



Constitution of [Country]

WE, THE PEOPLE of the Semi-Technocratic Republic of [Country], united in our cause to establish a sensible government that balances the desires of each and every individual with the rational and pragmatic decision making by the experts in their respective fields, and

To establish a system of governance that is better prepared for future eventualities, and

To 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 sapient-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.

Article I.

Section I.01

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Parliament of [Country].

Section I.02

Parliament shall be composed of members chosen every fourth year by the people of the state that they are elected to represent. The total number of Seats in Parliament is equal to four times the number of states within [Country] plus a number of Seats equal to the cubic root of [Country]'s population rounded down. All states are guaranteed to have four Seats in Parliament allocated in relation to their existence within this country. The other Seats in Parliament are redistributed as part of a pool of possible members, redistributed after every census based on the state's proportion of population to the population of this country. Any remaining Seats not immediately distributed based on each state's proportion of population will be distributed one at a time to the state that is currently closest to getting another Seat within Parliament. If two states hold the same rough percentage to reach that next allotted Seat, then the smaller state is the first to be rewarded that next Seat.

No Person shall be a Member of Parliament who has not reached the Age of 25 years and been seven years a Citizen of [Country]. No Person having received the label of National Degenerate shall hold a position within the Parliament. No Person not an inhabitant of that State shall hold one of the respective seats in Parliament.

When vacancies happen in the Representation of any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies unless less than three months remain until the next election.

Parliament shall be led by the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister is not in attendance, then Parliament shall be led by the Speaker of Parliament. Other Officer positions can be created or removed by Parliament as necessary and are appointed by the Members of Parliament.

Section I.03

When General Elections occur every fourth year, each Citizen, meeting the requirements to vote, having resided, and currently residing within their state for at least six months of the past two years can vote for their Member of Parliament. Those serving in the Armed Forces and stationed or fighting outside of the borders of [Country] are excluded from this requirement and may choose which State and Local elections they wish to Vote in. Citizens can vote for the Candidates they prefer from the available list using approval-based voting [they can choose to vote for none of the Candidates, some of the Candidates, or all the Candidates]. Each of the Candidates chosen by that Citizen receive exactly one vote from that Citizen. To better provide access to voting, all Citizens may vote up to a week before Election Day.

The Times, Places, and Manner for which Elections take place shall be decided in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Parliament may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations if approved by both the Prime Minister and Director General.

The Majority Party [party having the most Members of Parliament] shall nominate three Members of Parliament by the 23rd of December to be chosen for the position of Prime Minister during this Term. Parliament shall hold a vote no later than the 14th of January to select the Prime Minister out of the three Nominees by Basic Majority [most votes in support of, between the given options].

Should the Majority Party fail to nominate three Members of Parliament by the set deadline, each Party within Parliament holding at least five seats including the Majority Party may select one Member who they wish to nominate by January 5th. The vote shall still be had no later than the 14th of January between each of the selected Nominees.

During this interim period between inauguration and until one day after the vote by Parliament to select the Prime Minister, the previous Prime Minister may still hold their position and most of its given Powers but may not vote as a Member of Parliament unless they retain their Seat.

The current Prime Minister must appoint another Member of Parliament to be the Speaker of Parliament whenever the position is empty. The Prime Minister can choose to appoint another Member of Parliament to hold the position as much as desired, but no more than once per week.

Section I.04

Parliament shall hold the sole Power of Impeachment. If the Director General, Prime Minister, or a Member of the Prime Minister's party is impeached, then the Chief Justice will preside, otherwise the Prime Minister 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 [Country] unless dealing with a case which could result in a National Degenerate labelling. If a Judgement relating to a case which could result in a National Degenerate labelling. removes the Government Official from Office, then they should be brought after removal before a Judge and Jury to determine if they meet the requirements.

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 Members of Parliament are present.

Section I.05

Parliament shall be the judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members, 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 Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties that Parliament may provide.

