enemies, foreign and domestic.”

*“Where there is a lack of honor in government, the morals of
the whole people are poisoned.”* -- *Herbert Hoover*

- e. No person who has served in government may, during their term or at any later date, be engaged by a party seeking favored treatment from the government.

Article II. A Foundation of Laws

Section 1. The Purpose of Laws

Great care must be taken in crafting the laws which bind a people into one nation. Laws are often necessary to promote harmony in human endeavors. They are, however, a poor substitute for citizens behaving morally of their own accord. Laws should, foremost, reward virtue, as well as punish vice.

“Law is the embodiment of the moral sentiment of the people.”

-- William Blackstone

Section 2. Precedence and Process

- a. Federal laws shall take precedence over the laws of the states, as state laws naturally take precedence over the laws of their component jurisdictions.
- b. United States law applies to all persons present within the nation’s borders and to all United States Citizens, wherever they may be. Immunities may be granted to select diplomatic personnel by international treaty.

Section 3. Laws Originating with the Citizenry.

- a. This constitution re-affirms that the Citizens of this nation are, and of right ought to be, the supreme authority in their governance. All Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers granted herein shall henceforth be subordinate to the Will of the People.
- b. The Will of the People shall be expressed in National Policy Decisions. At three-month intervals, a group of seven willing citizens shall be randomly selected to serve on the Caucus. The task of the Caucus shall be to identify to the nation those unresolved issues of great current or future import and to present those issues for deliberation as part of a national policy referendum. The period of deliberation shall be three months and will conclude with a vote. A National Policy Decision shall be deemed to have been made when two-thirds of participating voters affirm the policy or one of the policy options presented.
- c. A National Policy Decision directs all subsequent actions by the other branches of government and must be implemented within six months. Elected or appointed officials refusing to act in a timely manner shall be considered in breach of public trust and in violation of Federal Standards of Conduct. National Policy Decisions may not be challenged in court and may only be revoked or modified by national referendum.

Section 4. Laws Originating with Congress.

- a. All legislation proposed by an elected member of Congress must be voted on in the originating house within ninety calendar days of introduction, and in the opposite house within one-hundred-eighty days. Proposals gaining a majority vote in both houses will be sent to the President for signature.

b. The President must sign the proposed legislation within fourteen days of receipt or return it to Congress with specific recommendations. The proposal will automatically become law if the President fails to meet this deadline.

c. When a proposal is vetoed by the President, Congress has an additional one-hundred-seventy calendar days to address all objections, gain a three-fifths majority vote in both houses, and then resubmit the legislation to the President for signature. The President may not veto a proposal thus returned.

Section 5. The Making of Laws

a. Federal laws must be national in application. No person, group, organization, agency, city, state, region or other political entity may be granted exemption or favored treatment.

b. The system of laws shall perpetually strive for justice by ensuring equal protection under the law and equal application of the law. Wealth and station must not influence the quality of service to the Citizen.

“Pardoning the bad is injuring the good.” -- Benjamin Franklin

c. The body of law must be kept to a minimum and expressed with clarity and simplicity.

“Where you find the laws most numerous, there you will find also the greatest injustice.” -- Arcesilaus

d. All laws must be reviewed, updated, and re-approved after no more than twenty-five years or they are automatically repealed. The Constitution itself, as the supreme law, must be reviewed and updated every one-hundred years.

“Bad laws are the worst form of tyranny.” -- Edmund Burke

e. No law may be applied ex post facto.

f. Laws should not be made to address light, transient or parochial causes.

g. No law should be codified which is not easily and equitably enforced.

“Nothing is more destructive of respect for the government and the law of the land than passing laws which cannot be enforced.” -- Albert Einstein

h. No law should be passed or retained if the real costs of its enforcement exceed the tangible benefits to society.

i. No document of legislation may contain clause or addendum unrelated to its principal subject and intent.

“The greater the number of laws and enactments, the more thieves and robbers there will be.” -- Lao-tzu

Article III -- The Citizenry

Section 1. Citizenship

a. United States Citizenship shall be conferred upon any person born of a parent who is already a Citizen and begins at the taking of first breath. Other persons may be granted citizenship through the nation’s immigration and naturalization process. This process shall be limited by prudence to avoid the disturbance of domestic tranquility and shall show no favoritism toward the citizens of any nation or region of the world. Neither shall the foreign-born relatives of Citizens be shown a higher consideration.

b. A person shall cease to enjoy the rights and responsibilities of a United States Citizen only upon accepting the citizenship of another nation, while convicted of a criminal offense, or upon the drawing of final breath.

c. No association of persons may be endowed with the human, legal, political or economic rights belonging to the individual Citizen.

