

The New Constitution of the United States of America

By and For We the People

America's New Founding

Adapted by Quest Coalition for NewCivics



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The Preamble

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

We the People, reaffirm our commitment to a constitutional republic that secures our individual freedoms, and a representative democracy, wherein power flows from citizens whose voices cannot be ignored, and representatives that cannot be bought or corrupted. We establish an economic framework of collective capitalism wherein ownership is widely distributed, not concentrated, so that all may have opportunities of broad-based ownership and shared prosperity. We shall have an economic system that advances widespread ownership and economic democracy. We protect the essential roles of all citizens as voters, consumers, workers, and owners. These principles form the foundation of our New Founding.

Article I

Rights and Liberties

Section 1. The Four Pillars of Citizenship

Clause 1. Fundamental Protection

The government, corporations, and legislators shall not pass, create, or enforce laws or systems that limit or negatively impact the rights of citizens in their essential roles as voters, consumers, workers, and owners.

Clause 2. Enforcement

(a) Any citizen whose rights under this Section are violated may bring an action in federal court for: (1) Declaratory relief (2) Injunctive relief (3) Compensatory damages (4) Reasonable attorney's fees and costs

(b) The Independent Constitutional Charters shall have authority to investigate and enforce violations of this Section within their respective jurisdictions: (1) Charter for Votership Protection: violations affecting voters (2) Charter for Consumer Protection: violations affecting consumers (3) Charter for Worker Protection: violations affecting workers (4) Charter for Ownership Advancement: violations affecting owners



(c) Courts shall interpret this Section broadly to effectuate its purpose of protecting citizens in their essential economic and democratic roles.

(d) No law, regulation, or practice that systematically undermines citizens' roles as voters, consumers, workers, or owners shall be upheld, regardless of its stated purpose.

Clause 3. Corporate Accountability

(a) Corporations that violate this Section are subject to: (1) Charter enforcement actions (2) Private lawsuits by affected citizens (3) Penalties including fines, injunctions, and structural remedies

(b) Corporate officers who knowingly authorize or permit violations are personally liable.

Section 2. Freedom of Expression and Religion

Clause 1. Core Freedoms

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Clause 2. Media Diversity

(a) A diverse and independent press is essential to democracy. Congress shall enact laws to: (1) Prevent excessive concentration of media ownership (2) Ensure diverse viewpoints have access to media platforms (3) Protect editorial independence from advertiser and owner pressure (4) Support local journalism and community media

(b) No single entity or related group of entities may own media outlets reaching more than 25% of the national audience in any single medium (broadcast, print, or digital).

(c) Cross-ownership of multiple types of media in the same market shall be limited to prevent local media monopolies.

(d) The Charter for Votership Protection shall monitor media ownership concentration and its effects on democratic participation.

(e) This clause does not authorize content regulation or restrictions on speech, only structural ownership limits.



Section 3. Arms, Quartering, and Searches

Clause 1. Arms

(a) A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms for lawful purposes including self-defense, hunting, and sport, shall not be infringed.

(b) Gun Violence as Public Health Crisis: Gun violence is a public health and public safety crisis that the government has a duty to address. The government shall:

(1) Research: Fund and conduct research into causes and prevention of gun violence, including through the Centers for Disease Control and National Institutes of Health

(2) Data Collection: Maintain comprehensive national data on gun deaths, injuries, and crimes to inform evidence-based policy

(3) Prevention Programs: Establish and fund programs to prevent gun violence, including:

- (i) Community violence intervention programs
- (ii) Mental health services and crisis intervention
- (iii) Domestic violence prevention and intervention
- (iv) Youth intervention and opportunity programs
- (v) Suicide prevention programs

(c) Weapons Classification: Firearms shall be classified according to their design, lethality, and appropriate civilian use:

(1) Class A - Standard Civilian Firearms: Firearms appropriate for self-defense, hunting, and sport, including:

- (i) Handguns with reasonable capacity
- (ii) Shotguns
- (iii) Bolt-action and lever-action rifles
- (iv) Semi-automatic rifles with fixed magazines of reasonable capacity

These firearms are protected for civilian ownership subject to reasonable regulations.

(2) Class B - Restricted Firearms: Firearms with enhanced lethality that require additional licensing, training, and justification:

- (i) Semi-automatic rifles with detachable magazines
- (ii) Firearms capable of accepting high-capacity magazines

Ownership requires enhanced background checks, training certification, and demonstrated lawful purpose.



(3) Class C - Prohibited Weapons of War: Military-grade weapons designed for battlefield use that civilians may not own:

- (i) Fully automatic weapons (machine guns)
- (ii) Burst-fire weapons
- (iii) Weapons with calibers exceeding those reasonably necessary for civilian purposes
- (iv) Grenades, rockets, and explosive devices
- (v) Any weapon designed primarily to kill large numbers of people rapidly

(4) High-Capacity Magazines Prohibited: Magazines capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds are prohibited for civilian use. This limit applies to all firearms.

(5) Classification Authority: Congress shall establish a Firearms Classification Board, including law enforcement, public health experts, and firearms experts, to maintain and update classifications as technology evolves. The Board's classifications are subject to judicial review.

(d) Reasonable Regulations: The government shall enact reasonable regulations consistent with the Second Amendment, including: (1) Universal background checks for all firearm transfers, including private sales (2) Waiting periods of no less than 72 hours for firearm purchases (3) Red flag laws allowing temporary removal of firearms from persons posing imminent danger to themselves or others, with due process protections (4) Safe storage requirements to prevent unauthorized access, particularly by children (5) Prohibition of firearm possession by persons convicted of violent crimes, domestic violence, or crimes against children (6) Minimum age of 21 for all firearm purchases (7) Licensing requirements including background check, safety training, and demonstration of safe handling (8) Registration of all firearms at state level

(e) Balancing Test: Courts reviewing gun regulations shall balance: (1) The individual right to keep and bear arms for lawful purposes (2) The government's compelling interest in preventing gun violence and protecting public safety (3) The effectiveness of the regulation in achieving its stated purpose (4) Whether the regulation leaves adequate means for self-defense and other lawful purposes

(f) Not Infringement: The following do not constitute infringement of the right to keep and bear arms: (1) Background checks, waiting periods, and licensing requirements (2) Registration requirements at state level (3) Safe storage requirements (4) Prohibitions on possession by felons, domestic abusers, persons adjudicated as danger to themselves or others, and persons convicted of crimes against children (5) Prohibition of weapons of war and high-capacity magazines (6) Restrictions on carrying firearms in sensitive places (schools, government buildings, polling places, hospitals, places of worship unless permitted by the institution) (7) Age requirements (8) Training and competency requirements



(g) Preserved Rights: Nothing in this clause shall be construed to: (1) Prohibit law-abiding citizens from owning Class A firearms for self-defense, hunting, sport, or other lawful purposes (2) Authorize confiscation of lawfully owned firearms from law-abiding citizens who comply with applicable regulations (3) Prevent persons who lawfully owned Class B firearms before this Constitution's ratification from retaining them, subject to registration and compliance with applicable regulations

(h) Enforcement: The Charter for Consumer Protection shall have jurisdiction over firearm safety regulations and enforcement.

Clause 2. 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.

