
Constitution for the



United States of America

WE, THE PEOPLE of the Semi-Technocratic Republic of the United States of America, united in our cause to improve upon and save the Union created by our Founding Fathers, and

To restore and ensure the proper rights necessary to allow for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and

To defend against the slow power creep of the corrupt few that opposes and oppresses the many, and

To research, expand, and colonize as necessary to protect humanity and any other sapio-sentient-level beings that may exist from possible extinction, and

To afford equal opportunities to provide for the fullest development of individual ability in all fields, and

To protect the general well-being of our workforce

Do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves, this constitution.

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Article I. The Base Structure of the Government

Section I.01 Legislative Branch

All legislative powers herein granted, unless otherwise explicitly specified, shall be vested in a bicameral Congress of the United States. Congress shall consist of a lower house consisting of representatives from among the states and an upper house consisting of representatives from among the fields.

The lower house shall be known as the House of Representatives.

The upper house shall be known as the Directorate.

Section I.02 Executive Branch

The primary executive powers of the United States shall be vested in the President of the United States. Underneath the President will be the Vice President, a Presidential Cabinet of advisors, and a number of departments.

Section I.03 Judicial Branch

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

Section I.04 Federalized Republic

The United States shall be structured as a federal republic which shall possess States with their own governments and structures as determined by their respective State Constitutions. These State Constitutions shall include for the election of a Governor which shall hold the highest executive Power given by the State Constitution.

The United States may also possess both Federal Districts and Territories, with the District of Columbia serving as the Capital of the United States.

Section I.05 Democratic Institutions and Related Dates

Every four years, a General Election will be held on November 10th. Citizens shall be allowed to vote for their respective representatives across the different levels of government [Federal, State, and Local]. No Citizen under the Age of 18 years shall be permitted to Vote.

Citizens serving in the Armed Forces and stationed or fighting outside the borders of the United States shall be permitted to choose both a Local and the State, District, or Territory Jurisdiction that they have resided in for at least two years, to be able to Vote in, as though they were an active resident of those Jurisdictions. This shall not be construed to allow them to choose more than one Jurisdiction at each level. They may Vote for a Representative for the State, District, or Territory that they select.

Citizens unless otherwise specified shall be allowed to Vote using Approval-Based Voting [they can choose to vote for none of the Candidates, some of the Candidates, or all the Candidates]. Each candidate that is voted for by that Citizen in this way shall receive exactly one Vote from that Citizen.

Citizens shall also have the right to Vote up to a fortnight before Election Day. However, no results from early voting shall be made Public Information before 5 PM UTC [Coordinated Universal Time] on Election Day. This shall not be construed to mean that the Vote of each Citizen is made Public Information. Only the relevant totals shall be Public Information.

The General Inauguration shall be on the 20th of January in the year following each Election Day.

Article II. The Lower House: The House of Representatives

Section II.01 Requirements for Representatives

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Representatives chosen every fourth year by the people of the State, District, or Territory they are elected to represent.

The requirements for the Representatives are as follows:

1. The member must have been a Citizen for at least seven years.
2. The member must have reached the Age of 25 years.
3. The member must not have already held a Seat in the House of Representatives for four terms in the past Century.
4. The member must be an inhabitant of that State, District, or Territory.
5. The member must not be a National Degenerate.

Section II.02 Distribution of Seats for Representatives

The House of Representatives shall be comprised of a number of Seats equal to the cubic root of United States' population rounded down in addition to five Seats for every State. The District of Columbia shall be viewed as a State when accounting for the number of Seats per State. Each territory of the United States, with a permanent population of no less than 25,000, shall also be given a single Seat in the House of Representatives which they may Vote for.

Seats in the House of Representatives added for a State, District, or Territory shall remain a Seat of that Jurisdiction. Seats added based on the cubic root, shall be distributed among the District of Columbia and the States based on each Jurisdiction's proportion of population to the total population of the United States. When two or more States are roughly the same percentage of proportion away from the next Seat, then that seat shall be allotted to the smallest state in their percentage of proportion reset to account for the awarded Seat.

The Seats that are distributed among Jurisdictions based on population shall be redistributed after the General Election following each Census.

Section II.03 Special Elections to Fill Vacancies

Should a Seat in the House of Representatives become vacant more than three months before the next General Election, the Executive Authority of the related Jurisdiction shall issue Writs of Election to fill the Seat(s), to elect a Representative [one who holds a Seat in the House of Representatives] to hold the position until after the next General Inauguration. Should a Representative be elected through a Special Election in this way, their term shall not be counted unless they hold the Seat for at least two years.

Section II.04 Speaker of the House

During a Session of Congress, the Vice President shall serve as the primary Speaker of the House of Representatives while the Vice President is in attendance. Upon inauguration and when the position becomes vacant, the Vice President will select a willing Representative, and that Representative will be appointed the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Whenever the Vice President is not in attendance or chooses at their own discretion to not carry out the tasks of the Speaker, the appointed Speaker of the House of Representatives will carry out the related Officer tasks expected of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The duties related to the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be Regulated by Law.

Section II.05 Officer Positions in the House of Representatives

Other Officer positions in the House of Representatives may be created or removed as specified by Law. These Officer positions shall both be appointed and consist of Representatives.

The specific rules for proceedings within the House of Representatives may be decided by its Representatives, however, no rules may permit any form of filibustering.

Section II.06 Handling a Vacant Vice President Position

Whenever the Vice President provides their written declaration that they are unable to discharge the powers and duties of their position, and until they transmit to Congress a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Speaker of the House of Representatives as Acting Vice President.

Should the Vice President die, resign, or otherwise permanently be rendered unable to discharge the powers and duties of their position, the Speaker of the House of Representatives will take over as Acting Vice President until the President appoints a new Vice President.

The Acting Vice President during this time may both Vote as a normal Representative and also break tied Votes as the Acting Vice President.

Section II.07 Electoral Districts

Representatives will be elected by Citizens residing in the Representative's respective Electoral District. When dealing with Territories, the whole Territory shall be the Electoral District. These Electoral Districts will be redistributed by the rules specified in this Constitution as a consequence of each Census.

Section II.08 Impeachment

The House of Representatives shall hold the sole Power of Impeachment. If the Director General, President, or Vice President is impeached, then the Chief Justice will preside, otherwise the Vice President will preside.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than removal from Office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any Office, Trust, or Profit under the United States, unless dealing with a case that could result in a National Degenerate labeling. If a Judgment relating to a case could result in a National Degenerate labeling removes a Government Official from Office, then they shall be brought after removal before a Judge and Jury to determine if the label shall be applied.

At least three hearings, at least one week apart from each other, must be held before a decision can be made. No person shall be convicted if less than two-thirds of the Representatives are present and have voted to Convict.

The House of Representatives may make rules for its Representatives and provide a set of punishments for when those rules are broken.

Section II.09 Judge of Elections and Punishments for Representatives

The House of Representatives shall be the judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Representatives, and a Simple Majority [more than half] shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day

and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Representatives, in such Manner, and under such Penalties that the House of Representatives may provide.

Section II.10 Compensation for Representatives

Representatives shall receive Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law of their respective States, and paid out, half by the Treasury of the United States and half by their State.

Section II.11 Taxation Powers

The House of Representatives 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. All Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform across all States.

The House of Representatives shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes and extensive wealth, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

This shall be done:

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States, and

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations and among the States, and

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization and uniform Laws about Bankruptcies throughout the United States, and

To coin, print, or otherwise create Currency, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Currency, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures, and

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Currency representations of the United States, and

To establish Post Offices and post Roads; to promote the progress of the Sciences and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries, and

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, and

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high seas and Offenses against the Law of Nations, and

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water, and

To raise and support The Core and National Guard, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two years, and

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Armed Forces, and

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the United States, suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions, and

To provide a pool of funds for distribution to the Campaigns of Candidates at the State and Federal levels of the Government, and

To provide for organizing, arming, and the disciplining, the Militia, 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 the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, and

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District not exceeding 250 kilometers squared as may, by Cession of the particular States and the Acceptance of Congress become the Seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockyards, and other needful Buildings, and

To provide for the universal healthcare of the people, and

To fund and maintain centers of education, and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section II.12 Restrictions on Bills and Laws

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion where public safety may require it.

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

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 those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States, nor shall any Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of Congress voting

by a Partial Majority [two-thirds], accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any foreign State or noble.

Section II.13 Democratic Building Specifications

The arrangement of seating within the House of Representatives shall put the Seats of all of the Representatives representing a state adjacent to each other upon General Inauguration. Furthermore, the area where the Vice President or whoever is currently allowed to speak to all of the House of Representatives shall be at the lowest point within the House of Representatives in which Seats for Representatives are placed.

Section II.14 Journal, Secrecy, and Adjourning

The House of Representatives must maintain a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in the Judgement of the Directorate, require secrecy. If the Director General has not granted secrecy, then the votes from each of the Representatives must be made Public Information.

Congress, during the Session of Congress, shall not, without the Consent of the Director General, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than the House of Representatives or the House of the Directorate.

Section II.15 Members of Congress May Be Privileged from Arrest

Members of Congress also receive the Privilege unless in Cases of Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of Congress; and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in Congress. They shall not be questioned in any other place.

Article III. The Upper House: The House of the Directorate

Section III.01 Requirements for Directors

The Directorate shall be composed, initially, of 100 Directors chosen every eighth year by the workers in the subsection of fields, in order to represent and bring knowledge from that subsection of fields. The Directorate may never exceed more than three times the number of States within the United States.