Section 2. The Role of the Citizenry

“When public service ceases to be the main concern of the citizens and they prefer to serve with their purses rather than their persons, the state is already close to ruin.” -- Jean Jacques Rousseau

The sovereignty of the United States of America resides unequivocally in the Citizenry. Within that authority lies a moral obligation for each Citizen to:

- study objectively the national policy issues facing the nation, with a view toward achieving the greatest good for the greatest number,
- inform with regularity and clarity their elected representatives as to the citizen's considered opinion.
- participate in all policy referenda and candidate elections.
- Preserve the ideal of fairness in opportunity, that one's good works may be appropriately rewarded.

Section 3. Rights of the Citizen

*"Necessity is the plea of every infringement of human freedom.
It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves."*

-- William Pitt

These individual rights, unalienable and reserved to all Citizens, shall not be diminished or denied by any entity of government:

- To practice a religion of their own choosing, or to practice none.
- To exercise freedom of speech, verbal and written.
- To peacefully assemble.
- To petition the judicial system for a redress of grievances.
- To keep and bear arms appropriate for self-defense.
- To enjoy exclusively, for a period of twenty-five years, the fruits of their writings, creations, inventions and discoveries.
- To privacy in the conduct of their daily affairs and in all matters under legal or medical review.
- To be secure in their private persons, property, documents, data, and effects against unreasonable search or seizure, except by warrant showing a probable criminal act.

"The right to be let alone is indeed the beginning of all freedom."

-- William O. Douglas

- To be fairly compensated for private property appropriated to public use.
- While laboring for others: to enjoy a safe place of work, to be judged solely on performance, to be equitably compensated for every hour worked, and to receive ample consideration from the employer, should employment be unwillingly lost for reasons other than poor performance.

- To pursue such happiness as may be gained, though not at the unwilling or unwitting expense of others.
- If accused of wrongdoing: to due process and the assistance of counsel as needed, to a speedy resolution, to the option of testifying against self, to be not twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense, and to fear no cruel or unusual punishment.
- As Providence allows, to choose the time and manner of ending their journey of life.
- The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained or claimed by the Citizenry at large.

Section 4. Responsibilities of the Citizen

“Duty is the sublimest word in the English language.” -- Robert E Lee

Responsibility is, ultimately, a personal commitment to moral behavior. Adult Citizens of these United States bear primary and continuing responsibility for:

- Their own actions and the consequences of those actions.
- Acting for the greater good over personal gain, when conflicting interests arise.
- Honesty and high ethics in all relations and transactions.
- Respect for the beliefs and the privacy of others.
- Preparation for the inevitable and predictable misfortunes that attend all lives, sufficient to avoid becoming a burden to their fellow Citizens.
- Providing aid to those less fortunate, as personal circumstances allow.
- Ensuring a safe and nurturing environment for dependent children.
- Obedience to just laws and the peaceful pursuit of necessary changes.
- Respecting public and private property.
- Preservation of the nation's limited resources.
- An appropriate period of civil or military service to the nation as needed.

“Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.” -- John F. Kennedy

- Upon reaching adulthood, registering to vote and then annually affirming their current residence and contact information.
- Well-informed participation in the deliberative administration of the nation.

Article IV -- The Legislative Branch

Section 1. Mission

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a House of Representatives and a Senate. In exercising that power, it shall be the aim of Congress to empower Citizens to resolve most of their problems absent the heavy hand of legislation.

“You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man’s initiative and independence. You cannot help a man permanently by doing for them what they could and should be doing for themselves.”

-- Abraham Lincoln

Section 2. Common Responsibilities

- a. No member in either house of Congress will allow their vote to be guided by any political or commercial organization, any elected or appointed official, any foreign agent, or anyone other than the majority voice of their constituency and their own moral conscience. In neither chamber will members be seated by political affiliation.
- b. The Congress shall remain in permanent session except for five weeks beginning on the 1st day of October, weekends and official national holidays.
- c. Both bodies of Congress shall maintain a complete journal of their formal proceedings and publish all entries in a timely manner, except those which may compromise national security. Said journal will report the vote of each member on every formal proposal.
- d. Both bodies of Congress shall develop and publish a set of simple procedures and protocols for conducting legislative activity as expeditiously as possible. Care will be taken to prevent partisan mischief and preserve the trust of the Citizenry.
- e. By the end of September, Congress will have reviewed the budget proposed by the President, made such adjustments as deemed prudent, and provided to each Executive Department an appropriation of collected revenues for the coming calendar year. Failure to meet this deadline will mandate the forfeiture of the October recess until the duty is performed. Thereafter, all pay for the Legislative Branch shall be forfeited until the work is complete.
- f. By the end of March, with the assistance of the Executive Branch, Congress will cause to be published a comprehensive accounting of federal expenditures for the preceding calendar year.