Clause 3. 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.

Section 4. Due Process and Rights of the Accused

Clause 1. 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 offence to 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.

Clause 2. 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 him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Clause 3. In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.



Clause 4. Bail, Fines, and Punishment

(a) Bail Abolished with Public Safety Detention: (1) Bail is abolished. No person shall be detained before trial based on inability to pay monetary bail.

(2) Any person charged with a violent crime, conspiracy to commit a violent crime meeting the requirements of subclause (5), or posing a demonstrated public safety threat meeting the requirements of subclause (6) may be detained through trial.

(3) For non-violent offenses, non-monetary conditions of release (check-ins, electronic monitoring, travel restrictions) shall be used.

(4) Pre-trial detention decisions shall be made by a judge within 48 hours of arrest based on clear and convincing evidence, not financial status.

(5) Conspiracy Requirements: Conspiracy to commit a violent crime justifies pre-trial detention only when the prosecution demonstrates: (i) Evidence of specific planning for a specific violent act against identified or identifiable persons (ii) At least one overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy beyond mere speech or association (iii) The defendant's knowing and voluntary participation in the conspiracy (iv) Mere association with persons who committed crimes, presence at locations where crimes occurred, or speech advocating political positions shall not constitute conspiracy

(6) Public Safety Threat Definition: A "public safety threat" justifying pre-trial detention means: (i) A specific, articulable, credible threat of physical violence against identified or identifiable persons (ii) Based on the defendant's own statements, actions, or documented pattern of violent behavior (iii) Not based on political speech, political association, protest activity, membership in organizations, immigration status, or exercise of any constitutional right (iv) Not based on allegations alone; requires corroborating evidence (v) The prosecution bears the burden of proving public safety threat by clear and convincing evidence

(7) Prohibited Bases for Detention: Pre-trial detention may not be based on: (i) Inability to pay bail or other financial obligations (ii) Immigration status (iii) Political speech, beliefs, or associations (iv) Participation in lawful protest or civil disobedience (v) Membership in any political, religious, or social organization (vi) Race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, or any protected characteristic (vii) Unsubstantiated allegations or predictions of future dangerousness

(b) Fines and Fees: (1) Fines and court fees shall not be excessive and shall be scaled to the person's income and ability to pay. (2) No person shall be incarcerated for failure to pay fines or fees when inability to pay is the reason for non-payment. (3) Community service or payment plans shall be offered as alternatives to immediate payment.



(c) Cruel and Unusual Punishment: (1) Cruel and unusual punishments are prohibited. (2) This includes solitary confinement exceeding 15 consecutive days, corporal punishment, and conditions of confinement that constitute torture or inhumane treatment.

Section 5. Reserved Rights and Powers

Clause 1. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Clause 2. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Section 6. Equal Protection and Non-Discrimination

Clause 1. Citizenship and Equal Protection

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.

Clause 2. Voting Rights

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude, sex, age (for citizens eighteen years of age or older), or failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Clause 3. Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination

No person shall be discriminated against in employment, housing, education, public accommodations, healthcare, credit, or any government service on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, ancestral designation, sex, pregnancy or pregnancy-related conditions, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, age, religion, language, family status, marital status, genetic information, veteran or military status, immigration status (except where immigration status is directly relevant to legal eligibility for specific government benefits), or socioeconomic status.

Clause 4. Voting Rights of Convicted Persons

(a) Permanent Disenfranchisement: (1) Persons convicted of violent crimes or crimes against children are prohibited from voting. This prohibition applies during incarceration and after release.

(2) Violent crimes for purposes of this clause are limited to: murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery involving use of a deadly weapon or serious bodily injury, aggravated assault causing serious bodily injury, arson of occupied structures causing death or serious injury, and terrorism.

(3) Crimes against children for purposes of this clause are limited to: child sexual abuse, child rape, child pornography production or distribution, child trafficking, and aggravated child abuse causing serious bodily injury.

(4) Disenfranchisement requires conviction, not merely arrest or charge. Charges dismissed or resulting in acquittal do not trigger disenfranchisement.

(5) Disenfranchisement applies only to convictions in courts of law, not military tribunals, administrative proceedings, or foreign courts unless validated by a federal court.

(b) Non-Violent Offenses: Persons convicted of non-violent offenses retain full voting rights at all times, including during incarceration.

(c) Racial Disparity Review: (1) The Charter for Votership Protection shall conduct annual reviews of disenfranchisement patterns by race, ethnicity, and geographic area.

(2) If disenfranchisement rates for any racial or ethnic group exceed twice the rate of the general population in any state or jurisdiction, the Charter shall investigate for discriminatory prosecution or sentencing patterns.

(3) If investigation reveals discriminatory patterns, the Charter may:

(i) Require reforms to prosecution or sentencing practices

(ii) Recommend restoration of voting rights for persons convicted under discriminatory patterns

(iii) Refer matters to the Department of Justice for civil rights enforcement

(4) Courts shall give substantial weight to Charter findings of discriminatory patterns.

(d) Restoration Pathway: (1) After twenty-five (25) years from completion of sentence, persons disenfranchised under this clause may petition for restoration of voting rights.

(2) Restoration requires demonstration of:



- (i) No subsequent felony convictions
- (ii) Completion of all terms of sentence including any restitution
- (iii) At least ten years of law-abiding conduct

(3) Restoration petitions shall be reviewed by a panel including representatives of victim advocacy organizations and criminal justice reform organizations.

(4) Restoration, if granted, does not expunge the conviction or restore other rights automatically.

(e) Accessible Voting: States shall provide accessible voting mechanisms for incarcerated persons eligible to vote, including registration assistance, ballots, and information about candidates and issues.

(f) Prosecutorial Accountability: Prosecutors who bring charges of violent crimes or crimes against children for the purpose of disenfranchising voters, rather than legitimate law enforcement purposes, shall be subject to disciplinary action, removal, and criminal prosecution for deprivation of civil rights.

Section 7. Digital Privacy and Modern Rights

Clause 1. Digital Privacy Rights

Every person has a fundamental right to privacy in their personal data, communications, biometric information, and digital activities. This privacy right applies to both government and private entities.

Clause 2. Artificial Intelligence Transparency

Individuals have the right to know when they are interacting with artificial intelligence, to understand how automated systems make decisions affecting them, and to challenge decisions made without meaningful human review.

Clause 3. Location Privacy

(a) No person's location shall be tracked, collected, stored, or used by government or private entities to stop, detain, or arrest that person unless: (1) The person is suspected of a specific crime, and (2) Sufficient evidence has been presented to a judge, and (3) A judge has issued a warrant authorizing location tracking for that specific investigation.

(b) Mass surveillance of location data, geofencing warrants that capture all persons in an area, and suspicionless location tracking are prohibited.



(c) Location data collected in violation of this clause is inadmissible in any proceeding and any arrest or detention based on such data is unlawful.

(d) Private entities that collect location data must obtain explicit consent and may not share such data with the government without a valid warrant.