The requirements for the Directors are as follows:

1. The Director must have been a Citizen for at least 10 years.
2. The Director must not have already held a Seat in the Directorate for two terms in the past Century.
3. The Director must either possess:
 - a. 10 years of work experience in a relevant field.
 - b. Eight years of work experience in addition to a relevant 2-3 year degree.
 - c. Five years of work experience in addition to a relevant 4+ year degree.

4. The Director must desire the position.
5. The Director must not have been Convicted through Impeachment.
6. The Director must not be a National Degenerate.

Section III.02 Initial Director Positions

The initial Director positions, their initial available Seats [#], and their initial related fields shall be:

1. **F**armhands, Farmers, Grain Elevator Operators, Agricultural Equipment Technicians, Agricultural Specialists, Crop Managers, and Environmental Engineers in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Agriculture [6]**.
2. **A**rtists, Designers, Artisans, Painters, Film Makers, Animators, Art Directors, Fashion Designers, Creative Directors, Game Designers, Interior Designers, Art Auctioneers, Videographers, Sculptors, Authors, Cast Members, Stunt Coordinators, Screenwriters, Cinematographers, Editors, Sound Designers, Musicians, Makeup Artists, Barbers, Costume Designers, and Food Stylists in relation to the positions for **Directors of the Arts [3]**.
3. **F**inancial Advisors, Economists, Bank Tellers, Banking Managers, Loan Officers, Marketing Directors, Accountants, Real Estate Agents, C-Suite Executives, Insurance Agents, and Investment Managers in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Commerce [5] and Directors of the Treasury [7]**.
4. **V**eterans and those currently in the Armed Forces, Weapon Manufacturers, and Weapon Research and Development Engineers in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Defense [6]**.
5. **C**ollege Administration, Professors, Teachers, Principals, School IT Staff, School Nurses, Private Tutors, School Counselors, Librarians, and Curriculum Developers in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Education [5]**.
6. **W**elders, Transmission System Operators, Wind Turbine Technicians, Electricians, Nuclear Power Reactor Operators, Solar Panel Installers, Geologists, Industrial Engineers, Petroleum Engineers, Chemists, Oil Haulers, Oil and Gas Field Technicians, Oil and Gas Analysts, Environmental Engineers, and Nuclear Engineers in relation to the positions for **Directors of Energy [5]**.
7. **D**octors, Nurses, Paramedics, Therapists, Pharmacists, Diagnostic Medical Sonographers, Clinical Laboratory Technicians, Dental Care Workers, Radiologists, Hygienists, Speech-Language Pathologists, Nurse Practitioners, Phlebotomists, Medical Researchers, Veterinarians, Laboratory Animal

Caretakers, Dieticians, and Medical Equipment Preparers in relation to the positions for the **Directors of the Health and Human Services [7]**.

8. **V**eterans and those currently in the National or State Guard, Police Officers, Emergency Dispatchers, Security Guards, Immigration Officers, Transportation Security Administration, Market Analysts, Firefighters, Screeners, Surveillance Officers, Security Specialists, Security Consultants, Immigration Counselors, Immigration Analysts, Cybersecurity Professionals, Software Engineers, UI and UX Designers, Big Data Engineers, Applications Architects, Web Developers, Database Administrators, Computer Hardware Engineers, Data Security Analysts, IT Professionals, Statisticians, Network Architects, Systems Engineers, and Computer and Information Research Scientists, Immigrant Support Agents, and Defense Attorneys in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Homeland Security [7]** and **Directors of Veteran Affairs [3]**.
9. **P**lumbers, Construction Workers, Factory Workers, Electricians, Construction Managers, Interior Painters, Decorators, Heavy Equipment Operators, Civil Engineers, Roofers, Carpenters, Pipefitters, Ironworkers, Boilermakers, Surveyors, Masons, Architectural Engineers, Safety Managers, Solar Installers, Drywall Finishers, and Inspectors in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Housing and Urban Development [10]**.
10. **S**oil Conservationists, Biologists, Biological Science Technicians, Foresters, Environmental Technologists, Fish and Wildlife Managers, Environmental Engineers, Miners, Hunters, Oil Haulers, Oil and Gas Field Technicians, Oil and Gas Analysts, Nuclear Engineers, Resource Extraction Business Management, Gas Station Owners, Tanker Drivers, Commercial Shipping Drivers, Extraction Workers, Natural Resource Specialists, Park and Recreation Coordinators, Environmental Technologists, Fish and Wildlife Managers, Park Rangers, Archaeologists, Environmental Engineers, Climatologists, Climate Data Scientists, Environment Science and Protection Technicians, Water Treatment Specialists, and Wildlife Management in relation to the positions for **Directors of the Interior [7]**.
11. **L**awyers, Judges, Forensics Accountants, Legal Assistants, Forensic Science Technicians, Crime Scene Investigators, Criminologists, and Court Reporters in relation to the positions for **Directors of Justice [5]**.
12. **M**old Inspectors, HVAC Installers, Land Use Planners, Environmental Consultants, Health and Safety Engineers, Hazard Control Specialists, Fire Inspectors, Public Works Construction Workers, Risk Control Specialists, Recruiters, Cybersecurity Specialists, Hazardous Materials Removal Workers,

Industrial Hygienists, and Recycling Specialists in relation to the positions for **Directors of Labor [5]**.

13. **S**cientists of any kind, Historians, Mathematicians, Market Researchers, Archaeologists, Records Managers, Research Assistants, and Research Directors in relation to the positions for **Directors of the Sciences [5]**.
14. **L**ine Service Technicians, Oceanographers, Marine Biologists, Geoscientists, Sonar Technicians, Aircraft Fuelers, Avionics Technicians, Flight Paramedics, Pilots, Air Traffic Controllers, Aircraft Mechanics, Avionics Engineers, Flight Instructors, Flight Test Engineers, Aerospace Engineers, Astronauts, Astrophysicists, Meteorologists, and Astronomers in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Aeronautics and Subsurface Research [3]**.
15. **P**olitical Consultants, Intelligence Specialists, Interpreters, Language Specialists, Translators, Diplomats, Ambassadors, International Marketing Specialists, International Benefits Analysts, International Logistics Managers, Public Relations Specialists, Nonprofit Program Coordinators, Economic Analysts, International Policy Analysts, Ex-Generals, International Lawyers, Regulatory Affairs Managers, Diplomatic Agents in relation to the positions for the **Directors of State [6]**.
16. **L**ogistics Coordinators, Mechanics, Auto-Workers, Transportation Planners, Freight Brokers, Supply Chain Analysts, Transportation Engineers, Construction Workers, Civil Engineers, Dispatchers, Load Planners, Fleet Coordinators, Logistics Operations Specialists, Truck Drivers, Driver Support Representatives, Locomotive Engineers, Rail Car Repairers, Railroad Conductors, Railroad Yardmasters in relation to the positions for the **Directors of Transportation [5]**

Jobs not listed but nearly synonymous with one of the jobs above are part of the related fields list even if not written explicitly. Jobs can be related to zero to many field subsets above. Work experience requirements may sum the years of experience across multiple job title names in the same field subset.

Section III.03 Requirements to Vote for a Director

Citizens may Vote for a Director to fill an open Seat during a General Election if they meet the following requirements:

1. The Citizen meets the necessary Age requirements required to Vote.
2. The Citizen must possess either:
 - a. Five years of experience in a related field.
 - b. Two years of experience in a related field in addition to a relevant 2+ year degree.
3. The Citizen has worked at least two of the past 10 years in that field.

The Department of Labor shall be responsible for tracking work experience as necessary to determine whether a Citizen may Vote to fill a particular Seat.

Section III.04 Appointing of the Director General and Speaker

Between the inclusive range from the 1st to the 10th of December UTC [Coordinated Universal Time] on each General Election year, any Citizen who will hold a Seat in the Directorate following the next General Inauguration may submit their Intent to be appointed the position of Director General. The current Directorate may have each of the Directors that signal their Intent, provide a speech to the Directorate as to why they should be appointed. On the 10th or 11th of January, a Vote will be held in the current Directorate to appoint the Director of choice. That Director will be Director General once the General Inauguration has occurred.

Upon inauguration, the Director General shall appoint a willing Director to be Speaker of the Directorate.

During a Session of Congress, the Director General shall serve as the primary Speaker of the Directorate while the Director General is in attendance.

Whenever the Director General is not in attendance or chooses at their own discretion to not carry out the tasks of the Speaker, the appointed Speaker of the Directorate will carry out the related Officer tasks expected of the Speaker of the Directorate.

The duties related to the position of Speaker of the Directorate shall be Regulated by Law.

Section III.05 Officer Positions in the Directorate

Other Officer positions in the Directorate may be created or removed as specified by Law. These Officer positions shall both be appointed and consist of Directors.

The specific rules for proceedings within the Directorate may be decided by its Directors, however, no rules may permit any form of filibustering.

Section III.06 Handling a Vacancy in the Director General Position

Whenever the Director General provides their written declaration that they are unable to discharge the powers and duties of their position, and until they transmit to Congress a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Speaker of the Directorate as Acting Director General.

Should the Director General die, resign, or otherwise permanently be rendered unable to discharge the powers and duties of their position, the Speaker of the Directorate will take over as Acting Director General until the Directorate is able to fill the vacancy, either from appointing the Speaker of the Directorate or some other Director.

The Acting Director General during this time may both Vote as a normal Director and also break tied Votes as the Acting Director General.