Section 3. Common Restrictions

The Federal government and the Legislative Branch in particular, shall guard against the persistent temptation to address every problem brought before it, as poverty, whether material or intellectual, will consume the resources of a nation as locusts devour the fields.

*“Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty
when the Government’s purposes are beneficent.”*

-- Louis Brandeis

The Congress and its members are specifically prohibited from:

- Assuming the responsibilities of states or of individual Citizens without their explicit approval.
- Imposing any unfunded or partially funded burdens upon the states without their specific acceptance.
- Approving or implementing a budget that exceeds projected revenue.
- Allowing the cumulative national debt to exceed the gross domestic product of the preceding year.
- Voting by proxy. Absence from a session in either chamber is excused only for physical incapacitation or family emergency.
- Trafficking in votes to gain support for legislative proposals.

Section 4. The House of Representatives

a. Composition

Seats in the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the states according to population. Every state will have at least one Representative. The total number of Representatives in the House shall never exceed 500.

b. Member Qualifications

A United States Representative shall have attained the age of thirty years, been eight years a Citizen of the United States, and shall, during half that time, been a resident of that state in which chosen.

c. Member Selection and Terms of Office

Representatives shall be elected for a three-year term and no person may serve more than two terms during their lifetime. Election must be based upon voting in which all the Citizens of their state may participate.

Nothing so strongly impels a man to regard the interest of his constituents, as the certainty of returning to the general mass of the people, from whence he was taken, where he must participate in their burdens.
-- George Mason

Where vacancies occur in the representation from any state, the Governor thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies for the duration of the truncated term.

d. Organization

(1). The House of Representatives shall annually choose its leadership from among the members.

(2) The House of Representatives will establish standing committees for the purpose of overseeing the authorized functions of the federal government and sub-committees to review the operations of individual agencies. Membership on committees and sub-committees will be determined by lot from those who seek participation.

e. Special Responsibilities

- The House will review the budget proposed by the President, negotiate such adjustments as it considers prudent, pen the enacting legislation, and then forward it to the Senate for approval.
- The House shall provide advice and consent upon the President's nominees to head the cabinet departments of the Executive Branch.
- The House must approve any quartering of armed forces within the nation's borders.

Section 5. The Senate

a. Composition

The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each state and each Senator shall have one vote.

b. Member Qualifications

A United States Senator shall have attained the age of thirty-six years, been ten years a citizen of the United States, and shall, during half that time, been a resident of that state in which chosen.

c. Member Selection and Terms of Office

(1) Senators shall be elected for a five-year term and no person may serve more than two terms during their lifetime. Election must be based upon voting in which all the Citizens of their state may participate.

(2) Where vacancies occur in the representation from any state, the Governor thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies for the duration of the truncated term.

d. Organization

(1) The Vice President of the United States shall be the Chairperson of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided on an issue.

(2) The Senate shall annually choose a Chairperson pro tempore to act in the Vice President's absence and such other officers as are needed.

(3) For the purpose of fact-finding, the Senate may establish temporary ad hoc committees to review national-level issues and develop policy or legislative recommendations.

e. Special Responsibilities

- The Senate shall maintain a system of uniform taxation that ensures adequate revenue to conduct authorized federal operations. Said system must also ensure universal participation, as no Citizen should be exempt from contributing to the general welfare.

- In developing a system of taxation, the government is prohibited from withholding or directly taxing the fruits of a Citizen's labor. Government is further prohibited from levying differing taxes or levels of taxation on groups of Citizens, organizations, businesses, activities, or any segment of the society. Nor are devices for revenue collection to be disguised by any other name than "tax."

"The power to tax is the power to destroy." -- John Marshall

- The Senate is authorized to adjust the boundaries of congressional districts as each decade dawns to ensure equitable representation. Such districts, however, may not deviate from existing administrative boundaries.
- The Senate will provide advice and consent upon all proposed agreements with foreign governments and upon the President's nominees for ambassador to foreign lands or to international organizations.
- The Senate will provide advice and consent on all nominations to the Supreme Court.
- The Senate must approve all deployments of armed forces beyond the nation's borders.