Section I.06

The specific rules for proceedings within Parliament may be decided by its members, along with the punishments for different situations that may occur. The Parliament may with a Partial Majority vote [two-thirds] expel a Member.

Parliament 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 Directorate has not granted secrecy, then the votes from each of the Members of Parliament must be made Public Information.

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

Section I.07

Parliament may hold a Vote of No Confidence against either the Speaker of Parliament or Prime Minister to Revoke that status from that Member of Parliament without fully expelling them. This vote requires a Partial Majority [two-thirds]. Upon a successful vote, it shall go into effect immediately. This Member of Parliament may not be reappointed to the position they were removed from for the next 20 years.

Section I.08

Members of Parliament shall receive Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law of their respective States, and paid out, half by the Treasury of [Country] and half by their State. The Prime Minister shall receive twice the Compensation.

Members of Parliament 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 Parliament; and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in Parliament. They shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section I.09

No Member of Parliament may hold a position with any other branch of the Government or hold a position at lower levels of governance [Regional; State; Local]. No Member of Parliament may remain in Parliament for more than four Terms in a Century starting from when they were first elected. These Terms do not have to be sequential. If a Special Election should bring in a Member of Parliament, the current Term does not count against them unless they hold the Seat in Parliament during that Term for at least two years.

Section I.10

Parliament holds the sole power to approve one of the two-year budget proposals brought forth by the Department of Finance. Every Bill which has passed Parliament shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the Directorate. If the Directorate approves it, then it shall be signed by the Director General or by at least ten of the Directors who approved it and become law. If vetoed instead, the Directorate should return it along with a list of Objections to Parliament.

Reconsideration may occur and the Bill may once again be sent to the Directorate for approval and may be rejected with a list of Objections in the same way. Parliament holds the power to override the Directorate's rejection with a Partial Majority [two-thirds]. However, if the Directorate should reject it with an Extensive Majority [seven-eighths], then Parliament loses said power to override for the current version of the Bill. Should the Directorate not vote on the Bill after receiving it for a period of 60 days excluding the first two weeks from the vote by Parliament, then the Bill becomes law. If the Directorate approves of the Bill, then the Bill becomes law.

Members of Parliament may abstain, vote against, or vote in favor of, any Bill. Likewise, Directors may abstain, veto, or approve of any Bill that reaches the Directorate. Bills must be approved by a Simple Majority [more than half] to become Law without needing to be overridden by Parliament.

In the initial two weeks from the vote by Parliament, a Member of Parliament may have their vote against or for a Bill turned instead into an abstention should at least a Notable Majority [three-fourths] of their Constituents (regardless of whether they voted for the Member of Parliament or not) Vote to do so at a Voting Kiosk (provided at designated locations by the Federal Government) or through an online portal. The population that must do so is in relation to the number of People eligible to Vote for the Member of Parliament who voted to at least some degree during the last General Election.

Any Member, Delegate, Representative, or similar position held within Regional, State, or Local government legislative positions may have their vote turned into an abstention in the same way, should at least a Partial Majority [two-thirds] of their Constituents (regardless of whether they voted for that specific Person) Vote to do so at a Voting Kiosk or through an online portal.

This two-week restriction does not apply when Secrecy is necessary or when both the Prime Minister and the Director General provide their Joint Approval to waive this restriction.

Section I.11

Parliament 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 [Country]. All Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform across all Regions and all States.

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

This shall be done:

To borrow Money on the credit of [Country], and

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

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization and uniform Laws about Bankruptcies throughout [Country], 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 [Country], 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 [Country], suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions, and

To provide a pool of funds for distribution to the Campaigns of candidates at the State, Regional, 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 [Country], reserving to the States respectively, the

Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Parliament, and

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District not exceeding 100 kilometers squared as may, by Cession of the particular States and the Acceptance of Parliament become the Seat of Government of [Country], 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 [Country], or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section I.12

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 or Region 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 [Country], nor shall any Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of Parliament, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any foreign State or noble.