Clause 4. Government Data Collection Transparency

(a) Disclosure Requirement: The federal government and all state governments shall publicly disclose: (1) What categories of data are collected about citizens (2) How such data is collected (directly, from third parties, through surveillance, etc.) (3) How such data is used, shared, and retained (4) What agencies and officials have access to such data (5) How long data is retained and how it is disposed of

(b) Annual Reporting: Each federal agency and department shall publish an annual data transparency report detailing: (1) The types and volume of citizen data collected (2) The purposes for which data was used (3) Any data breaches or unauthorized access (4) Requests for data from other agencies or governments (5) Data shared with or sold to private entities

(c) Individual Access: Every citizen has the right to: (1) Know what data the government holds about them (2) Access their own data upon request (3) Correct inaccurate data (4) Request deletion of data collected in violation of law

(d) Prohibited Uses: Government may not: (1) Sell citizen data to private entities (2) Use data collected for one purpose for unrelated purposes without consent or court order (3) Create comprehensive surveillance profiles of citizens not under active criminal investigation (4) Share data with foreign governments without court approval except pursuant to treaty

(e) National Security Exception: Information that would compromise active national security operations or intelligence sources and methods may be withheld from public disclosure, but: (1) The existence of such programs must be disclosed to Congressional intelligence committees (2) An unclassified summary of data collection practices must be published (3) Citizens may challenge withholding in federal court with classified review by the judge

Section 8. Bodily Autonomy and Medical Privacy

Every person has the right to bodily autonomy and medical privacy. No government or private entity may compel, prohibit, or punish individuals for reproductive healthcare decisions, gender-affirming care, end-of-life decisions, or other private medical choices.



Section 9. Language Rights and Equality

No person shall be discriminated against based on language, accent, or status as English language learner. Government and essential services must provide meaningful language access.

Section 10. Citizenship Equality and Ancestral Recognition

Clause 1. Equal Citizenship

All United States citizens possess equal citizenship regardless of ancestral origin. To affirm this principle and protect against discrimination, all government-issued identification shall include both citizenship status and ancestral designation.

Clause 2. Citizenship Status Designations

Government-issued identification shall designate citizenship status as: (a) U.S. Citizen (by birth or naturalization) (b) Legal Permanent Resident (c) Visa Holder (category specified)

Clause 3. Ancestral Designations

All U.S. citizens shall be designated by continental ancestry as follows: (a) Citizen of the Americas (b) Citizen of African Descent (c) Citizen of Asian Descent (d) Citizen of European Descent (e) Citizen of Oceania Descent

Citizens of mixed ancestry shall have multiple designations listed. Example: Citizen of African and European Descent.

Clause 4. Tribal Citizens

Citizens who are members of federally recognized Indigenous tribes carry dual designation: (a) Line 1: Tribal Citizen of [Tribe Name] (b) Line 2: U.S. Citizen of the Americas

Tribal citizenship is primary identity and may not be subordinated to U.S. citizenship designation.

Clause 5. Determination of Ancestry

(a) Ancestral designation is based on self-identification of family lineage and cultural identity. (b) Parents designate ancestry for minor children on birth certificates. (c) Adults may update their



own designation at any time. (d) Ancestry follows parental lineage: children of European-descent parents are European descent regardless of birthplace; children of mixed-ancestry parents may claim all ancestral lines. (e) No genetic testing shall be required or used to determine ancestral designation. (f) Government cannot challenge or dispute any person's ancestral self-identification.

Clause 6. Equal Protection

(a) No person may face discrimination, differential treatment, questioning of citizenship, or denial of rights based on ancestral designation. (b) All citizens, regardless of ancestry, possess identical rights, privileges, and protections.

Clause 7. Prohibited Uses of Ancestral Designation

Ancestral designation may not be used for: (a) Law enforcement profiling or targeting (b) Employment discrimination (c) Housing discrimination (d) Credit or financial discrimination (e) Educational discrimination (f) Differential provision of government services (g) Immigration enforcement or deportation targeting (h) Surveillance or monitoring of specific ancestral groups

Clause 8. Permitted Uses of Ancestral Designation

Ancestral designation may only be used for: (a) Anti-discrimination enforcement (tracking disparate outcomes) (b) Demographic data collection (census-type information) (c) Civil rights protection (proving discrimination occurred) (d) Educational purposes (teaching accurate history)

Clause 9. Anti-Nativist Protection

(a) No person may be told to return to ancestral lands, questioned about belonging in the United States, or treated as foreign based on ancestral designation. (b) No government official, law enforcement officer, or person acting under color of law may suggest that citizens of any ancestral origin are more authentically American or have greater claim to the United States than citizens of other ancestral origins. (c) Such statements or actions constitute deprivation of civil rights and are subject to: (1) Immediate removal from office (if government official) (2) Personal civil liability (\$100,000 minimum per violation, paid to victim) (3) Criminal prosecution (deprivation of rights under color of law: up to 10 years imprisonment) (4) Agency employing official faces \$1 million penalty

Clause 10. Purpose and Intent



(a) This provision recognizes that, with the exception of Indigenous peoples, all Americans descend from immigrants who arrived at different times from different continents. (b) Citizens of European descent are descended from immigrants to the Americas, just as citizens of African, Asian, American, and Oceania descents are descended from immigrants or, in the case of African-descent citizens, people who were forcibly brought. (c) No ancestral group is native to the United States except Indigenous peoples of the Americas. (d) European-descent citizens have no greater claim to being native Americans than citizens of any other ancestry. (e) By making ancestral origin explicit on all identification, this provision dismantles false narratives that position European-descent citizens as inherently more American than other citizens. (f) All citizens are equally American regardless of when their ancestors arrived, from which continent they came, or what language they spoke. (g) The designation Citizen of European Descent makes as explicit the immigrant ancestry of European-descent Americans as Citizen of Asian Descent does for Asian-descent Americans.

Clause 11. Implementation

(a) All government-issued identification (driver's licenses, state IDs, passports, birth certificates, naturalization certificates) shall include ancestral designation within three years of ratification. (b) Current citizens shall self-designate ancestry when renewing identification. (c) Any citizen may request updated identification reflecting their ancestral designation at any time at no cost during the three-year implementation period. (d) A federal office shall maintain demographic data using ancestral designations to monitor and prevent discrimination. (e) This data shall be used solely for civil rights enforcement, demographic analysis, and anti-discrimination purposes. (f) Data may not be shared with law enforcement for profiling purposes or used to target specific ancestral groups for any government action.

Section 11. Pathway to Citizenship

Clause 1. Birthright Citizenship

All persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States. This right shall not be restricted or conditioned based on the immigration status of parents. Birthright citizenship cannot be revoked by government action.

Clause 2. Naturalized Citizenship Equality

(a) Naturalized citizens shall have all rights, privileges, and protections equal to birthright citizens. (b) Citizenship, once granted, cannot be revoked except in cases of fraud in the application process. (c) Naturalized citizens may maintain dual citizenship with their country of origin. (d) No distinction shall be made in law between birthright and naturalized citizens, except that only birthright citizens may serve as President or Vice President.



Clause 3. Clear Pathway Framework

(a) Congress shall establish a clear pathway to citizenship consisting of: (1) Short-term visa status renewable every six months (2) Legal resident status renewable every eighteen months (3) Eligibility for naturalized citizenship after maintaining legal resident status for four and one-half years

(b) The total timeline from initial visa to citizenship shall not exceed five and one-half years.