Section III.07 Compensation for Directors

Directors shall receive Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law and paid out by the Federal Government. The Bills to alter the Compensation of Directors shall be applied only to new Directors, however, they shall have their Compensation altered to bring it in line with Inflation or Deflation.

Section III.08 Special Bill: Altering the Seat Allocation in the Directorate

The number of Directors may be changed through a special type of Bill. This Bill shall not be passed through the Directorate from the House of Representatives and instead be brought before the Director General and President. Both shall have the Power to Veto this special Bill. If neither chooses to do so within 15 days, then this Bill shall become Law.

When this special type of Bill becomes Law, the related Seats will be redistributed after the next General Inauguration. Should the number of Seats be reduced for a set of Directors and there will be more Directors with terms that do not end upon the next General Inauguration, then the Directorate will hold a Vote to determine which Directors will keep their Seats. This Vote shall make use of Approval-Based Voting [they can choose to vote for none of the Candidates, some of the Candidates, or all the Candidates].

The same special Bill may add or remove Departments along with specifying new types of Directors to oversee any of the new Departments. In this case, the Bill may be written to call upon a Special Election in each of the States in order to appoint these new Directors. Otherwise, these new Directors will be appointed after the next General Election.

Any new type of Directors in a Bill must also include a list of related fields for those new types of Directors.

Section III.09 Special Bill: Clarifying Related Fields

The Directorate may create Bills to alter which fields are considered related or not related to each type of Director. This special kind of Bill may be sent to the President for review without first going through the House of Representatives. If vetoed, then Congress may override the President as though it was a normal Bill.

Any Directors that have their related fields changed by a Bill that would make the Director no longer eligible for their position, will have their Seat Legacied until their Term is over.

Section III.10 Handling the Removal or Death of a Director

If a Vacancy is opened in the Directorate due to the removal or death of a Director, then the President may call for a Special Election to fill the Vacancy.

Any Director who enters into their position shall have their term not be counted unless they hold the Seat for at least two years.

Section III.11 Approving Presidential Appointment Nominees

Appointments made by the President for members of the President's cabinet, Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and any other case outside of Justices, shall be approved by a Partial Majority [two-thirds] in the Directorate.

Section III.12 Journal, Secrecy, and Public Information

The Directorate must maintain a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in the Judgement of the Director General, require secrecy. If the Director General has not granted secrecy, then the votes from each of the Directors must be made Public Information.

Article IV. The Executive Branch: President of the United States

Section IV.01 Requirements for President and Vice President

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. They shall hold their Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected.

The requirements for the President and Vice President are as follows:

1. Must be a Citizen of the United States.
2. Must be at least 35 years of Age.
3. Must not have declared Bankruptcy in the last seven years.
4. Must not be a National Degenerate.
5. Must not be serving time for a Crime committed.
6. The Vice President must meet the requirements for being President and wish to have the position of Vice President.
7. Must not have already been President for more than two Terms.
 - a. Their term shall not be counted unless they hold the position of President for at least two years.

Before the President may enter on the Execution of their Office, they shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: *"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."*

Section IV.02 Presidential Cabinet

The President shall have a Presidential Cabinet in which People may be appointed to fill in positions as advisors. With the Consent of Congress, the President may grant certain positions in the Presidential Cabinet the Power to be a Head of one or more

Departments. As Heads of one or more Departments, they shall be able to influence the decisions of those Departments and/or Vote as a Director, but only for those Departments, within such Powers that Congress, may, through Law, grant.

Section IV.03 Nominating Citizens to Appoint

The President shall have the Power to appoint members of the Presidential Cabinet, Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and any other Officers of the United States which must be approved by the Directorate. The appointment of Justices shall be subject to a different set of rules discussed later in this Constitution.

Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the relevant Directors of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Directorate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section IV.04 Creation and Approving of Treaties

The President shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of Congress, to make Treaties, provided a Partial Majority [two-thirds] in the House of Representatives and at least a Simple Majority [more than half in support of] in the Directorate concur.

Section IV.05 State of the Union, Convening of Houses, and Commissions

The President shall from time to time give to the Congress, Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures, as the President shall judge necessary and expedient.

The President may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such Time as the President shall think proper.

The President shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers and shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.

The President shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section IV.06 Removal of Civil Officers from Conviction by Impeachment

The President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Section IV.07 Compensation for the President and Vice President

The President and Vice President shall receive Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law and paid out by the Federal Government. The Bills to alter the Compensation of the President and/or Vice President shall be applied only to new Presidents and Vice Presidents, however, they shall have their Compensation altered to bring it in line with Inflation or Deflation.

Article V. The Process from Bill to Law

Section V.01 Bills in the House of Representatives

All Federal Bills unless otherwise specified in this Constitution shall start in the House of Representatives.

When a Vote is held for a Bill or multiple variations of the same, each Representative may choose to approve, abstain, or disapprove of any and all of the available variations.

Should a Bill be approved by at least a Simple Majority [more than half in approval of] in the House of Representatives, it shall be passed from the lower house to the upper house. Should multiple variations of a Bill have been passed through a Simple Majority, then the Bill with the highest approval shall be passed. If two or more variations had been passed by the same number of Votes from the Representatives, then the Vice President shall choose the variation to pass to the upper house.

Should one or more Bills have a tied Vote, then the Vice President, regardless of being present or not, shall break the tied Vote by either approving or disapproving the Bill(s).

Section V.02 Popular Consultations and Direct Democracy

The Director General holds the Power to call for a Popular Consultation within a day of a Bill being voted on. When a Popular Consultation occurs, it shall allow a span of a fortnight, after the Vote on one or more Bill variations in the House of Representatives, to hold a Popular Consultation. When a Popular Consultation occurs, all Citizens eligible to Vote may choose to Veto their Representative on the Vote for a Bill, so long as their Representative has either approved or disapproved of the Bill.

During a period for the Popular Consultation of a bill, it shall not be sent to the Directorate, even if it was approved of by the House of Representatives.

Constituents may Vote to approve or disapprove of their Representative's Vote. Should at least a Notable Majority [three-fourths] disapprove of their Representative's Vote, then the Representative's Vote becomes an abstention.

These Citizens may choose to do so at a Voting Booth at a physical location such as a Courthouse or Town Hall, or by casting their Vote on an online system maintained by the Federal Government for having a Popular Consultation.

Multiple Popular Consultations may be held at the same time.

Federal Holidays shall not count towards the number of days left in a Popular Consultation.

Section V.03 Approving or Disapproving of Bills by the Directorate

In the same way as the Representatives, the Directors may Vote to approve, abstain, or disapprove of each Bill.

Should one or more Bills have a tied Vote, then the Director General, regardless of being present or not, shall break the tied Vote by either approving or disapproving the Bill(s).

Should a Bill be approved by at least a Simple Majority [more than half in approval of], it shall be presented to the President.

Section V.04 Presidential Power to Veto and Congress' Power to Override

When a Bill makes it to the President, the President may either sign it into Law or Veto the Bill. If a Bill is Vetoed, the President shall return it to Congress with a list of Objections. That same Bill cannot be returned to the President in its current form unless overridden by Congress.

Should the President ignore a Bill for a period of more than 15 days, the Bill shall become Law.

Should a Bill be returned with a list of Objections to Congress, Congress may Override the President's Veto should a Partial Majority [two-thirds] in both houses choose to do so. Should Congress Override a Bill, it shall immediately become Law.

Section V.05 Overriding the Directorate and Countermeasures

The House of Representatives may Override the Directorate should at least a Partial Majority [two-thirds] choose to do so. However, if the Directorate disapproves the Bill with an Extensive Majority [seven-eighths] then the House of Representatives may not Override the Directorate for that Bill.

Article VI. The Judicial Branch: The Supreme Court

Section VI.01 Requirements for Justices and Supreme Court Structure

The Judges, both supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office besides to keep it up to date in relation to Inflation and Deflation.

The judges presiding over the Supreme Court shall hold their position on the Supreme Court for no more than 16 years per Century. There shall be 15 judges known as Justices in the Supreme Court, appointed when vacancies occur, by either the Director General and approved by Partial Majority [two-thirds] in Congress, or appointed by the President and approved by a Notable Majority [three-fourths] in Congress.

The requirements for the Supreme Court Justices are as follows:

1. Must be a Citizen of the United States.
2. Must be at least 30 years of Age.
3. Must not be a National Degenerate.
4. Must not be serving time for a Crime committed or be a Felon.
5. Must have a law degree.
6. Must have at least five years of experience as a Judge, Arbiter, and/or Legal Mediator

Section VI.02 Appointing the Chief Justice

One of the Justices shall lead the Supreme Court as Chief Justice. Whenever a new Chief Justice needs to be appointed, it shall be done by a Basic Majority [most votes in support of any candidate] from the Directorate.

Section VI.03 Setting a Precedent

The Supreme Court may hear appeals from the lower Courts and rulings with at least nine of the Supreme Court judges in approval shall be set as a Precedent to clarify either Bills, Amendments, or this Constitution, as may be needed from time to time

Section VI.04 The Reach of Federal Judicial Power

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases in Law and Equity, arising from this Constitution, the Laws of the United States and Treaties made, or which shall be made, within 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 Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States or with 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 a 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 and Directorate shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment; 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 Congress may through Law have been directed.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Section VI.05 Compensation for Judges and Justices

The Justices and lower Court Federal Judges shall receive Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law and paid out by the Federal Government. The Justices and lower Court Federal Judges shall have their Compensation altered to bring it in line with Inflation or Deflation. The Chief Justice shall receive twice the Compensation as the other Justices.