Section I.13

No State or Region 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 Parliament, 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 Parliament and the Directorate by Simple Majority [more than half].

No State or Region shall, without the Consent of Parliament, 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 [Country]; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of Parliament.

No State or Region shall, without the Consent of Parliament, 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 or Region shall, under any circumstances whatsoever, have the right to secede from [Country], even if they attempt to do so peacefully, unless both Parliament and the Directorate approve it with a Partial Majority [two-thirds]

Section I.14

The Prime Minister shall hold the Power to activate and use at their discretion part or all [Country]'s available Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Section I.15

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

When the Member of Parliament accepts any amount of money 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 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 Parliament must display the names or logos of the Domestic Entities that they have accepted funds from in front of where they sit in the House of Parliament.

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 1% 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 90% of the shares' value at the time of reporting.

Should a Member of Parliament 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.

Section I.16

Whenever the Prime Minister provides their written declaration that they are unable to discharge the powers and duties of their position, and until they transmit to them a written declaration to the contrary. Such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Speaker of Parliament as Acting Prime Minister.

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

The Process of determining that a Government Official is medically deemed to be unable to discharge the powers and duties of their position, shall be determined by the Department of Public Health, or whatever Department may replace it, and approved by both the Prime Minister and the Director General.

Section I.17

Should multiple possible Variations exist of a Law or Bill or in the case of choosing a Prime Minister, Members of Parliament shall be allowed to cast a Vote for or against each of the Variations.

Section I.18

The Federal District that is claimed for purposes of being the Seat of the Government of [Country] shall be recognized as the capital of [Country] and will possess five Seats in Parliament for as long as it shall remain so. These three Seats shall be added in addition to the Seats added by the States.

Section I.19

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

Section I.20

Either the Director General or Chief Justice may call for an end of any debates for a Bill within Parliament should discussion on said Bill occurred for at least eight hours within the previous consecutive days Parliament is in attendance, and with enough Members of Parliament present, to hold a vote on that Bill immediately.

Section I.21

During wartime or with Bills dealing with matters that will not permit any delay, Bills passed through Parliament may be sent to the Directorate without the normal two-week span for the People to force their Member of Parliament to abstain from the vote.

Section I.22

Should both the Speaker of Parliament and Prime Minister be rendered unable to complete their duties then Parliament shall have each Party with at least five Seats nominate one Member of Parliament to make the next Prime Minister. Then a Basic Majority [more than the other options] vote will be held to fill the position. The chosen Prime Minister shall then appoint a new Speaker of Parliament.

Section I.23

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

No Bill to be voted on in Parliament 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 Prime Minister or Director General.

Article II.

Section II.01

The executive Power shall be vested in a Directorate led by a Director General. All members, hereby referred to as Directors, hold their positions until the end of their 16-year appointment, medically declared to be incompetent, Conviction by Impeachment, or by Vote of No Confidence.

The Directorate shall consist of 150 Directors, appointed by others in similar fields of work, for their experience and knowledge of said fields. These appointments occur when necessary, during a Special Appointment, or General Election if less than three months remain until the next election. At least three weeks must be given in the case of Special Appointments before those experienced in the related fields of work can choose who to appoint and a week must be given to do so.

No Person who has not been a Citizen for at least 10 years and worked in a relevant field of work for at least 10 years or five years in addition to at least four years of field-specific education, may be appointed for the Director position in question. Only Citizens with at least five years of work experience in a field related to the particular Director position may Vote on who to appoint to that position. Additionally, the Person to be chosen for the position must desire the position and may not have been either removed from the position due to Vote of No Confidence; nor may the Person hold any Director position had they been Convicted through Impeachment. Additionally, the Citizens able to appoint the Person as Director may also remove them through a Vote of No Confidence by a Notable Majority [three-fourths] vote. Each General Election, the respective

Citizens may abstain or vote for or against each of their respective Directors to choose who to remove in this way.