(c) The pathway shall include work visas, education visas, tourism visas, visitor visas, diplomacy visas, and asylum visas.

(d) Any person who meets the following requirements shall be eligible for naturalized citizenship: (1) Maintains lawful visa status for a minimum of one year (2) Advances to legal resident status (3) Maintains legal resident status for four and one-half years while employed, enrolled in education, or caring for family members (4) Demonstrates basic English proficiency or is age sixty-five or older or disabled (5) Passes a civics examination which may be administered in the applicant's native language (6) Maintains tax compliance (7) Has no conviction for violent felonies

(e) States shall administer visa and residency applications under federal guidelines with federal funding support.

(f) An Independent Immigration Court system, separate from executive and judicial branches, shall adjudicate asylum and deportation cases.

Clause 4. Violent Crime Disqualification

(a) Any violent crime shall permanently disqualify a person from obtaining citizenship. (b) Non-violent offenses committed with a weapon in the person's possession shall be treated as violent crimes. (c) This standard applies to all persons nationwide regardless of citizenship status. (d) No waivers or exceptions to this disqualification shall be permitted.

Clause 5. Special Provisions

Congress shall provide for expedited pathways for: (a) Refugees accepted through formal international programs (b) Persons brought to the United States as minors (c) A one-time



registration period for persons residing in the United States prior to this provision's enactment who meet residency, employment, and criminal record requirements

Clause 6. Universal Worker Protections

(a) All persons performing work in the United States, regardless of citizenship or immigration status, shall be entitled to the full protection of federal and state labor laws, including but not limited to: (1) Minimum wage and overtime requirements (2) Workplace safety and health protections (3) Protection from discrimination and harassment (4) Right to organize and bargain collectively (5) Workers' compensation for workplace injuries (6) Protection from retaliation for exercising labor rights

(b) Immigration status shall not be a basis for: (1) Denying labor law protections (2) Retaliating against workers who assert their rights (3) Threatening deportation to discourage workplace complaints (4) Paying below minimum wage or denying benefits

(c) Workers who report labor violations or cooperate with labor investigations shall be protected from immigration enforcement during the pendency of any investigation, proceeding, or litigation, and for one year thereafter.

(d) Workers who report labor violations resulting in significant enforcement action shall be eligible for expedited consideration for lawful status, as provided by law.

Clause 7. Independent Immigration Court

(a) There shall be established an Independent Immigration Court system, separate from the executive and judicial branches. (b) Immigration judges shall serve ten-year terms and may be removed only for cause. (c) The court shall have jurisdiction over asylum applications, deportation proceedings, and appeals of visa and residency denials. (d) Proceedings shall include right to counsel, evidentiary hearings, and appeal to a three-judge panel. (e) Final appeals may be taken to federal district courts.

Clause 8. One-Time Registration for Current Undocumented Residents

(a) Persons residing in the United States at the time of this provision's enactment who lack lawful status may register for legal resident status during a one-time registration period of eighteen months following ratification. (b) Applicants must demonstrate: (1) Physical presence in the United States for at least one year prior to ratification (2) Employment, enrollment in education, or care for family members (3) No conviction for violent felonies (4) Payment of



registration fee (not to exceed \$500) (c) Upon registration and background check, applicants shall receive legal resident status renewable every eighteen months. (d) After maintaining legal resident status for four and one-half years, registrants become eligible for naturalized citizenship under the standard pathway. (e) This registration period cannot be extended or repeated.

Clause 9. Due Process and Humane Treatment in Immigration

(a) Family Unity: (1) No person shall be deported or removed from the United States if such removal would separate them from United States citizen children, spouses, or parents, except in cases of conviction for violent felonies. (2) When a parent is subject to deportation, the best interests of citizen or lawful permanent resident children shall be a primary consideration. (3) Children shall not be separated from parents or legal guardians at the border or during immigration enforcement except when necessary to protect the child from abuse or neglect by that parent or guardian.

(b) Right to Counsel: (1) All persons in immigration proceedings have the right to legal counsel at all stages of the proceedings. (2) For persons who cannot afford counsel, government shall provide counsel at no cost. (3) This right applies to adults and children, including unaccompanied minors.

(c) Detention Limitations: (1) No person shall be detained for immigration violations for longer than 90 days unless charged with a crime. (2) Immigration detention shall not be used as punishment and shall not be punitive in nature. (3) Conditions of immigration detention shall meet the same constitutional standards as all other detention facilities including access to healthcare, sanitation, adequate food, bedding, and space. (4) Families shall not be detained except as a last resort and for the shortest time possible.

(d) Due Process: (1) All persons facing deportation or removal have the right to a hearing before an impartial immigration judge. (2) Persons have the right to present evidence, call witnesses, confront adverse witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses against them. (3) Persons have the right to appeal adverse decisions to a higher authority. (4) Hearings shall be conducted in person, not by video conference, except with the consent of the person facing deportation.

(e) Asylum Protections: (1) Persons fleeing persecution have the right to apply for asylum regardless of their manner of entry into the United States. (2) Asylum seekers shall not be detained except when necessary for identity verification or public safety. (3) Asylum cases shall be decided within 180 days of application except in extraordinary circumstances.



Section 12. Abolition of Slavery and Involuntary Servitude

(a) Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, except as punishment for violent crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

(b) Non-Violent Offenders: (1) Persons imprisoned for non-violent offenses retain the right to refuse work. No person may be punished for refusing to work while incarcerated for non-violent offenses. (2) Persons imprisoned for non-violent offenses who choose to work shall receive compensation no less than the federal minimum wage for all hours worked. (3) Persons imprisoned for non-violent offenses shall have the same workplace safety protections, labor rights, and organizing rights as all other workers.

(c) Violent Offenders: (1) Persons convicted of violent crimes may be subject to involuntary servitude as part of their punishment. (2) Violent crimes include murder, rape, kidnapping, robbery involving force or threat of force, aggravated assault, arson of occupied structures, and other crimes involving intentional use of force against persons. (3) Even when subject to involuntary servitude, imprisoned persons retain basic human rights including humane treatment, safety, and healthcare.

(d) Equal Application: (1) All crimes must be administered the same sentence regardless of the race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, disability, or socioeconomic status of the person convicted. (2) Sentencing disparities based on protected characteristics constitute unconstitutional discrimination. (3) Courts shall collect and publish data on sentencing by protected categories to monitor compliance with equal application requirements.

(e) Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 13. Protection from State Violence and Police Accountability

Clause 1. Use of Force Limitations

(a) Law enforcement officers may use force only when necessary and proportional to the threat posed.

(b) Deadly force may only be used when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent imminent death or serious bodily injury to themselves or others.



(c) Officers shall de-escalate situations whenever possible before resorting to force.

(d) Chokeholds, neck restraints, and positional asphyxia tactics are prohibited.

(e) Officers shall render or facilitate medical aid immediately after any use of force.

Clause 2. Duty to Intervene

(a) Every law enforcement officer has a constitutional duty to intervene to prevent or stop another officer from using excessive or unlawful force.

(b) Failure to intervene subjects the officer to the same civil and criminal liability as the officer using excessive force.

(c) Officers who intervene to stop excessive force shall be protected from retaliation by their departments, supervisors, or fellow officers.