Section VI.06 Handling Treason

Treason against the United States shall consist only in the mass betrayal of its Citizens, conspiring to illegally overthrow this constitution in favor of a despotic government, in levying War against this country, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. 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 Congress shall have the Power to declare the Punishment of Treason including labeling the traitor as a National Degenerate, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture, except during the Life of the Person attained.

Section VI.07 Above or Below the Law

No Government Official shall be above the Law. No Government Official shall be allowed to make use of any kind of executive Power in order to obtain information or eliminate other Government Officials, deliberately commanding members of the Armed Forces to commit War Crimes, or commit Treason. No absolute immunity exists but presumptive immunity shall be granted for the official acts of using intelligence services, commanding the Armed Forces, or for any act which has been permitted by Law.

Section VI.08 Reprieves and Pardons

The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment, for one or more individuals, with the Consent of Congress. The Director General, Vice President, and Chief Justice may all do the same with the Consent of at least a Notable Majority [three-fourths] of Congress.

Reprieves and Pardons granted may not be granted to the President, Vice President, Director General, or Chief Justice; nor to any current or previous Justice; nor to any

family member, up to a third degree relation, of any of the aforementioned, for any crime during their Candidacy or while in Office; nor to any current or former member of the current President's administration; nor anyone who worked as a paid employee for the current President's Campaign; nor any entity, regardless of singular or plural, that committed Offences motivated by direct and significant personal or pecuniary interest of any of the aforementioned; nor any entity, regardless of singular or plural, that committed Offenses at the direction of, or in coordination with, the aforementioned; nor any National Degenerate.

Article VII. The Federal Departments

Section VII.01 Initial Departments and Assigned Directors

The following Departments shall exist and be funded upon this Constitution's Ratification:

1. **Department of Agriculture** led by the Directors of Agriculture
2. **Department of the Arts** led by the Directors of the Arts
3. **Department of Commerce** led by the Directors of Commerce
4. **Department of Defense** led by the Directors of Defense
5. **Department of Education** led by the Directors of Education
6. **Department of Energy** led by the Directors of Energy
7. **Department of Health and Human Services** led by the Directors of Health and Human Services
8. **Department of Homeland Security** led by the Directors of Homeland Security
9. **Department of Housing and Urban Development** led by the Directors of Housing and Urban Development
10. **Department of the Interior** led by the Directors of the Interior
11. **Department of Justice** led by the Directors of Justice
12. **Department of Labor** led by the Directors of Labor
13. **Department of the Sciences** led by the Directors of the Sciences
14. **Department of Aeronautics and Subsurface Research** led by the Directors of Aeronautics and Subsurface Research
15. **Department of State** led by the Directors of State
16. **Department of Transportation** led by the Directors of Transportation
17. **Department of the Treasury** led by the Directors of the Treasury
18. **Department of Veteran Affairs** led by the Directors of Veteran Affairs

Section VII.02 Secretary-Advisors and Their Requirements

For each Director, three Secretary-Advisors underneath them shall be appointed for terms of two years each time by the Director and signed off on, by either the Director General, President, or Chief Justice. These positions should be filled within three weeks of being vacant. Should a Director fail to appoint an approved Secretary-Advisor, the Directorate may choose a Citizen to appoint to the position.

While the powers given to the three Secretary-Advisors may differ based on the structure of each Department, they shall hold the power to Veto a choice made by their Director if all three Secretary-Advisors unanimously choose to do so. This may be done for matters related to the Department or for their Votes made in the Directorate.

While a Director position is temporarily open for any reason, the three Secretary-Advisors may act as the Director until the position is filled.

The requirements for the Secretary-Advisors are as follows:

1. The Secretary-Advisor must be a Citizen.
2. The Secretary-Advisor must not have already held a Secretary-Advisor position for ten terms in the past Century.
3. The Secretary-Advisor must either possess:
 - a. 7 years of work experience in a relevant field.
 - b. Three years of work experience in addition to a relevant 2+ year degree.
4. The Secretary-Advisor must desire the position.
5. The Secretary-Advisor must not have been Convicted through Impeachment.
6. The Secretary-Advisor must not be a National Degenerate.

Section VII.03 Sub-Departments, Vice Directors, and Vice Secretaries

Departments may have Sub-Departments. When a Department has more than one Sub-Department, each of the Sub-Departments shall have a Vice-Director and three Vice-Secretaries. These positions shall each be filled by a Person, not holding any other kind of Office, by the Director. Like other Department decisions, an appointment may be vetoed by the three Secretary-Advisors. The three Vice-Secretaries may also veto the Vice-Director in the same manner.

Vice-Directors are appointed for eight years at a time and have no Term limit.

Vice-Secretaries are appointed for two years at a time and have no Term limit.

The requirements for the Vice-Directors and Vice-Secretaries are as follows:

1. The Vice-Directors and Vice-Secretaries must be a Citizen.
2. The Vice-Directors must either possess:
 - a. 10 years of work experience in a relevant field specific to the subdepartment [ex: must have law enforcement experience if the related Sub-Department is law enforcement based].

- b. Eight years of work experience in addition to a relevant 2-3 year degree.
- c. Five years of work experience in addition to a relevant 4+ year degree.
- 3. The Vice-Secretaries must either possess:
 - a. 7 years of work experience in a relevant field specific to the subdepartment [ex: must have law enforcement experience if the related Sub-Department is law enforcement based].
 - b. Three years of work experience in addition to a relevant 2+ year degree.
- 4. The Vice-Directors and Vice-Secretaries must desire the position.
- 5. The Vice-Directors and Vice-Secretaries must not have been Convicted through Impeachment.
- 6. The Vice-Directors and Vice-Secretaries must not be a National Degenerate.

The related fields for a Sub-Department's Vice-Director and Vice-Secretary positions must be approved by the Directorate.

Multiple Vice-Directors and Vice-Secretaries are not created if there is more than one Director overseeing them.

Either the Director or the three Secretary-Advisors may choose to veto a decision or appointment made by the Vice-Director.

The Director or Vice-Director may, within the bounds of the Constitution, remove those appointed below them excluding Secretary-Advisors and Vice-Secretaries

Section VII.04 Internal Structure of Departments

Departments and Sub-Departments may structure themselves as desired by the Directors and Vice-Directors overseeing them within the boundaries of any Regulations that Congress through a Bill may create, alter or remove.

Section VII.05 Government Contracts

Government Contracts created by one or more of the Departments or Sub-Departments must include a minimum specification of what is needed in the Government Contract and auction it off to one of the three cheapest bids by Domestic Companies. The designs meeting at least the minimum requirements shall be kept secret by the Department(s) until the deadline of auction bids has passed. After the deadline has passed, the Department(s) may choose from one of the three cheapest bids or from the seven cheapest bids if they receive approval from Congress.

Article VIII. The Armed Forces

Section VIII.01 Commander and Chief

The President shall be the Commander and Chief over all branches of the Armed Forces and shall directly oversee the United States' stockpiles of, and equipment for, Weapons of Mass Destruction. The President shall hold the Power to activate and use

at their discretion, part or all, the United States of America's available Weapons of Mass Destruction.

The President shall be the Commander and Chief over all branches of the military and may use their executive Power to call for a special operation outside the borders of the United States.

Section VIII.02 The President's Own: The Leathernecks

The Marines shall be placed under the direct control of the President, to serve not only in the ships, garrisons, and forts of the United States but, in addition, should prepared for any other duty on shore that the President may direct.

The Marines may not be commanded by the President to commit Treason or perform Acts that have the Intent of starting a War without Congressional Approval. Nor shall any other branch of the Armed Forces for any Government Official.

Section VIII.03 The Core

The Armed Forces raised and maintained for offensive actions or the defense of the country's interests outside our borders shall constitute The Core.

The Core upon creation shall consist of the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Space Force. A Partial Majority [two-thirds] by the Directorate shall allow the alteration of The Core to best fit the needs of the United States.

The Director General shall preside as Secondary Commander over The Core.

Section VIII.04 National Guard and Coast Guard

The Armed Forces raised and maintained for the defense of the country, its borders, and its coastlines, shall constitute the National Guard and Coast Guard.

A Partial Majority [two-thirds] from Congress shall allow the alteration of the National Guard and/or Coast Guard to best fit the needs of the United States.

The Vice President shall preside as Secondary Commander over the National Guard and Coast Guard.

Section VIII.05 State Guard

States shall raise and maintain a small portion for their own Armed Forces consisting of only the State Guard overseen by the highest Executive Authority as Secondary Commander within said States. The allotment of funds for this cause is to be between 0.002% and 0.02% of the State's nominal GDP. This may be raised during War to a maximum of 0.5%.

State Guards are to be utilized in defense of the State from Rebellion, Invasion, or unexpected Tyranny of the Federal Government. They may use Military-Grade Arms

and prepare Military-Grade defenses. No State shall hold the power to develop and maintain their own Weapons of Mass Destruction.

No State may use its Armed Forces for use outside of their Jurisdiction unless it is necessary to put an end to unexpected Tyranny of the Federal Government.

The Governor of each State shall be the Secondary Commander over the State's State Guard. The President may not make orders for any state's State Guard outside of times of War or the Consent of Congress.

Section VIII.06 Underage Conscription Rights

No Citizen under the Age of 18 years, outside of times of War, shall be drafted, conscripted, or otherwise obligated to join into the Armed Forces. If during times of War, one should become a part of the Armed Forces, then they shall hold the Right to Vote and to make use of Vices [such as tobacco or alcohol] but shall not be considered an adult for matters related to sexual intercourse or marriage.