The Directors shall at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the current Period they shall have been appointed for, and they shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from [Country] or any others. However, they shall have their Compensation adjusted during that Period adjusted for Inflation or Deflation. Changes in this Compensation for new Directors are to be decided by Parliament.

Section II.02

The Director General is appointed by the Directorate three months after each General Inauguration or whenever the position becomes vacant through a Basic Majority vote [most votes in support of, between the willing Directors]. The Director General may choose to act as the Speaker of the Directorate each day the Directorate is in session or let a Director they choose in advance (and may change freely but no more than once a day) to be Speaker of the Directorate, handle the discussion.

Like Parliament with its Officers, the Directorate holds the power to create or destroy other Officer positions within the Directorate and appoint Directors to those positions.

Before a Director can enter on the Execution of their position, they shall take the following Oath or Affirmation publicly: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute my position as Director, using the experience I have gained from my work and education in the related fields, to the best of my Ability; and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of [Country].”

Section II.03

The initial Director positions shall be as follows:

10 Directors of Agriculture to oversee the Department of Agriculture

20 Directors of Finance to oversee the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Finance

15 Directors of Aeronautics and Space to oversee the Department of Aeronautics and Space

10 Directors of Education to oversee the Department of Education

5 Directors of the Armed Forces to oversee the Department of Defense and Veteran Affairs

5 Directors of the Homeland Security to oversee the Department of Homeland Security

5 Directors of the Construction and Manufacturing Fields to oversee the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation

5 Directors of Public Justice to oversee the Department of Justice, and the Department of Labor

15 Directors of the Sciences to oversee the Department of Research and Development

10 Directors of the Medical Fields to oversee the Department of Public Health

5 Directors of the Safety Fields to oversee the Department of Occupational Safety and Health Review

8 Directors of the Resource Extraction and Transportation Fields to oversee the Department of Natural Resources

5 Directors of Wildlife and Environmental Conservation to oversee the Department of Environmental Protections

12 Directors of the Computer Technology Fields to oversee the Department of Computer Technology and Cybersecurity

10 Directors of the Energy Fields to oversee the Department of Energy

10 Directors of the Arts to oversee the Department of the Arts

All listed departments are to be created and funded by the government once the first General Election and inauguration has occurred.

Section II.04

The initial subset of Citizens able to choose and serve as Directors in the related departments shall be:

Farmhands, Farmers, Grain Elevator Operators, Agricultural Equipment Technicians, Agricultural Specialists, Crop Managers, and Environmental Engineers in relation to the positions for the Directors of Agriculture.

Financial 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 Finance.

Line Service 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 Space.

College 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.

Veterans and those currently in the Armed Forces, Weapon Manufacturers, and Weapon Research and Development Engineers in relation to the positions for the Directors of the Armed Forces.

Veterans and those currently in the National, Regional, 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, Immigrant

Support Agents, and Defense Attorneys in relation to the positions for the Directors of Homeland Security.

Plumbers, 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 the Construction and Manufacturing Fields.

Lawyers, Judges, Forensics Accountants, Legal Assistants, Forensic Science Technicians, Crime Scene Investigators, Criminologists, and Court Reporters in relation to the positions for the Directors of Public Justice.

Scientists of any kind, Historians, Mathematicians, Market Researchers, Archaeologists, Records Managers, Research Assistants, and Research Directors in relation to the positions for the Directors of the Sciences.

Doctors, 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 Medical Fields.

Mold Inspectors, HVAC Installers, Land Use Planners, Environmental Consultants, Health and Safety Engineers, Hazard Control Specialists, Fire Inspectors, Public Works Construction Workers, Risk Control Specialists, Cybersecurity Specialists, Hazardous Materials Removal Workers, Industrial Hygienists, and Recycling Specialists in relation to the positions for the Directors of the Safety Fields.

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, Natural Resource Specialists, Wildlife Management, and Extraction Workers in relation to the positions for the Directors of the Resource Extraction and Transportation Fields.