(d) Departments that retaliate against officers who intervene shall face substantial civil penalties.

Clause 3. Right to Resist Unlawful Arrest

(a) Individuals have the right to peacefully resist unlawful arrest, detention, or search.

(b) Peaceful resistance includes verbal objection, refusal to comply with unlawful orders, and non-violent physical resistance to prevent unlawful detention.

(c) No person may be charged with resisting arrest, obstruction, or any related offense when the underlying arrest, detention, or search was unlawful.

(d) Use of force against an officer is not protected as resistance to unlawful arrest except when necessary for self-defense against excessive force.

Clause 4. Accountability and Liability

(a) Qualified immunity is abolished. No government official, including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, or correctional staff, may claim immunity from liability for constitutional violations.

(b) Officers are personally liable for constitutional violations committed in the course of their duties.



(c) Government agencies employing officers who commit constitutional violations shall be jointly and severally liable with the officer.

(d) Victims of state violence or constitutional violations by government officials shall have a private right of action in federal court.

(e) Prevailing plaintiffs in such actions shall be awarded attorney's fees, costs, and damages including compensatory and punitive damages.

Clause 5. Training and Standards

(a) All law enforcement officers shall receive comprehensive training on de-escalation, implicit bias, mental health crisis intervention, and constitutional rights.

(b) Officers shall receive annual continuing education on these topics.

(c) Failure to maintain required training disqualifies an officer from law enforcement duties.

Clause 6. Discipline and Transparency

(a) All use of force incidents shall be investigated by an independent body, not by the officer's own department.

(b) Disciplinary records of law enforcement officers are public records and shall be accessible to the public.

(c) Officers with sustained findings of constitutional violations, excessive force, or dishonesty shall be decertified and prohibited from employment in any law enforcement capacity.

(d) A national database of decertified officers shall be maintained to prevent officers from moving to different jurisdictions after misconduct.

Clause 7. Law Enforcement Data and Technology Transparency

(a) Public Disclosure: All law enforcement agencies shall publicly disclose: (1) Surveillance technologies in use (facial recognition, license plate readers, cell site simulators, drones, predictive policing algorithms, etc.) (2) Policies governing the use of each technology (3) Data retention periods for each type of surveillance data (4) Number of times each technology was deployed annually (5) Demographic data on persons subjected to surveillance, to the extent



available (6) Accuracy rates and error rates for identification technologies (7) Contracts with private surveillance technology vendors

(b) Algorithmic Transparency: When law enforcement uses algorithms or artificial intelligence for: (1) Predictive policing (2) Risk assessment (3) Facial recognition (4) Pattern analysis The agency must disclose the general methodology, known biases, error rates, and validation studies. Persons affected by algorithmic decisions have the right to challenge those decisions.

(c) Prohibited Technologies: The following are prohibited for law enforcement use: (1) Mass facial recognition surveillance in public spaces without individualized suspicion (2) Social media monitoring of persons not under active investigation (3) Predictive algorithms that have demonstrated racial or socioeconomic bias until bias is corrected (4) Any technology that cannot be audited for accuracy and bias

(d) Community Approval: Before deploying new surveillance technologies, law enforcement agencies must: (1) Provide public notice and opportunity for comment (2) Obtain approval from the local governing body (city council, county commission, etc.) (3) Establish written policies for use, retention, and oversight (4) Create mechanisms for ongoing community oversight

(e) National Security Exception: This clause does not apply to foreign intelligence surveillance conducted pursuant to court order, but domestic law enforcement may not use national security authorities to circumvent these requirements.

Clause 8. Law Enforcement Identification Requirements

Every person has the right to know the identity and agency of any law enforcement officer exercising authority over them. Anonymous law enforcement is incompatible with a free society.

(a) All federal law enforcement officers and military personnel conducting domestic law enforcement operations must be clearly identifiable when exercising law enforcement authority. Officers must display visible identification including their face, name or badge number, and the agency they represent. Officers must verbally identify themselves and their agency before detaining, searching, or arresting any person. Law enforcement vehicles used for arrests or detentions must be clearly marked with agency identification.

(b) Exceptions for undercover operations, public health emergencies, and specific safety hazards shall be narrowly defined by legislation and require continued display of name or badge number and agency.

(c) Any arrest, detention, search, or seizure conducted by officers who fail to comply with identification requirements is invalid. Evidence obtained is inadmissible. Officers who violate



identification requirements are personally liable and may not claim qualified immunity. Personal liability for such violations cannot be indemnified by any government entity. Knowing violations constitute criminal offenses. Supervisors who order or permit identification violations are subject to the same liability as officers. Agencies that deploy unidentified officers face penalties including suspension of law enforcement authority.

(d) Citizens may refuse to comply with orders from unidentified officers. Such refusal is not obstruction, resisting arrest, or any crime. Citizens may demand identification before complying with any order, detention, or arrest. Citizens have the absolute right to record law enforcement officers performing public duties. Citizens may file complaints against officers, and retaliation against complainants is a criminal offense.

(e) Federal law enforcement personnel may not use the designation "POLICE" on uniforms, badges, vehicles, or other identification. "POLICE" is reserved exclusively for state and local law enforcement agencies. Federal law enforcement personnel must be identified by their specific agency name or standard abbreviation. Generic designations such as "FEDERAL AGENT" or "FEDERAL OFFICER" are prohibited.

(f) Congress shall enact legislation specifying identification standards, penalty amounts, enforcement procedures, and implementation timelines consistent with this clause.

Section 14. Disability Rights and Inclusion

Clause 1. Equal Access and Accessibility

(a) Persons with disabilities have the right to full and equal access to all public spaces, government services, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, transportation systems, employment, and places of public accommodation.

(b) All new construction of public buildings and transportation systems shall be fully accessible to persons with disabilities.

(c) Existing facilities shall be retrofitted for accessibility according to reasonable timelines and standards established by law, with priority given to facilities providing essential services.

(d) Digital spaces, websites, and online services provided by government or public accommodations shall be accessible to persons with disabilities.

Clause 2. Reasonable Accommodations



(a) Employers, educational institutions, and service providers shall provide reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities unless doing so would impose undue hardship.

(b) The determination of undue hardship shall consider the overall resources of the entity and the nature of the accommodation, not merely the cost of a single accommodation.

(c) Failure to provide reasonable accommodations when required constitutes discrimination.

(d) Persons with disabilities have the right to request and receive accommodations without stigma, harassment, or retaliation.

Clause 3. Community Integration

(a) Persons with disabilities have the right to live in the community rather than in institutions.

(b) States shall provide community-based services and supports that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs.

(c) Unnecessary institutionalization of persons with disabilities constitutes discrimination.

(d) Persons with disabilities have the right to choose where and with whom they live.

Clause 4. Communication Access

(a) Persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind, have low vision, or have communication disabilities have the right to effective communication in all interactions with government, healthcare, education, employment, and legal systems.

(b) This includes sign language interpreters, real-time captioning, audio description, accessible document formats, assistive technology, and other communication supports as needed.

(c) The cost of providing effective communication shall not be passed on to the person with a disability.

Clause 5. Education

(a) Children with disabilities have the right to free, appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment.