Article V -- The Executive Branch

Section 1. Mission

The Executive Branch shall efficiently and effectively manage the core functions of a federal government as set forth in Article I.

Section 2. The Chief Executive

a. Composition

The Executive Office of the President shall consist of the President, who acts as Chief Executive and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, plus a Vice President to share in these executive duties or to assume them as required.

b. Qualification of the President

A President of the United States shall have attained the age of forty-five years and been twelve years a citizen of the United States.

c. Selection of the President

The President shall be elected for a four-year term and no person may serve more than two terms during their lifetime. Election must be based upon voting in which all citizens may participate. Should a President not complete a term of office, the Vice President shall immediately assume those duties and the Speaker of the House shall become Acting Vice President.

d. Organization

The immediate Office of the Chief Executive is authorized a support staff of no more than 100 appointed officials and 500 career civil servants on temporary duty from their home departments.

e. Special Responsibilities.

*If your actions inspire others to dream more, learn more,
do more and become more, you are a leader.*
-- John Quincy Adams

- The President will be foremost among those who have sworn eternal hostility toward every form of tyranny over the mind of Man. In this, the President shall ensure that the People remain well and fairly informed on the challenges facing the nation, the issues under consideration, the actions being taken by their government, and the associated costs.
- Deliver to Congress by 1 July a concise proposed budget for the coming calendar year and projections for an additional four years.
- Where the People have not already demanded it, the President may request of the Caucus that an issue of great import to all be placed before the electorate as a policy referendum for binding decision.

"Anything important is never left to the vote of the people. We only get to vote on some man; we never get to vote on what he is to do." -- Will Rogers

In addition, only the President may:

- Request of Congress authority for the deployment of armed forces without the nation and the quartering within.
- Nominate to Congress well qualified persons to fill seats on the Supreme Court, head the major executive departments, or serve as ambassadors to other nations and international organizations.
- Sign treaties, pacts, or other agreements with foreign governments, once approved by the Senate.
- Issue Executive Orders to establish administrative policies within the Executive Branch.
- Call the Congress into special session to deal with a national crisis.

f. Restrictions

Upon election, the President and Vice President must formally end all association with, and disavow allegiance to, any organized political party for as long as these high offices are held.

Section 3. The Executive Departments and Agencies

a. Composition

Departments of the Executive Branch may be created to manage the core functions of a federal government as delineated in Article I, Section 3.

b. Qualifications of the Leader

Any person appointed to head an executive department or agency shall possess significant managerial and technical expertise in areas applicable to the department's responsibilities.

c. Member Selection

The heads of the several departments will be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the House and will comprise the President's Cabinet. All other employees shall hold their positions by virtue of merit in their federal service careers.

d. Organization

Each federal department may create subordinate agencies, with the approval of the House, to execute segments of its responsibilities. Departments will allocate a percentage of their total budget to each such agency. Departments may also realign or abolish agencies as needed with the approval of the House of Representatives.

e. Special Responsibilities

The departments and agencies of the Executive Branch are chartered to faithfully implement and administer the laws passed by Congress and signed by the President.

f. Restrictions

In performing this duty, there must be no reservation or undue delay and there may be no embellishment or interpretation that imposes burdens not specifically authorized in the legislation.

Article VI -- The Judicial Branch

Section 1. Mission

Because the most humble Citizen has the same right to justice as to air, we aspire to a realm in which justice and right are sold to none, denied to none, and delayed to none. It shall therefore be the purpose of the Judicial Branch to reveal the objective truth in all cases of law and equity brought before it, to guarantee professional and equal representation regardless of the citizen's station, and to ensure swift justice for the injured party, once identified.

Section 2. The Supreme Court

"Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially."