Soil Conservationists, Biologists, Park and Recreation Coordinators, Environmental Technologists, Fish and Wildlife Managers, Park Rangers, Environmental Engineers, Climatologists, Climate Data Scientists, Environment Science and Protection Technicians, Water Treatment Specialists, and Wildlife Management in relation to the positions for the Directors of Wildlife and Environmental Conservation.

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 in relation to the positions for the Directors of the Computer Technology Fields.

Welders, 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 the Directors of the Energy Fields.

Artists, 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 the Directors of the Arts.

Jobs not listed but like the ones listed above shall be able to participate as that subset of the Citizen population in choosing the Directors. Some jobs shall be allowed to participate in more than one of the above, when applicable. Some jobs may not fall under any of the above positions.

Section II.05

Parliament and the Directorate shall both possess the power to augment the structure of the Directorate if a Partial Majority [two-thirds] occurs. Changes to the Directorate made by this special type of Bill require the joint approval of both the Prime Minister and the Director General to be put into effect.

When one of these Bills is approved by both the Prime Minister and the Director General, a restructuring will occur when the next General Inauguration occurs. Any Directors who have had their position removed may claim one of the new positions if they meet the requirements for that new position. If two or more Directors wish to claim a new position, then the rest of the Directorate votes to determine the Director that gets to move to the other position. If a Director has their position removed and they are unable or unwilling to claim one of the new positions, they are removed from the Directorate when the restructuring occurs.

If no Director claims a new position in the Directorate, the General Election will include a vote for the Citizens that meet the requirements to vote for that new position.

When a Bill to change positions within the Directorate is written, it must include which positions are to be removed, which new positions are to be added, what fields are considered related to each of the new positions, and what changes, if any, are to be made to the Departments. This shall include the scope of the Duties that each Department is assigned. A bill may also alter what fields are considered related without changing the positions themselves.

Section II.06

All Directors and civil Officers of [Country] shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

No lobbying of a Director or Justice of any kind is allowed for any reason. Any Director or Justice found guilty of doing so shall receive the label of National Degenerate.

Section II.07

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 the Directorate 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.

Section II.08

Unless a Vote on a Confidential Matter significant to National Security, the Vote from each Director must be made Public Information unless otherwise decided on a case-by-case basis by the Director General.

Section II.09

A special Bill by Parliament, not vetoed by the Directorate may change the number of Directors within the Directorate after the next General Inauguration anywhere in the inclusive range of 150 Directors and 150 Directors plus the fifth root of [Country]'s population rounded down. When this Bill is created, it must specify which Director positions are to be added or removed.

Section II.10

Should both the Speaker of the Directorate and Director General be rendered unable to complete their duties then the Directorate shall hold a vote to fill the position of Director General, requiring only a Basic Majority [more than the other options]. The chosen Director General shall then appoint a new Speaker of the Directorate.

Section II.11

Government Contracts created by one or more of the 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 five cheapest bids if they receive approval from Parliament.

Section II.12

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, Prime Minister, 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 Person 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.

No Person shall hold the position of Secretary-Advisor who does not possess five years of experience in a related field.

Section II.13

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.

No Person shall hold the position of Vice-Director or Vice-Secretary who does not possess five years of experience within the related specific area targeted by the Sub-Department [ex: must have law enforcement experience if the related Sub-Department is law enforcement based]. 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.

Section II.14

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

Article III.

Section III.01

The judicial Power of [Country], shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Parliament may from time to time ordain and establish. 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.

Section III.02

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 Parliament, or appointed by the Prime Minister and approved by a Notable Majority [three-fourths] in Parliament.

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 III.03

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 III.04

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases in Law and Equity, arising from this Constitution, the Laws of [Country] 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 [Country] shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States or Regions; 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 Parliament 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 Parliament may through Law have been directed.

The Judicial power of [Country] 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 III.05

Treason against [Country] shall consist only in mass betrayal of its Citizens, 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 Parliament 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.