(b) Children with disabilities shall be educated with non-disabled peers to the maximum extent appropriate.



(c) Segregation of students with disabilities is prohibited except when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

Clause 6. Employment

(a) Persons with disabilities have the right to competitive integrated employment at wages no less than minimum wage.

(b) Subminimum wage for workers with disabilities is prohibited.

(c) Supported employment programs shall enable persons with disabilities to work in integrated settings alongside persons without disabilities.

Clause 7. Legal Capacity and Guardianship

(a) Persons with disabilities have the right to make their own decisions about their lives, including medical care, finances, and living arrangements.

(b) Guardianship or conservatorship may only be imposed with clear and convincing evidence that the person cannot make any decisions for themselves and that less restrictive alternatives are insufficient.

(c) Supported decision-making shall be preferred over guardianship whenever possible.

(d) Even when under guardianship, persons retain maximum autonomy and decision-making authority consistent with their abilities.

Clause 8. Neurodivergent Rights

(a) Neurodivergent individuals, including but not limited to persons with autism, ADHD, dyslexia, and other neurological differences, have the right to: (1) Reasonable accommodations in education, employment, and public services (2) Freedom from discrimination based on neurological differences (3) Respect for their neurological differences as natural human variation, not defects requiring cure (4) Appropriate support services that respect their autonomy and preferences (5) Participation in decisions about policies and services affecting them

(b) Nothing in this clause limits access to treatment, therapy, or support services that neurodivergent individuals choose voluntarily.



Section 15. LGBTQ+ Rights and Protections

Clause 1. Marriage Equality

(a) The right to marry shall not be denied or abridged on the basis of sex, gender, or the sex or gender of the person's spouse.

(b) All marriages legally entered into shall receive equal recognition and equal benefits under federal, state, and local law.

(c) No religious institution shall be required to perform or recognize marriages contrary to its religious beliefs, but civil marriages shall be available to all persons without discrimination.

Clause 2. Family Recognition and Parental Rights

(a) LGBTQ+ individuals and couples have equal rights to adopt children, foster children, serve as guardians, and have their parental relationships recognized by law.

(b) No person may be denied the ability to adopt, foster, or obtain guardianship based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or the sexual orientation or gender identity of their spouse or partner.

(c) Both parents in same-sex couples shall be recognized as legal parents with full parental rights and responsibilities.

(d) Parental rights shall not be challenged or diminished based on a parent's sexual orientation or gender identity.

Clause 3. Gender Recognition and Documentation

(a) Every person has the right to have their gender identity recognized on all government-issued identification and official documents.

(b) No person shall be required to undergo surgery, hormone therapy, medical treatment, or any medical procedure as a condition for gender marker changes on documents.

(c) Gender marker changes shall be available through a simple administrative process without court involvement.



(d) Gender markers on documents shall include options beyond binary male/female categories, including non-binary and other gender identities.

(e) Name changes related to gender identity shall be processed without unnecessary barriers, fees, or publication requirements.

Clause 4. Healthcare Access

(a) LGBTQ+ persons have the right to access culturally competent healthcare without discrimination.

(b) Mental health therapy, counseling, treatment planning services, and medical evaluations related to gender identity shall be covered by all health insurance including Medicare and Medicaid for persons age 16 and older.

(c) Healthcare providers may not refuse service to LGBTQ+ persons based on religious or moral objections when such refusal would deny access to necessary care.

(d) Conversion therapy practices designed to change sexual orientation or gender identity are prohibited for persons under age 18.

Clause 5. Protection from Violence and Harassment

(a) Violence, threats, or harassment motivated by a person's sexual orientation or gender identity constitutes a hate crime subject to enhanced penalties.

(b) Law enforcement agencies shall investigate anti-LGBTQ+ violence thoroughly and shall not discriminate in providing protection or services to LGBTQ+ persons.

(c) Schools shall protect LGBTQ+ students from bullying, harassment, and discrimination.

Clause 6. Religious Freedom Balance

(a) These protections do not compel religious institutions to act contrary to their religious beliefs in internal religious matters.

(b) However, when religious institutions operate public accommodations, receive government funding, or provide secular services to the general public, they shall not discriminate against LGBTQ+ persons.



(c) Religious freedom does not permit discrimination in employment, housing, education, healthcare, or government services.

Clause 7. Intersex Rights

(a) Intersex individuals have the right to: (1) Bodily autonomy and freedom from non-consensual medical interventions (2) No surgical or hormonal interventions on intersex children for cosmetic or "normalizing" purposes without the informed consent of the individual, which cannot be given until the individual has capacity to understand and consent (3) Accurate medical information about their bodies (4) Legal recognition of their identity without forced categorization (5) Freedom from discrimination based on intersex status (6) Access to appropriate healthcare that respects their autonomy

(b) Parents and guardians may consent to medically necessary interventions for intersex children only when delay would cause serious harm to the child's physical health, not for cosmetic or social reasons.

Section 16. Rights of Children

Clause 1. Safety and Protection from Harm

(a) Every child has the right to be free from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence.

(b) States have an affirmative obligation to protect children from harm and to provide services that ensure child safety and wellbeing.

(c) Children in state custody (foster care, juvenile detention, state institutions) have enhanced constitutional protection and the state shall act as a responsible parent.

(d) The best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration in all actions concerning children.

Clause 2. Education

(a) Every child has the right to free, quality public education from kindergarten through 12th grade.

(b) Education shall be adequate to prepare children for democratic citizenship, economic self-sufficiency, personal fulfillment, and higher education or vocational training.



(c) No child shall be denied education based on disability, immigration status, housing status, pregnancy, parental status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other characteristic.

(d) Students have the right to education in a safe environment free from bullying, harassment, discrimination, and violence.

(e) Exclusionary discipline practices that remove students from educational settings shall be used only as a last resort and for the shortest time necessary.

Clause 3. Child Labor Protections

(a) Children under age 16 may not be employed except in limited circumstances: family businesses, entertainment with appropriate protections and work permits, and agricultural work with restrictions and safety protections.

(b) Children aged 16-17 may work limited hours that do not interfere with education (maximum 20 hours per week during school, 40 hours during summer) and may not work in hazardous conditions.

(c) All working children shall receive at least the federal minimum wage.

(d) All working children shall have workplace safety protections, breaks, and reasonable working conditions.

(e) No child shall be subjected to forced labor, bonded labor, or trafficking.

Clause 4. Healthcare

(a) Every child has the right to healthcare including preventive care, treatment for illness and injury, mental health services, dental care, and vision care.

(b) Parents or guardians may not deny children necessary medical care based on religious or philosophical beliefs when such denial would endanger the child's life or health.

(c) Mature minors (generally age 16 and older) may consent to certain healthcare including mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment, and sexual health services.

Clause 5. Juvenile Justice

(a) Children accused of crimes shall be treated in a manner appropriate to their age and development with an emphasis on rehabilitation rather than punishment.



(b) Children under age 14 shall not be tried as adults under any circumstances.

(c) Children aged 14-17 may be tried as adults only for the most serious violent crimes and only after individualized hearing considering the child's age, maturity, role in the offense, and potential for rehabilitation.

(d) Children shall not be sentenced to life without possibility of parole.