-- Socrates

a. Composition

The Supreme Court shall consist of nine Citizens of at least age fifty, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

b. Qualifications of the Justices

They only are free in whose courts sit judges whom power cannot terrify, wealth corrupt, or ambition seduce. Therefore, persons nominated for this high office should be superbly qualified students and practitioners of constitutional law, unencumbered by any current political affiliation. Justices shall have been a Citizen of the United States for no less than twenty years.

c. Term of Office

Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for a term not to exceed twenty years. A Justice may, however, be expelled by a unanimous vote of the remaining Justices should he or she bring dishonor upon the Court.

d. Organization

Each Justice of the Supreme Court is authorized a small support staff. A Chief Justice shall be elected by the nine members of the Court to preside for a period of six years, or as the vacancy occurs.

e. Special Responsibilities

- The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases involving international relations and in cases involving the impeachment of federal officials.
- The Supreme Court shall publish a simple common dictionary of offenses, up to and including treason. To ensure consistency throughout the system, the Supreme Court has authority to establish mandatory guidelines for civil penalties and criminal punishments.
- The Supreme Court will establish stringent ethical requirements for all those who practice before the bar, including consequences for those who abuse their special trust. It will also define consequences for those Citizens who bear false witness against their neighbors thus using the nation's legal system for personal gain.

He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the north polar star, which keeps its place and all the stars turn towards it.

-- Confucius

- The Supreme Court will energetically promote the practice of resolving disputes at the lowest possible level; using counseling, mediation, arbitration, and any other means available to avoid decision by judge or jury.

"You can't shake hands with a clenched fist."

-- Indira Gandhi

- The Supreme Court shall have authority to establish or disestablish such regional courts or mechanisms as may be required to ensure that all civil cases are resolved within one year of the complaint and that all criminal cases are resolved within two years of the offense. Where appeals arise from these initial decisions, they shall be resolved in some other jurisdiction within half the period allowed for the initial ruling.
- The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in unresolved cases involving disputes between states, between organizations, between citizens, of any combination thereof.
- At each level of appeal, a court may agree to hear further argument or to uphold the decision of the lower court.

f. Restrictions

- National Policy Decisions shall be given the full weight of constitutionality and may be revised or revoked only by the Citizenry.
- In adjudicating such disputes as arise in the affairs of society, the Justices shall be mindful that strict adherence to the law is not always the equivalent of justice; and that wrong and injustice, once done, cannot be undone, but are eternal in their consequences.
- The Supreme Court shall render no ruling that, permanently or temporarily, promotes an unequal status for any group of citizens.
- The Supreme Court shall make no ruling, without first advising Congress, that may significantly alter existing national policy or that increases immediate revenue requirements.

Article VII -- Rights Reserved to the States

Section 1. Core Functions of State Governments

These, then, shall be the authorized duties of state governments:

- The pursuit of harmony among component jurisdictions.
- The development and enforcement of just state laws.
- Adjudicating disputes among component jurisdictions.
- Promoting state, local, and personal self-sufficiency.
- Prudently administering the state's resources and revenues.
- Maintaining sufficient resources to properly respond to natural and man-made disasters.
- Providing such other services to the Citizenry as they are explicitly willing to support.

Section 2. Other Provisions

- a. Whatsoever functions, responsibilities, benefits or privileges not specifically addressed herein shall belong first to the Citizenry, and then to the states, unless specifically relinquished. New authorities may not be assumed by federal or state governments without the explicit approval of the Citizenry.

“There are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations.”

-- James Madison

- b. No political jurisdiction that claims equal or greater status or rank, may exist within the boundaries of a state.
- c. State and local jurisdictions may collect revenues sufficient to administer their core functions using a system of taxation that mirrors the federal.
- d. States have undiminished authority to raise and maintain a well-regulated militia to supplement the nation’s armed forces. Governors may use this force within the state’s borders to perform such functions as are approved by the state’s legislative body. States and their subordinate jurisdictions have primary responsibility for managing emergencies within their borders, to include preparation, mitigation, response and recovery.
- e. States are encouraged to follow the federal model in setting high professional and ethical standards for all persons engaged in the development, adjudication and enforcement of laws.
- f. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.
- g. The Citizens of each state should be entitled to all rights, responsibilities, privileges, and immunities claimed by the Citizens of other states. States will strive for consistency in their laws and to make all reasonable accommodations with their neighboring states.

h. New states may be admitted to the union with a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of Congress. However, no state may be created from territory already claimed by an existing state.

Article VIII -- Amending the Constitution

Alterations to this constitution may be formally proposed by any member of Congress upon the explicit direction of a majority of their constituents and will be given primacy on the docket. A joint resolution, approved by a two-thirds majority of the combined houses of Congress, is sufficient to send the amendment to the states for ratification. The amendment becomes law when ratified by three-fourths of the states within one year of receipt.

Amendments may also be proposed through the Caucus and National Policy Decision process.

* * * * *

"The cause of America is in great measure the cause of all mankind."

-- Thomas Paine

These provisions we firmly endorse that our beloved nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the ideal of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the Earth.