If during times of War, any amount of an Age population below the Age of 18 years is drafted, conscripted, or otherwise obligated to join, then all Citizens of that Age and any older Ages shall receive the Right to Vote and make use of Vices. Any Citizen that shall receive the Right to Vote and to make use of Vices shall no longer be affected by the Age requirement, regardless of whether the United States is still in a time of War.

Any Citizen drafted, conscripted, or otherwise obligated to join into the Armed Forces below the Age of 18 years shall receive bonus pay and receive free Post-Secondary Education for up to a four-year degree once they are honorably discharged or when the War(s) have resolved.

Article IX. Anti-Corruption Measures

Section IX.01 Lobbying

Lobbying Members of Congress is permitted to any Domestic Entity such as a Person, Business, or Non-Profit Organization.

Lobbying, herein, shall be defined as the payment of Money, Assets, or Benefits given to those currently in Office or being a Candidate for an Office, either directly, or indirectly [through Campaign funds or friends and families] in order to push the targeted Citizen to support a set of viewpoints. This includes guarantees for future payment of Money, Assets, or Benefits.

When the Member of Congress accepts any amount or guarantee of Money, Assets, or other kinds of Benefits (if totaling more than the sum of median weekly income provided or guaranteed within a span of two months) from a Domestic Entity, they must make Public Information that they have done so, declare who lobbied them, for what reasons they were lobbied, and the amount of Money, Benefits or other Assets which they have

accepted or may be made available to them in the future. The Lobbyer must also fill out a form detailing the same which shall also be Public Information.

Members of Congress must display the names or logos of the notable Domestic Entities that they have accepted funds from in front of where they sit in the House of Congress.

Should a lobbyist be found guilty of not disclosing this information within 90 days, they shall have not less than 10% or more than 65% of their total net worth seized from them. If this Domestic Entity is a business, all shareholders with at least 2% ownership of the business shall have 5% to 15% of their net worth seized from them and the C-suite shall each lose 10% to 65% of their personal net worth. In serious enough cases, the entire C-suite of the business may have their entire share of that business seized from them and all other businesses which they serve as part of the C-suite of and auctioned by the Treasury in intervals of 1% of the ownership. As an alternative consequence, the entire business may be shut down.

Shareholding whistleblowers will be allowed to keep their shares and avoid related punishments. Should the entire business be shut down, the federal government shall buy their (whistleblowing shareholders) remaining shares back at 100% of the shares' value at the time of reporting.

Should a Member of Congress be found guilty of not disclosing this information within 90 days, they shall receive the label of National Degenerate and all the awful penalties associated with it.

All shareholders and C-suite executives shall have the portion of their total Net Worth taken from them decided on an individual basis, based on their participation in this hidden Lobbying, decided by the Judge(s) presiding over the case.

Those serving in State Legislatures are also to abide by the rules laid out within this section and both them and the shareholders are to be given the same Penalties for failing to do so.

The above clauses within this section should be interpreted based on the Intent rather than literal wording when deciding what constitutes Lobbying.

No Federal or State Supreme Court Justice may be lobbied for any reason. Should a Justice be found guilty of this act, they shall receive the label of National Degenerate and all the awful penalties with it.

Section IX.02 Bill Length and Issue Restrictions

No Bill to be voted on in Congress may exceed 50 pages in length in relation to font size 14 on A4 paper unless approved by the Director General prior to voting.

No Bill to be voted on in Congress may exceed 250 pages in length in relation to font size 14 on A4 paper without the consent of the legislatures of at least half of the States. This is in addition to the required approval from the Director General.

No Bill to be voted on in Congress may tackle more than one issue unless approved by either the President or Director General.

No Bill to be voted on in Congress may tackle more than five issues without the consent of the legislatures of at least half of the States. This is in addition to the required approval from either the President or Director General.

Article X. The Article of Rights

Section X.01 Rights for All

The following rights shall be provided to all Persons within the United States:

(a) Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition
Neither Congress and the Directorate, nor the Governments of States, or any other territory or possession of the United States, shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise of; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press; or the right of the People to peaceably assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of Grievances. Neither shall any amendment to this Constitution ever be made which will have the same effect as the aforementioned law.

This shall not protect the People or the Press against punishment for Defamation of Character, nor shall the Press knowingly and deliberately spread false information as truth to deceive any person, excluding statement of opinion in a way that indicates itself as an opinion and not a fact.

Nor shall this protect any Person against Punishment for indicating Intent to kill, main, or grievously injure another Person or Intent to Perform an Illegal Action unless it is found to be in Jest.

(b) Right to Fair Use of Funds Provided to a Religious Entity
No Religious Organization shall be treated differently from Law as anything other than a Business, unless the Religious Organization makes Public Information, their itemized Intake and Usage of provided funds. The Religious Organization may not punish its members for accessing this information using public means.

Any Intake of funds from the Religious Organization's owned Businesses or any other Business owned by the Religious Organization's Administration's owned Businesses must be taxed before such funds may be provided back to the Religious Organization or its Administration. Only Intake of funds from the donations of the Members of the

Religious Organization or its Visitors such as for voluntary Compensation for Religious Means such as a Tithe shall remain untaxed.

(c) Right to Not Receive Unfair Discrimination

Neither discrimination from government entities nor businesses may be tolerated against any person on the basis of their race, color, region, sex, national origin, sexual preference or lack thereof, gender identity, species, or body composition. Nor shall any specified discrimination be allowed to affect the Citizenship status of any People, or to restrict their Right to Vote.

Nor shall any Person be subjected to Slavery for any Reason.

Discrimination considerations above may be permitted as necessary for Sports and Clubs. Congress may make Laws separating Sports and Clubs into different groups on the basis of sex, gender identity, species, or body composition.

The Department of Health and Human Services or any Department which should replace it, shall determine what gender identities are recognized.

(d) Right Against the Unwilling Quartering of Soldiers

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the Consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(e) Right Against Search and Seizure

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(f) Right to a Fair Court System

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against them; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for their defense.

In Suits of common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, then according to the rules of the common law.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

(g) Right to an Education

No Person residing within the United States between the ages of four and 20 shall be prevented from attending both primary and secondary education through normal progression. Nor shall any such Person attending primary or secondary education be forced to pay for their lunches at their place of education.

This Education must occur at a Public Center of Education or Non-Religious Accredited Private Center of Education.

Home Schooling is an Exception but Regulations and the below requirements must still be fulfilled along with the passing of a test of that education level written by the Department of Education or any Department which shall replace it, in order to be properly recognized. These standardized tests must be completed at an Accredited Center and should the Persons' attending Home Schooling fail two years in a row or fail massively on the standardized test, then permission to Home School the Person may be revoked.

Congress along with the Department of Education or any Department which shall replace it. shall possess the Powers to Regulate these places of education.

All primary education and all secondary education within the United States shall consist of at least five years each. All primary education must cover at least one class presenting the different theories around the creation of the universe and religions in a way that provides the students with the means to best determine what they believe in.

All secondary education within the United States must have at least one class for each of the following: modern finances, sex education, the Constitution and varying types of political thought, general psychology, logical thinking and recognizing biases and fallacies, and ancient history.

(h) Right to Conduct Safe Research

All Persons shall possess the ability to conduct safe research of their own volition. No area of research outside of weapons or drug development shall be denied to any Person who has received the necessary training.

(i) Right to a Medically Advisable Self Termination

All Persons with a terminal, severely painful, or degenerative medical condition without a viable method of treatment shall be allowed to seek euthanasia. This euthanasia may be allowed if the Person in question consents and possesses the joint agreement of at

least three medical professionals overseeing their care. The method used must be one to cause as minimal pain as reasonably possible.

(j) Right to Repair

Except as specified and regardless of whether any express warranty is made, the manufacturer of a specified electronic or appliance product, in certain circumstances, and in those same circumstances but sold to others outside of direct retail sales, are required to make available, on fair and reasonable terms, to product owners, service and repair facilities, and service dealers, the means to effect the diagnosis, maintenance or repair of the product.

No manufacturer or related business may punish an individual for pursuing service and repair facilities outside the network of that manufacturer or business.

(k) Right to Whistleblow

No Person shall be punished by any Government Entity for whistleblowing in relation to Corrupt or Illegal practices unless such whistleblowing is deemed by the Courts to be to the notable detriment of National Security. Any Person fired from whistleblowing in relation to Corrupt or Illegal practices from a business is entitled to a version of Legal Tender not less than one year's worth of their pay.

(l) Right to a Path of Redemption and Fair Incarceration

Any and All Incarcerated Persons serving for more than eight months shall be allowed at least one Physical and one Intellectual class per year, with the purpose of setting them on a path to be able to find work, consisting of six months in length per year. For each class the Incarcerated Person passes, they shall have their sentence reduced by a period of two to three months, but to no less than two weeks until release. No Incarcerated Person shall have a sentence lasting more than 75 years. These classes may include work completed by Incarcerated Persons for the State or Federal Government. However, the Incarcerated Persons shall be informed of any possible attached work prior to agreeing to sign up for a class.

No Incarcerated Persons may be forced to or otherwise be compelled to take one or more of the available classes.

Any and All Incarcerated Persons serving for more than 10 years shall be given a two-week class before release to prepare them for changes in the world. The same Incarcerated Persons shall be released with one month's pay at the current minimum wage assuming a 40-hour work week. They shall also be given two days of pay assuming an eight-hour day, for each successfully completed class. This is given to them tax-free.

No Incarcerated Person shall be left in Solitary Confinement for more than 22 hours a day, nor can they be forced into Solitary Confinement for more than a month as a result of any kind of punishment.