(e) Children shall not be subjected to the death penalty under any circumstances.

(f) Children detained in juvenile facilities have the right to education, healthcare, family contact, legal representation, and conditions appropriate to their developmental needs.

(g) Solitary confinement of children is prohibited except for emergency situations lasting no more than 4 hours.

Clause 6. Voice and Participation

(a) Children have the right to express their views in all matters affecting them, with their views given due weight according to their age and maturity.

(b) In custody disputes, adoption proceedings, educational decisions, and other matters directly affecting them, children's preferences shall be considered and, for mature minors, shall be given significant weight.

(c) Children have the right to age-appropriate information about decisions affecting them.

Clause 7. Privacy and Dignity

(a) Children have privacy rights appropriate to their age and development.

(b) Schools, government agencies, and other institutions shall respect children's privacy and dignity.

(c) Children's personal information, education records, medical records, and juvenile justice records shall be confidential with limited exceptions for safety and legal proceedings.

Section 17. Economic Rights and Protection from Poverty

Clause 1. Basic Subsistence



(a) Every person has the right to an adequate standard of living including food, clothing, and shelter sufficient to maintain health and wellbeing.

(b) No person shall be denied access to basic necessities due to inability to pay.

(c) Government has an affirmative obligation to ensure that all persons have access to adequate food, clothing, and shelter through social safety net programs, emergency assistance, and economic opportunity.

Clause 2. Housing as a Right

(a) Housing is a fundamental human right.

(b) No person shall be subject to eviction without just cause and due process of law, including adequate notice, opportunity to cure violations, right to counsel, and judicial review.

(c) No person shall be rendered homeless when alternative housing can be provided at reasonable public cost.

(d) Government shall create and maintain sufficient affordable housing to meet population needs.

(e) Persons experiencing homelessness retain all constitutional rights and shall not be criminalized for necessary life activities such as sitting, sleeping, or storing belongings when no shelter is available.

(f) Habitable residential properties held vacant for speculative purposes represent a failure of stewardship over a public necessity. Government shall act to return vacant and abandoned residential properties to productive use as affordable housing through taxation, acquisition, rehabilitation, and transfer to permanent affordability.

(g) Habitable residential properties that remain unoccupied shall be subject to an escalating annual vacancy tax. Revenue from the vacancy tax shall be dedicated to the acquisition, rehabilitation, and transfer of vacant and abandoned properties into affordable use.

(h) Congress shall establish a permanent fund to acquire, rehabilitate, and transfer abandoned and distressed residential properties to community land trusts, persons experiencing homelessness, first-time homebuyers, and nonprofit housing organizations. Properties remediated with public funds shall remain permanently affordable.



(i) Community land trusts are the preferred vehicle for permanently affordable housing. Land held in community trust shall not be sold, transferred, or converted to market-rate use at any future date.

Clause 3. Protection from Predatory Financial Practices

(a) No lender may charge interest rates exceeding 25 percent annually (including all fees, charges, and other costs) on consumer loans.

(b) Payday lending, title lending, and other high-interest short-term loans exceeding the 25 percent cap are prohibited.

(c) Rent-to-own agreements shall be treated as credit transactions and subject to the 25 percent interest cap.

(d) Debt collectors may not engage in harassment, threats, deceptive practices, or contact at unreasonable hours.

(e) No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

(f) Garnishment of wages shall be limited to ensure debtors retain sufficient income for basic necessities.

Clause 4. Discrimination Based on Socioeconomic Status

(a) No person shall be denied access to government services, educational opportunities, or equal treatment under law based on poverty or socioeconomic status.

(b) Government shall not create systems that impose greater burdens on poor people than on wealthy people.

(c) User fees, fines, and charges for government services shall be scaled to ability to pay when they would create barriers to access for persons with limited income.

Clause 5. Social Safety Net

(a) Government shall maintain social safety net programs providing assistance with food, housing, healthcare, childcare, and other basic needs.



(b) Eligibility for safety net programs shall not be conditioned on drug testing, work requirements that fail to account for care responsibilities or disability, or other barriers that effectively deny assistance to those in need.

(c) Assistance shall be sufficient to meet basic needs and maintain human dignity.

Article II

Democratic Governance

Section 1. Representation in the House of Representatives

Clause 1. Ratio of Representation

The House of Representatives shall maintain a ratio of representation not to exceed one Representative per 250,000 citizens. Congress shall adjust the number of Representatives following each decennial census to maintain this ratio.

Clause 2. Qualifications and Elections

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Clause 3. Apportionment

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective Numbers, counting all persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not be less than one for every 250,000 persons.

Section 2. The Senate

Clause 1. Composition and Terms

Each State shall be represented by three Senators, elected for six-year terms. Senate terms shall be staggered such that one Senator from each State is elected every two years.



Clause 2. Qualifications

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Clause 3. Senate Leadership

The Senate shall elect from its own membership a President of the Senate and a President pro tempore. The President of the Senate shall preside over sessions and vote only to break ties. The President pro tempore shall preside in the absence of the President of the Senate.

Clause 4. Other Officers

The Senate shall choose their other Officers as needed for the conduct of Senate business.

Clause 5. Impeachment Trials

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Section 3. District of Columbia Representation

The District constituting the Seat of Government of the United States shall elect one Senator and a number of voting Representatives to the House proportional to its population, maintaining the same ratio of representation as the States. The federal district's Senator shall have full voting rights equal to Senators from States.

Section 4. Presidential Elections

Clause 1. Direct Popular Vote

The President and Vice Presidents shall be elected by direct popular vote of the citizens. The candidate receiving the most votes shall be elected. The Electoral College is hereby abolished.

Clause 2. Dual Vice Presidents

There shall be a First Vice President and a Second Vice President, elected on the same ticket as the President. Vice Presidents may be from different political parties than the President.



Clause 3. Succession

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the First Vice President shall become President. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the First Vice President, the Second Vice President shall become President.

Clause 4. Further Succession

Congress shall by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both Vice Presidents, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Section 5. Voting Rights

Clause 1. Universal Access

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy. Every citizen eighteen years of age or older shall have the right to vote in federal, state, and local elections.

Clause 2. Automatic Registration

Eligible citizens shall be automatically registered to vote. States shall maintain accurate voter rolls and shall not purge voters without verifiable cause and adequate notice.

Clause 3. Voting Methods

All states shall provide multiple convenient methods to cast ballots, including early voting, vote by mail, and Election Day voting.

Clause 4. Ranked Choice Voting

Federal elections for the House, Senate, and President shall use ranked choice voting or similar systems that allow voters to rank candidates by preference.

Clause 5. Nonpartisan Primaries

Federal elections shall use nonpartisan primaries in which all candidates appear on a single ballot, with the top candidates (at least four) advancing to the general election regardless of party affiliation.



Clause 6. Independent Redistricting

Congressional districts shall be drawn by independent redistricting commissions in each State. Commissions shall prioritize compactness, preservation of communities of interest, and competitive elections. Partisan gerrymandering is prohibited.

Section 6. Transparency and Public Access

Clause 1. Recorded Votes

All votes by elected officials at the federal, state, and local levels shall be recorded by name and made publicly available immediately. No secret ballots, proxy votes, or unrecorded voice votes shall be permitted for any legislative or governmental decision.

