

Judicial Expansion Constitutional Amendment (JECA)

One role of the Judicial Branch is to enforce laws (Article 4, Section 1a); however, the Constitution provides the Court with few instruments to carry out this role, often leaving the ordinary citizen powerless to keep government in check. This document aims to fix that.

1. A citizen body is defined to be a citizen, governmental organization, or a private organization.
2. The Supreme Court may hear citizen disputes in addition to intergovernmental disputes.,
3. A citizen body may file a citizen dispute in which a citizen body has broken the law or breached the constitution.
 - a. If it is a breach of a law on proper conduct in reddit or discord, it should only be considered after multiple offenses, and it has been brought to the moderation's attention 2 or more days ago and they have not done anything about it.
 - b. If the defense is found guilty, they are to be punished according to the following list. The first applicable choice applies:
 - i. Punishments specified by the Constitution.
 - ii. Punishments specified by legislation.
 - iii. Punishments specified by precedent in a similar court case.
 - iv. At the Court's own discretion, if no specified punishment exists.
4. A citizen body may submit an appeal of a case decision made by a lower court if they feel it is unjust. This is different and separate from an appeal for a ban or deletion
 - a. This is to be taken to the court immediately above it, where, with 2/5 approval, it will be heard.
 - b. If there are multiple higher courts, the decision on an appeal case can also be appealed.
5. The Judicial Branch may reclassify cases if they feel that they were filed incorrectly.
6. The Supreme Court can create new case types without constitutional amendments, however, they may be blocked by a majority vote from the legislature, or a public referendum.
 - a. In the case of the referendum, it may only occur after a petition against the new case type has received signatures from 10% of registered voters.
7. The legislature may write laws that create crimes or provide punishments, however, they will not apply retroactively and normal restrictions apply.
8. No double jeopardy. This means that someone can not be punished twice over the same crime, or tried twice if found innocent the first time.
9. Lower Courts may have any of the powers given to the Supreme Court, if the Supreme Court so wishes, except for the power to hear Recall or Judicial Review cases.

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