Article IV.

Section IV.01

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

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

The Director General shall preside as Commander and Chief over The Core. In cases where The Core and other major branches of the Armed Forces must work in union with each other, the Director General shall hold the greatest Authority.

Section IV.02

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

A Partial Majority [two-thirds] from Parliament shall allow the alteration of the National Guard to best fit the needs of [Country].

The Prime Minister shall preside as Commander and Chief over the National Guard and the country's stockpiles of and equipment for Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Section IV.03

Regions shall raise and maintain a small portion of their own Armed Forces consisting of only the Regional Guard overseen by the highest Executive Authority as Commander and Chief within said Regions. The allotment of funds for this cause is to be equal to 0.001% of the Region's GDP. This may be raised during War to a maximum of 0.01%.

States shall raise and maintain an even smaller portion for their own Armed Forces consisting of only the State Guard overseen by the highest Executive Authority as Commander and Chief within said States. The allotment of funds for this cause is to be equal to 0.0005% of the State's GDP. This may be raised during War to a maximum of 0.002%.

Regional Guards and 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 or Region shall hold the power to develop and maintain their own Weapons of Mass Destruction.

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

Article V.

Section V.01

The following rights shall be provided to all Persons within [Country]:

(a) Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition

Neither Parliament and the Directorate, nor the Governments of States and Regions, 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.

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 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 Businesses, 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.

(c) Right to Not Receive Unfair Discrimination

No 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.

The Department of Public Health 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 themselves, 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 [Country], 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 [Country] 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.

Parliament shall possess the Powers to Regulate these places of education.

All primary education and all secondary education within [Country] 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 them the means to best determine what they believe in.

All secondary education within [Country] 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.

(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, Regional, 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 otherwise 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 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 which 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 or Region may prevent any Person regardless of whether they reside in the state or not from engaging in Commerce outside of that State or Region. This includes the purchase or selling of goods or services. However, the State or Region may prohibit goods from being taken into its Jurisdiction.

Section V.02

The following rights shall be provided to all Citizens within [Country]:

(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. Parliament 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 travelling 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 who.

The Federal, Regional, 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.

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.

(b) Right to Vote

All Citizens of at least 18 years of age shall hold the right to vote in any held Government Elections. This right shall not be denied or abridged by [Country], or any Region or 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 Votes is a felony with a sentence not less than 35 years.

(c) Right to Possess Multiple Citizenships

All Citizens shall be allowed to retain Citizenship within [Country] even if they accept Citizenship status from a Foreign Power.

(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 cheap healthcare for any medical treatment, visit, or procedure deemed necessary by the Department of Public Health or whatever such Department shall replace it.

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

(f) 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 Public Health or whatever such Department shall replace it.

Section V.03

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

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

Section V.04

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 unless they are a Registered Sex Offender. Registered Sex Offenders may appeal to have the Felony removed after 50 years or let it expire 100 years after their release from incarceration.

Section V.05

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 five 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.

Vile Crime in this case relates to rape, killings of children or 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.

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 shall choose between either of the two options below in addition to the following clause: Lose all rights given to any Person within the country, shall no longer possess Citizenship status, and shall have all their property seized by the government to be auctioned off and junk trashed. They shall no longer be recognized as a Person under Law.

Option A:

The National Degenerate shall be auctioned off, either alone or in a group with other National Degenerates by the government to any accredited laboratory or other kind of center for research. So long as whatever is done to them is done for research, there is no restriction on what can be done with them. Accredited laboratories and other kinds of centers for research may trade between themselves as seen fit.

The details of any such testing conducted must be made readily available by the purchasing entity as public information.

Option B:

Be forced to live out the rest of their days in a full-dive VR experience of their choosing among the available options, separated from all others, and removed from being in contact with our universe. The National Degenerate will be left with just enough to live, of themselves and supplies needed, with no additional life extending treatments being provided, and will be put into a state where they are unable to feel pain from the physical world.