(m) Right to a Transparent Tax System

All Persons who shall have obtained any notable currency from work for which they have performed, shall receive from the various levels of governments their amount of expected tax returns or Earth-yearly incomplete tax collections. All Persons shall be allowed to fill out some type of form manually should they believe that some type of information was left unaccounted for.

(n) Right to General Privacy

No Person shall be forced to disclose the credentials required to gain access to any sensitive information they wish not to disclose.

No unreasonable use of Mass Surveillance shall be permitted in private locations without the Consent of the Owner.

(o) Right to Out of State Commerce

No State may prevent any Person regardless of whether they reside in the state or not from engaging in Commerce outside of that State. No State shall record the Commerce of a Person within another State for purposes related to punishing that Person for the Commerce that they have engaged in. This includes the purchase or selling of goods or services. However, the State may prohibit goods from being taken into its Jurisdiction.

(p) Right to Reasonable Bodily Autonomy

All Citizens shall be entitled to deny any involuntary medical treatment or procedure to their body. Additionally, all Citizens shall be allowed to remove or stop bodily processes that may pose a risk of potential permanent injury or death regardless of the harm that may be done to another Person. What classifies as posing said risk and what measures may be taken shall be determined by the Department of Health and Human Services or whatever such Department shall replace it.

Section X.02 Rights for Citizens

The following rights shall be provided to all Citizens within the United States:

(a) Right to Bear and Mount Small Arms

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the Citizens to keep and bear small Armaments [any Armaments able to be both carried and safely used by a Citizen at the same time], and to install manually controlled Armaments to their privately owned modes of non-roadway, non-self-propelled [propelled by the Person] transportation , shall not be further infringed than as specified in this Constitution.

Citizens must keep carried Armaments locked up when not on their person. Citizens are guilty by association when others obtain their unprotected Armaments for use in violent crimes unless they are seen by the Courts as having taken the necessary and reasonable measures.

No Felon and no Mentally Unstable Citizen shall be able to own, purchase, commercially sell, or otherwise make use of any Armament. Nor shall any Citizen which resides with them be allowed to do the same. Congress shall hold the power to define the length of time and procedure in which these Armaments must be surrendered or sold.

No Citizens shall be allowed to acquire Armaments without first passing a Mental Health examination within the past three months. Those deemed as Mentally Unstable may have the decision later reversed with at least two passing Mental Health examinations.

No one outside of Law Enforcement or active-duty soldiers may possess Armaments within 30 meters of any non-Armed Forces related center of education or medical facility. An exception to this rule is made for any vehicle traveling through a nearby roadway or temporarily stopped in order to comply with Law Enforcement.

Private Property and Government Buildings may possess restrictions on what Armaments may be carried within them and by whom.

The Federal and State governments may require a license for certain kinds of Armaments to restrict the commercial selling or acquisition of said Armaments and to restrict when and what hunting may be done. However no license is required to acquire semi-automatic pistols and rifles or shotguns, nor to acquire standard munitions to make use of them.

Should a Person be placed in a situation in which their life or the life of others is in immediate danger, and should they make use of reasonable force, it shall be seen as Self-Defense and not punished as a Crime.

Should an Unauthorized Intruder enter the home of a Person, that Person may use reasonable force to defend themselves, and it shall be seen as Self-Defense. That Person may approach the Unauthorized Intruder to carry out the use of reasonable force and shall have no expectation to retreat if the Person believes that doing so is dangerous.

Citizens may install manually controlled Armaments onto the inside of their home and may use reasonable force as Self-Defense if at least one Person is trapped inside while an Unauthorized Intruder is present.

If a Felon, Mentally Unstable Citizen, or any other Person that is otherwise prohibited by this constitution from owning a type of Armament, somehow comes into possession of one, and is placed into a situation like the three situations previously described where their lives or those around them are in immediate danger, and they must make use of reasonable force to eliminate the threat, then they shall not be prosecuted for making use of those Armaments, nor shall they be prosecuted for coming into possession of

them in the first place, provided that they do not use those armaments for any other purpose and surrender said Armaments to Law Enforcement.

This shall not be construed to implicitly ban larger Armaments at the Federal level. Instead all Armaments are allowed, outside Weapons of Mass Destruction, to non-Felon, non-Mentally-Unstable Citizens unless explicitly denied by the Law of the State wherein the Armament would be sold or possessed. Congress may, however, make laws restricting their possession on Federal land and within the Federal District set aside as the Capital. States may also regulate who may possess larger Armaments within their borders.

Congress may also regulate larger Armaments on the Federal level should the Bill pass through Congress and receive the Consent of the Legislatures of a Partial Majority [two-thirds] of the States before being brought before the President.

(b) Right and Duty to Vote

The Right to Vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, District, Territory, or any State, by reason of failure to pay any kind of tax. Registration to Vote shall only require basic information of the Citizen and have no associated Fee. Registration to Vote shall not require a deadline to complete of more than three months until the next General Election.

Incarcerated Citizens may still Vote but may not leave their place of incarceration to do so.

Any use of force or the threatening of to pressure a specific set of one or more Citizens to Vote in a specific manner for a Candidate or Measure or group thereof is a felony with a sentence not less than 35 years.

Should the Citizen not mark at least one Candidate for the President, during the General Election period, they shall be subject to a fine equal to one percent of their income for the Election Year, appended to their next tax returns. Citizens shall be granted an exception for being unable to Vote due to a medical situation, lack of adequate transportation, service in the Armed Forces, or any other reason which Congress may through Law establish.

(c) Right to Possess Multiple Citizenships

All Citizens shall be allowed to retain Citizenship within the United States even if they accept Citizenship status from a foreign Power that is not currently at War with the United States.

(d) Right to Leave and to Renounce Citizenship

All Citizens of at least 18 years of age, not serving any time for a Crime committed, during Peacetime, shall be allowed to leave the Country or to voluntarily Renounce their own Citizenship in a court.

(e) Right to a Universal System of Healthcare

All Citizens shall be entitled to free or affordable healthcare for any medical treatment, visit, or procedure deemed as necessary by the Department of Health and Human Services or whatever such Department shall replace it. The associated fees shall be subsidized by the Federal Government. The governments of States may also subsidize additional areas of healthcare using their own funds.

No Organization or Shareholder may hold Ownership over both a private Health Insurance agency and any kind of Medical Office, Hospital, Pharmacy, or similar.

Section X.03 No Misconstruing of Rights and State Level Protection

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

No State may make Laws that abridge the rights given in this Constitution.

Section X.04 Expiration of Felonies

Should any Citizen's life exceed more than 50 years since their release from incarceration due to a felony, that Person shall no longer be labeled a Felon for the committed Crime.

Section X.05 National Degenerates

Any Person who commits a Crime significant enough to cause wanton harm to a large number of people or a most vile wanton Crime to at least three people shall be eligible to receive the label of National Degenerate by joint agreement by both the Jury and the Judge(s) presiding over their case. This may only be applied when they are the or one of the main participants of the Crime and never as a consequence of any biological process that they have no control over, this will not include Medical Conditions such as Insanity.

Vile Crime in this case relates to rape, killings of children, or gruesome hate based against anyone protected in this Constitution in relation to the discrimination it protects against, torture, and Crimes of similar severity.

No Person shall be eligible who either does not have irrefutable evidence of their crime (witness testimony alone may never be seen as sufficient) or if they show genuine remorse. Genuine remorse shall not be considered in cases of high Treason or when in relation to Lobbying.

Such Person is eligible to one and only one appeal. In the case that the Person either fails to get it appealed or decides not to make an appeal within 90 days, that Person shall be permanently labeled as a National Degenerate.

Upon being labeled as a National Degenerate, the National Degenerate will have all property seized from them and be sentenced to a public death by guillotine. All

Inheritance of this property is null and void and any, of notable value, passed along before, during, or after their appearance in Court shall too be seized.

Children of National Degenerates shall be brought before a Court to determine if they were in any way associated with the Crime itself. Should the Children be free of any wrongdoing, the Government shall provide them with a small portion of funds which shall be no larger than 10% of total assessed value of property seized and distributed within one month to any child that has reached the Age of Majority. Children who have not reached the Age of Majority will receive government assistance for relocation for Adoption, unless a Competent relative chooses to adopt them, and they will receive their portion of the funds once they reach the Age of Majority.

Section X.06 No Unrestrained Qualified Immunity

No version of Qualified Immunity created for Law Enforcement through Bills at any level of Government shall protect any Law Enforcement agents or officers if they should violate a Person's rights, use an excessive amount of force, or deliberately and knowingly ignore related Laws and Regulations.

Article XI. Predecessor Laws and Systems

Section XI.01 Predecessor Laws

All Laws put in place in the Predecessor(s) of the United States remain in effect upon Ratification of this Constitution unless they conflict with one or more of the rights listed above or with the new systems established within this Constitution.

Section XI.02 Pardons from Repealed Predecessor Crimes

Any Person who has committed Crimes in the Predecessor(s) of the United States that are repealed upon Ratification of this Constitution shall have their sentences reduced to a period of time not more than one year from the date of Ratification. Any Person released this way shall receive a two-week class within two months prior to release to prepare them for recent changes.

Section XI.03 Prior Debts and Engagements

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into before the Adoption of this Constitution shall be valid until determined otherwise.

This Constitution shall be seen as the Supreme Law of the Land.

Article XII. Naturalization and Birthright Citizenship

Section XII.01 Citizenship

All Persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State

shall make or enforce any Law which shall abridge the Privileges or Immunities of Citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of Life, Liberty, or Property, without due process of Law; nor deny to any Person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section XII.02 Representatives Oversee the Rule of Naturalization

The Rule of Naturalization is to be decided and altered by and only by the House of Representatives without needing approval by the Directorate.

Section XII.03 Birthright Citizenship

Birthright Citizenship applies to Any Person who:

1. Was physically born inside the United States proper, or any place under the jurisdiction thereof, and/or
2. Has at least one parent who was already a citizen of the United States either by birth or naturalization.

Birthright Citizenship can be granted retroactively under the following circumstances:

1. A referendum was held in the person's Jurisdiction of Birth/Residence to decide whether that Jurisdiction joins the United States, The referendum passes, and the person voted to join the United States.
2. The Person was already a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and their Jurisdiction of birth voted to join the United States.
3. The Person has lived within the United States for at least one Century.

Article XIII. The Rules Regarding the States

Section XIII.01 No State/Foreign Treaties and No Secession

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin, print, or otherwise create Money, unless instructed to by this Congress, and only to the exact amount specified; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver or do so as Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts; grant any Title of Nobility unless permitted by both Congress and the Directorate by Simple Majority [more than half].

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 it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports,

shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage , 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.

No State shall, under any circumstances whatsoever, have the right to secede from the United States, even if they attempt to do so peacefully, unless both Congress and the Directorate approve it with a Notable Majority [three-fourths] and by Consent of Legislatures of a Partial Majority [two-thirds] of the States.

Section XIII.02 Requirements for a State's Government Structure

All States shall possess a government structure with at least a State Legislature, a Governor (although they need not be referred to as a Governor, so long as they are designated as one), and a State Supreme Court, as written by their State Constitution. The form of government structure established by these state constitutions must be that of a republic.

States must make use of either approval-based voting [they can choose to vote for none of the Candidates, some of the Candidates, or all the Candidates] or single transferable votes [they rank their Candidates, then any Candidate meeting a threshold of votes equal to 100% divided by the number of seats to fill receives their Seat. Any votes over the required amount for that candidate to win are allocated to their second choice (the pool of votes is selected randomly from the original pool of votes). If Seats remain but no candidate reaches the threshold, then the lowest voted candidate is eliminated, and all of their votes are redistributed based on the rank system].

Section XIII.03 State Martial Law

The Governor of a State may enact Martial Law upon their State but may do so no longer than ten days without the Consent of the Legislature within. The Federal Director General may call for an instant end to a State's Martial Law.

Section XIII.04 Consent Required from Affected Existing States

In cases in which new States would be formed from existing states, the Consent of the Legislature of those existing states is required before a State Constitution may be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Section XIII.05 Faith and Credit Given Between States

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records, and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section XIII.06 Equal Citizenship Across States, No Fleeing Punishment

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in all of the States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, 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 they fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Section XIII.07 Only National Degenerates

No State may have its own kind of National Degenerate label, nor may their courts apply the label to any Person.

Section XIII.08 Residency Requirements

States may choose how long a Person must reside within them and if that Person must currently reside in order to Vote in their Local and State elections. They must specify this requirement in their State Constitution. This may not be a period of more than four years. Birthright Citizenship may not be a requirement to Vote or to hold any office within the State legislative or judicial branch.

Section XIII.09 State-Level Popular Consultation

States must indicate in their Constitution the timeframe, which may be no less than one week, or a fortnight if during the General Election, that shall allow the Citizens within, meeting the requirements to Vote in their elections, to Veto the Vote of their Representative(s) and force it into an Abstention. This threshold is to be in comparison to the number of Citizens within the Representative(s)'s District that voted in the last General Election.

Article XIV. The Census, Electoral Districts, and Measures

Section XIV.01 The Census

To maintain up-to-date Statistics on the Demographics and Distribution of Populations within the United States, a National Census shall occur at the start of each decade. If, when this constitution is ratified, more than five years remain until the next decade begins, a provisional census will be conducted immediately. Such Census information shall be collected and reported before the start of the next year [Gregorian calendar in relation to Earth].

Section XIV.02 Redistribution of Electoral Districts and Their Points

The redistribution of the Electoral Districts for which the vote for the related Seat of Congress relates to and may be voted for, within, shall use the shortest split line algorithm.

After the shortest split line algorithm has been applied, regions that contain less than three percent of a district's population may be manually redrawn and connected to another adjacent district by a Committee designated by the State to correct issues in relation to distance that must be traveled for the separated population to Vote. No more than six percent of the district's population may be redistributed to other districts in this way.

The designated Committee may also combine adjacent districts which each share at least 66% of their population within a metropolitan area [the area of a major city and of any branching cities or towns that may generally be viewed by outside populations as being part of the major city]. The combined districts select their Members of Congress by approval-based voting and selecting the candidates with the most approval. A State's constitution may override this to use a Single-Transferable Vote system for these areas. A presidential Candidate will receive all relevant points from the Electoral Distribution Pool.

The Redistribution from the new Census information shall be in effect when the next four-year General Election occurs.

Section XIV.03 The Metric System

Where a system of measurements is necessary for Government Matters, the primary system of measurements used shall be the Metric System.

Section XIV.04 The Gregorian Calendar

Unless unreasonable for a certain circumstance, each specification of year within this Constitution shall be in relation to Earth and follow the Gregorian calendar.

Article XV. Special Taxation Rules

Section XV.01 Land-Value Tax

Starting one year from the Ratification of this Constitution, a Land-Value Tax [taxing the value of the undeveloped land, based on value rather than square kilometers] shall be raised on all privately owned and publicly traded Lands within the United States. The total Land-Value Tax shall be 10% of the land's assessed Sale Value. This will start at 1%, one year from Ratification, and increase by 1% for each year afterward until reaching its final tax rate.

States may have their own Land-Value Tax in addition to the one specified in this Constitution.

The collected funds from the Land-Value Tax specified here shall be split one-seventh to the Local Government, two-sevenths to the State Government, and four-sevenths to the Federal Government.

The Land-Value Tax specified within this Constitution shall be halved for land used for parking purposes such as parking lots and parking garages up to one acre per business location, and for land, up to one acre per Person, used as the primary residence for single-family homes. This reduction for single-family homes shall not be given more than once to any entity and is solely for People owning their main residence.

For the Federal District used as the Capital of the United States, the two-sevenths typically meant for the State Government, shall be given to the Federal Government. However, these funds shall be used solely within the Capital District.

Section XV.02 No Step Up in Basis

On death, any Unrealized Capital Gains from Stock Market Investments shall be taxed against each of the beneficiaries based on the Unrealized Capital Gains received, based on the current Capital Gains Tax, should no Capital Gains Tax exist, then this shall be a minimum of one percent of the Unrealized Capital Gains value.

Section XV.03 Taxing Hidden Income of the Ultra-Wealthy

Every year, Unrealized Capital Gains from Stock Market Investments shall be taxed at half a percent (0.5%) of the Unrealized Capital Gains. This shall only apply to Stock Market Investors that have more than \$20 million in Unrealized Capital Gains from Stock Market Investments for any amount above the first \$20 million.

This threshold will be adjusted for Inflation or Deflation each year based on the amount of Inflation or Deflation from the previous year.

Section XV.04 Only Realized Capital Gains May Be Collateral

Unrealized Capital Gains must be Realized before those gains may be used as collateral for a loan.

Section XV.05 Basic Wealth Tax

Wealth shall be taxed based on Net Worth of tangible or intangible Property, Bank Account Funds, and Shares by the Federal Government. This tax shall not apply to any Net Worth that is not greater than the Net Worth of at least 79% of the Net Worth of People residing within the United States. This tax shall begin at 0.5% of the total Net Worth over that threshold and increase by 0.25% for each climb of 5% of the Net Worth of People residing within the United States [84%, 89%, 94%, 99%]. Wealth above 99.5% of the Net Worth of People residing within the United States shall be taxed an additional 1%. Each increase in taxed Net Worth shall remain proportional and only be applied to Net Worth above its prerequisite threshold.

10% of Net Worth held over at least 95% of the Net Worth of People residing within the United States shall be taxed upon Inheritance. If the recipient of the Inheritance is under the Age of

Majority, then they shall be provided with any necessary assistance and the Net Worth held and protected until they reach the Age of Majority.

Two-thirds of this tax shall be distributed to the Federal Government and the remaining third to the State Governments proportionally based on population.

Section XV.06 Stock Trade Transactions Tax

Upon the transfer of Stocks from one to another on the Stock Market, both the seller and buyer of the Stocks shall owe tax equal to one-thousandth of the value of the Stocks transferred.

Article XVI. Fair Compensation and Company Regulation

Section XVI.01 Limitation on Mass Residential Ownership

No Company, Sub-Company, or Individual may possess more than 125 residential properties. Nor shall an Individual own shares greater than three percent among Companies possessing a total of more than 225 residential properties.

Section XVI.02 Organizations Are Not People

No public nor private organization shall be viewed as a Person under Law.

Section XVI.03 No Insider Trading by Government Officials

No Government Official holding any kind of Office in a State, or the Federal Government may purchase or sell stocks (unless at the price the stock was at, when they entered Office) while in Office.

Section XVI.04 Fair Eminent Domain and Reasonable Cause

When a Federal, State, or Local Government make use of Eminent Domain, all affected Persons shall receive Compensation for Property Seized of not less than 120% of the assessed Sale Value of the Property.