Section V.06

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 VI.

Section VI.01

All Laws put in place in the Predecessor(s) of [Country] 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 VI.02

Any Person who has committed Crimes in the Predecessor(s) of [Country] 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. The purpose for this is to help process out the laws that have been repealed, and to help the person to get back on their feet and understand the new society they will encounter.

Section VI.03

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 VII.

Section VII.01

All Persons born or naturalized in [Country], and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of [Country] 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 [Country]; 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 VII.02

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

Section VII.03

Birthright Citizenship applies to Any Person who:

1. Was physically born inside [Country] proper, or any place under the jurisdiction thereof, regardless if Qualification 2 is true or not.
2. Has at least one parent who was already a citizen of [Country] either by birth or naturalization, regardless if Qualification 1 is true or not.

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 [Country], The referendum passes, and the person voted to join [Country].
2. The Person was already a citizen of [Country] by naturalization, and their Jurisdiction of birth voted to join [Country].
3. The Person has lived within [Country] for at least one Century.

Article VIII.

Section VIII.01

New States may be pushed for Admittance by Parliament by a Simple Majority [more than half]. Such States shall propose a State Constitution which shall be reviewed and either accepted or rejected by the Supreme Court requiring the approval of at least seven of its Justices.

Section VIII.02

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. 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 redistributed based on the rank system].

Section VIII.03

States are allowed to raise and maintain a minor State Guard. The Governor of the State shall be the commander and chief of the State Guard.

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 VIII.04

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 VIII.05

New Regions may be pushed for Admittance by Parliament by a Partial Majority [two-thirds]. Such Regions shall propose a Regional Constitution which shall be reviewed and either accepted or rejected by the Supreme Court requiring the approval of at least nine of its Justices.

No Region may be pushed for, which does not contain at least eight States or would leave an existing Region that would have less than eight States. Nor shall any Region of the same level be allowed to intersect the bounds of another Region. Regions may be built on top of lesser Regions if such Regions contain at least three child Regions. These Parent Regions must also be pushed for Admittance by the Federal Directorate by a Partial Majority [two-thirds] before being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

No new Region shall need the Consent of the Legislature of any other Regions they shall be created from.

States may exist inside of or outside of a Region.

Section VIII.06

All Regions shall possess a government structure with at least a Regional Legislature, a Regional Directorate, and a Regional Supreme Court, as written by their Regional Constitution.

Regions are allowed to raise and maintain a small Regional Guard.

Section VIII.07

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

Section VIII.08

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 he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Section VIII.09

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

Section VIII.10

States and Regions 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 or Regional 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 or Regional legislative or judicial branch.

Section VIII.11

States and Regions must indicate in their Constitution the timeframe, which may be no less than one week, and the threshold of Votes from Citizens, which may be no higher than an Extensive Majority [seven-eighths] 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 IX.

Section IX.01

To maintain up-to-date Statistics on the Demographics and Distribution of Populations within [Country], a National Census shall occur every 10th year, starting two years after Ratification and every 10th year after that date. Such Census information shall be collected and reported before the start of the next year [Gregorian calendar in relation to Earth].

Section IX.02

The redistribution of the Parliamentary districts for which the vote for the related Seat of Parliament 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 Parliament 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.

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

Section IX.03

Election Day shall be the 10th of November and all non-essential workers shall be given the day off to vote.

Elected Candidates are inaugurated on the 19th of December of the year in which they are elected.

Section IX.04

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

Section IX.05

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 X.

Section X.01

All employees within the Government, Armed Forces, or Public and Private Industries shall be entitled to receive a minimum annual raise in Pay. This minimum increase shall be not less than 1.5% more than the National Inflation percentage for that year in relation to their Pay.

No Pay shall be forcefully Augmented this way to be increased more than 50% of the employee's initial Pay adjusted for the National Inflation that has occurred since Employment in that particular Position.