When a Local Government makes use of Eminent Domain, the Citizens residing within the Jurisdiction of the Local Government shall be able to participate in a Reasonable Cause Authorization Referendum. Should a Notable Majority [three-fourths] of Citizens who Vote in this Referendum disagree with the Seizure of Property through use of Eminent Domain, the plan to use Eminent Domain must be cancelled.

The local population must have two weeks of notice of the upcoming Reasonable Cause Authorization Referendum to learn and discuss the upcoming Vote. One week must be given through the Vote which may be done at either a physical location or through an online system.

Section XVI.05 No Captive Audience Meetings

No Public or Private Organization may force Employees to attend meetings on topics unrelated to job tasks or performance. This includes but is not limited to: voicing support for or opposition to political candidates, legislation, and campaigns; promoting religious practices or affiliations; or discussing membership in a civic, community, or labor organization.

Should a Public or Private For-Profit Organization be found guilty of punishing or threatening Employees that choose not to participate in such meetings, they shall be forced to pay a month's worth of Compensation (in relation to the Employee's Compensation at the time, excluding benefits such as Paid-Time Off). to all current or former Employees who were found by the Courts to have been subjected to these threats or punishments.

Section XVI.06 Tax Deduction for Labor Union Dues

Employees shall be able to deduct up to two percent of their income on taxes to account for Labor Union Dues paid during the last Tax Year.

Section XVI.07 Protections for Organizing and Bargaining Collectively

Employees shall have the fundamental right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating wages, hours, and working conditions, and to have their economic welfare and safety at work protected.

No Law shall be passed that interferes with, negates, or diminishes the right of Employees to organize and bargain collectively over their wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment and workplace safety.

The President may call for this right to be temporarily suspended in circumstances and for specific workplaces, should this executive Power have the Consent of the Directorate.

Article XVII. Universal Basic Services

Section XVII.01 Housing for the Hard-Working, Law-Abiding Poor

The Federal Government shall purchase areas of land in towns and cities with a population of at least 6,500 and build densely packed tiny homes of at least 18.6 square meters in size. These tiny homes shall possess at least:

1. One light fixture
2. One mini fridge or larger
3. One sink with running water
4. A table
5. Two sets of outlets with at least 10 Amperes of power output
6. A chair
7. A bed
8. A cabinet
9. A small closet
10. A stove/oven combo

11. An outdoor trash bin
12. A mailbox
13. Free basic community Wi-Fi
14. Free power

The above tiny homes shall be given to singles, couples, and couples with one child.

In the same area, some densely packed small homes of at least 37.2 square meters in size shall also be built. These tiny homes shall possess at least:

1. Two light fixtures
2. A fridge/freezer combo
3. Two square meters of counter space
4. A table for at least four people
5. Four chairs for the table
6. Two beds
7. A sink with running water
8. Three sets of two outlets with at least 10 Amperes of power output per set
9. Two outdoor trash bins
10. A mailbox
11. Two cabinets
12. Two small or larger closets
13. Stove/oven combo
14. Microwave
15. Free basic community Wi-Fi
16. Free power

These larger small homes shall be given to families with two or more kids or for a household containing at least one disabled Veteran.

These Rent-Free residences are for Citizens, who have not committed a Violent Felony, that have income below the Poverty Line. Should a Citizen given residence at one of these provided homes cause notable damage to the home or other associated buildings (or steal any of the Property), they may be evicted and banned from these Federal Government provided homes in all locations across the United States, on a case-by-case basis.

These communities of tiny and small Federal Government owned homes shall have at least a central bathroom location with running water, along with sinks, toilets, and individual showers. At least two sinks, toilets, and individual showers shall have no associated gender restrictions [gender neutral]. This requirement is waived if the homes themselves have built in bathrooms with at least a sink, toilet, and shower. The stall doors to showers and toilets shall not have a noticeable gap to the left or right of where the door is mounted to provide adequate privacy.

These communities shall also possess at least one parking spot for each house, however, the parking spots may be in a central location and do not have to be assigned to each house.

Congress shall have the power to Regulate these communities either through Law or by delegating responsibility to a Federal Department or Subdepartment.

Should a household have income that increases from below to above the Poverty Line, the Federal Government may charge an increasing amount of Rent at half the income over the Poverty Line. Should a household reach more than 40% above the Poverty Line, they shall be given 90 days to relocate.

These communities shall have at least 25 tiny homes and ten small homes for every 6,000 residents of that Jurisdiction rounded to the nearest 6,000.

Article XVIII. Sapio-Sapient Recognition

Section XVIII.01 Definition and Process of Recognition

Shall another Sapio-Sentient [ability to feel or perceive, allowing to think and experience emotions; capacity for intelligence, wisdom, and logic along with the ability to solve problems, learn, and understand, along with self-awareness] species be discovered and be seen as compatible living alongside humans within the United States, either Congress or the Directorate by Notable Majority [three-fourths] may Recognize from any to all extent of that species as People with all the given rights which that shall entail and be allowed to acquire Citizenship via the normal means.

Section XVIII.02 Age of Majority

When a Sapio-Sentient species is given Recognition, Congress, or the Directorate, whomever gave the recognition, must specify the Age of Majority for that species, if said species has not already done so themselves.

Section XVIII.03 Unfair Treaties

Treaties with other Nations may be made if necessary to restrict the rights of any non-human Sapio-Sentient species as necessary to protect the Nation or its Sapio-Sentient species from extinction.

Article XIX. Publicly Funded Campaigns

Section XIX.01 Pool of Public Campaign Funds

For the purpose of providing fairer Elections, the Federal Government shall set aside an amount of funds for distribution to Candidates for the sole purpose of Campaigning.

This pool of funds, not less than 0.05% of nominal GDP, shall be split equally between, the Political Parties possessing either 5 Seats in the Federal Government or possessing 3% of the United States's population as members, supporters, or whatever they shall be

called, and, to individuals based on a point system related to the number of Nominations that they possess.

Section XIX.02 Nomination and Political Party Alignment Deadline

The deadline for Nominations and for Political Party member counts is one year and two months before Election Day. Funds shall be calculated and distributed on the third day of the General Election year.

Any funds that shall remain unused by a Candidate or Political Party by Election Day shall be returned to the Treasury.

Section XIX.03 Funding Political Parties

For the distribution of funds between the eligible Political Parties, the amount each shall receive shall be the percentage of their members compared to the total number of members between all eligible Political Parties. These funds must be distributed by each Political Party to the Campaign funds of Candidates of their choosing.

No Citizen may be an official member of more than one Political Party.

The Supreme Court may decide to immediately seize the funds distributed to a Political Party should at least 12 of the Justices determine that the funds given to that Political Party are being unfairly distributed or used for uses other than Campaigning.

Section XIX.04 Funding Candidates Directly

For the purposes of determining the distribution of funds to individuals, each Jurisdiction of the highest local level of governance in an area shall receive a number of points, rounded to the closest integer, equal to the sixth root of the local population. These points are equal in funds to their percentage, unrounded, to that of the total number of points distributed through Jurisdictions in the United States.

The number of points distributed to individuals by one of the specified Jurisdictions is equal to the percentage, unrounded, of Nominations compared to the total number of Nominations given out by the local population. Candidates may receive a percentage of one or more points.

Each Citizen Registered to Vote may nominate a total of 50 Candidates. A Citizen may only nominate a Candidate which they would be able to Vote for in the upcoming Election. No Citizen may nominate themselves. Any Candidate who does not receive a minimum of 250 Nominations does not receive any funds and their Nominations are excluded from calculations relating to the distribution of funds.

Section XIX.05 Felony for Improper Campaign Fund Use

Use of Campaign funds for uses other than Campaigning shall be seen as a Felony and carry with it a sentence of not less than 25 years.

Article XX. Emergency Responses

Section XX.01 Response to Disaster

Should an attack, disaster, or otherwise render the Federal Government or the lower levels of Governance from possessing the necessary quorum to carry out legislation or in the use of executive powers, emergency Interim appointments may be made by lower-level Legislative bodies to fill in their missing representation. These Interim appointments last only until the next General Inauguration but do not count against any Term limits.

Should an attack, disaster, or otherwise render computing technology unusable for a period of time, the power of the Committee chosen by each State shall be increased to allow for the Committee to draw the bounds of each Congressional District within their State. If the loss of computing technology shall affect other areas of the Constitution, then Congress may create Bills of temporary length to determine what to use as a replacement until the use of computing technology is sufficiently restored.

Section XX.02 Presidential Line of Succession

Should both the President be rendered unable to complete their duties then the following shall serve as the ordered line of succession:

1. Vice President
2. Director General
3. Speaker of the Directorate
4. Speaker of the House of Representatives
5. Chief Justice
6. Majority Party Leader
7. Longest Serving Director

If the longest serving Director is to be appointed, but two or more Directors had entered Office on the same day, the oldest Director based on date of birth is to be selected. If that fails to break the tie, then the tie will be broken by lottery.

Article XXI. Amendment and Ratification

Section XXI.01 Amendment through Convention or Referendum

The Congress or Directorate whenever two-thirds deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the 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 States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by Congress; Provided that no Amendment deprive a State without its Consent of its equal Suffrage in the Government.

Alternatively, a petition for an amendment with the signatures, physical or otherwise, of at least five percent of the population, who voted in the last General Election, may call for a Referendum Vote during the next General Election. The amendment with the wording written within the petition shall be ratified in this case if an Extensive Majority [seven-eighths] of the population within the United States registered to Vote, approve of it.

Section XXI.02 Process of Ratification

[Replace this section with the method for which this Constitution shall be ratified in this specific circumstance.]

Section XXI.03 Powers Not Delegated

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, and/or to the people.