When dealing with National Deflation for a given year, this percentage increase still applies for the minimum raise in Pay, including Cases in which Pay is decreased to bring inline due to notable National Deflation of more than 1.5%.

Section X.02

No organization shall charge more than five times the cost of material and labor for necessities including but not limited to: non-cosmetic medical products and tools, food, water, basic hygiene products, beds, gasoline, oil, batteries, and utilities.

Nor shall any organization charge more than 10 times the cost of material and labor for non-necessities and luxuries.

Any costs associated with processing and transportation can be considered labor.

Labor can include paying the relative cost to all employees of an organization of less than 35 people or non-management, non-executive employees in organizations of at least 35 people.

Section X.03

No for-profit, public or private organization may prevent the establishment of a Labor Union if they have more than 250 employees.

Section X.04

All employers consisting of at least 30 employees must distribute a minimum of 20% of its annual profits to its non-management, non-golden collar employees and a minimum of 5% of its annual profits to research and development.

All employers consisting of at least 30 employees but having their headquarters outside of the Nation must distribute a minimum of 30% of their annual profits from [Country] to its employees within [Country].

This distribution of profits may be unequal, but no employee shall receive more than 5 times the average amount distributed between the other employees.

When calculating profits for employer companies of the prerequisite size, the C-suite may only claim eight times the average wage for non-C-suite employees as company expenses before they must take additional wage income from company profits.

Section X.05

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 Lands within [Country]. The total Land-Value Tax shall be 7% of the land's assessed Sale Value. This will start at 1%, one year from Ratification and increase by 1% for each year afterwards until reaching its final tax rate.

States and Regions may have their own Land-Value Tax in addition to 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.

For the Federal District used as the Capital of [Country], the two-sevenths typically meant for the State Government, shall be given to the Federal Government.

Section X.06

Companies using non-Sapient AI to replace employees must pay the average wage of an employee in the local area to the State. The replacement amount that is used is equal to the number of employees replaced. This claimed wage will be evenly distributed every year by the State amongst all Persons. Any taxes that would normally be applied for an employee may be seized before distribution by the Local, State, Regional and Federal governments.

Section X.07

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 X.08

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

Section X.09

No Government Official holding any kind of Office in a State, Regional, 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 X.10

Wealth shall be taxed based on Net Worth of all taxable assets, by the Federal Government. This tax shall not apply to any Net Worth that is not greater than the Net Worth of at least 75% of the Net Worth of People residing within [Country]. This tax shall begin at 1% of the total Net Worth over that threshold and increase by 0.25% for each climb of 1% of the Net Worth of People residing within [Country]. Each increase in taxed Net Worth shall remain proportional and only be applied to Net Worth above its prerequisite threshold.

This is to be calculated at the end of each year.

This Net Worth shall be calculated as the value of all property of the taxpayer, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever situated reduced by any debts (including secured debts) owed by the taxpayer. Unrealized capital gains shall be assessed at half their amount. Government Officials may exclude unrealized capital gains while they hold Office.

Article XI.

Section XI.01

Shall another Sapient species be discovered and be seen as compatible living alongside humans within [Country], either Parliament 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 XI.02

When a Sapient species is given recognition, Parliament, or the Directorate, whomever gave the recognition, must specify the Age of Majority for that species.

Section XI.03

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

Article XII.

Section XII.01

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 shall be split equally between, the Political Parties possessing either 5 Seats in the Federal Government or possessing 3% of [Country]'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 XII.02

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 XII.03

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.

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 XII.04

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 [Country].

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 XII.05

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 XIII.

Section XIII.01

The Parliament 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 Parliament; 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 [Country] registered to Vote, approve of it.

Section XIII.02

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 done 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 Parliamentary District within their State. If the loss of computing technology shall affect other areas of the Constitution, then Parliament may create Bills of temporary length to determine what to use as a replacement until the use of computing technology is sufficiently restored.

Section XIII.03

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

Section XIII.04

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