Clause 2. Legislative Transparency

(a) All legislation shall be made publicly available in its final form for at least twenty-one (21) days before any vote. (b) The full text, plain-language summary, and fiscal analysis shall be easily accessible online. (c) No legislation shall be voted upon without meeting this requirement except in genuine emergencies requiring a two-thirds supermajority vote to waive the requirement.

Clause 3. Budget and Spending Transparency

(a) Comprehensive Budget Publication: The federal government shall publish: (1) The complete annual budget in both detailed and summary formats (2) Actual expenditures compared to budgeted amounts, updated quarterly (3) All contracts exceeding \$100,000, including contractor name, amount, and purpose (4) All grants, including recipient, amount, and purpose (5) All subsidies, tax expenditures, and other financial benefits provided to private entities

(b) Accessible Format: Budget and spending information shall be: (1) Published on a single, searchable public website (2) Available in machine-readable formats for analysis (3) Written in plain language with explanations accessible to non-experts (4) Organized by agency, program, and function (5) Searchable by keyword, recipient, location, and category

(c) Real-Time Spending: To the extent practicable, spending data shall be updated in real-time or no less than monthly.

(d) State and Local: States receiving federal funds shall maintain comparable transparency for their budgets and spending.



(e) Federal Grant Recipient Accountability: (1) All recipients of federal grants shall publish quarterly reports detailing: (i) How funds were spent (ii) Progress toward stated objectives (iii) Outcomes achieved (iv) Any changes from original grant purposes (2) Quarterly reports shall be submitted to the granting agency and published on the federal spending transparency website within 30 days of each quarter's end. (3) Failure to submit timely and accurate quarterly reports shall result in suspension of further grant disbursements until compliance is achieved. (4) Materially false or misleading reports constitute fraud and are subject to criminal prosecution, civil penalties, and permanent disqualification from future federal funding.

(f) Fraud Prevention: This transparency framework serves as a fraud prevention and accountability measure. The public has the right to see exactly where federal funds are going and how they are being used.

(g) Penalties: Officials who knowingly conceal expenditures, misrepresent spending, or obstruct budget transparency are subject to removal and criminal prosecution.

Clause 4. Searchable Legislative Database

(a) Bills Database: Congress shall maintain a publicly accessible, searchable database containing: (1) All bills introduced, with full text and plain-language summaries (2) Current status of each bill (committee, floor, conference, etc.) (3) All amendments proposed and their status (4) Committee votes and floor votes on each bill (5) Sponsors and co-sponsors of each bill (6) Estimated fiscal impact of each bill (7) Interest groups and lobbyists who have advocated for or against each bill

(b) Voting Records: The database shall include: (1) Complete voting record of every member of Congress (2) Searchable by member, bill, issue area, and date (3) Comparison tools allowing citizens to compare representatives' votes (4) Attendance records for votes and committee meetings

(c) Accessibility: The database shall be: (1) Free to access without registration (2) Available in formats accessible to persons with disabilities (3) Available in Spanish and other languages as appropriate (4) Designed for use by citizens without specialized knowledge

(d) Timeliness: Information shall be posted within 24 hours of any action.

Section 7. Campaign Finance

Clause 1. Corporate Personhood Rejected



Corporations and other business entities are not natural persons and do not possess the constitutional rights of natural persons. The rights enumerated in this Constitution apply to human beings, not artificial entities created by law.

Clause 2. Money Is Not Speech

Money is not speech. Congress and the states shall have the power to regulate, limit, or prohibit contributions and expenditures for the purpose of influencing elections, including expenditures by corporations, unions, and other organizations. This clause supersedes Citizens United v. FEC, Buckley v. Valeo, and all related precedents.

Clause 3. Contribution Limits

Individual contributions to federal candidates shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per election cycle.

Clause 4. Organizational Spending Prohibited

Only natural persons may contribute to federal candidates. All organizational political spending is prohibited, including by corporations, unions, non-profits, PACs, and any other entities.

Clause 5. Public Funding

Candidates who receive at least five percent (5%) of votes in primary or general elections receive public funding of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per vote received.

Clause 6. Campaign Duration

Federal primary campaigns are limited to thirty (30) days. Federal general election campaigns are limited to sixty (60) days. Total campaign season shall not exceed ninety (90) days.

Clause 7. Lobbying as Non-Deductible Expense

Expenditures for lobbying activities shall not be deductible as business expenses for purposes of any federal, state, or local tax. Lobbying is not a cost of doing business; it is discretionary political activity that shall be funded from after-tax income.



Section 8. Congressional Term Limits

Clause 1. House of Representatives Term Limits

No person shall serve more than eight terms as a Representative. For purposes of this limitation, service of more than one year of a term to which another person was elected shall be counted as a full term.

Clause 2. Senate Term Limits

No person shall serve more than two terms as a Senator. For purposes of this limitation, service of more than three years of a term to which another person was elected shall be counted as a full term.

Clause 3. Applicability

All terms served count toward the limits specified herein, including terms served prior to ratification of this Constitution. Persons serving at the time of ratification may complete their current term, which counts toward the limit. Partial terms count as follows: service of more than one year in a House term counts as a full term; service of more than three years in a Senate term counts as a full term.

Section 9. Congressional Compensation

Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall receive compensation of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) annually, adjusted for inflation. No law varying the compensation for the services of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Section 10. Congressional Powers and Procedures

Clause 1. Legislative Powers

The Congress shall have Power:

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;



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

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

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

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

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and 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;



To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the 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, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;

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

Clause 2. Limits on Congressional Power

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

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

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over 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: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Clause 3. Prohibition on Filibusters

(a) Neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate shall permit unlimited debate or procedural delays designed to prevent a vote on legislation or nominations.



(b) Each chamber shall establish reasonable time limits for debate on all matters. These time limits shall provide adequate opportunity for discussion and amendment but shall ensure that all matters receive a timely vote.

(c) A simple majority of members present and voting shall be sufficient to close debate and proceed to a vote, except where this Constitution explicitly requires a supermajority for passage.

(d) This prohibition applies to all legislative business, executive nominations, and judicial appointments. No procedural rule may be used to circumvent the majority vote principle.

Clause 4. Legislative Integrity and Transparency

(a) **Coherent Subject Rule:** Each bill shall address a coherent subject or problem, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

(b) **Interconnected Solutions Permitted:** Bills may include provisions spanning multiple subject areas when those provisions are interconnected parts of addressing the bill's stated subject or problem. Complex challenges such as climate change, healthcare, economic inequality, and infrastructure may require comprehensive solutions that integrate multiple policy areas.

(c) **Germaneness Requirement:** All provisions of a bill must be germane to the bill's stated subject or demonstrably connected to solving the identified problem. No provision may be included that: (1) Has no reasonable connection to the bill's stated purpose (2) Would not reasonably be anticipated from the bill's title and stated objectives (3) Is added primarily to secure votes through logrolling or to hide controversial provisions (4) Benefits narrow special interests without connection to the bill's public purpose

(d) **Prohibited Practices:** (1) **Unrelated Riders:** No unrelated amendments may be attached to appropriations bills or must-pass legislation. An amendment is unrelated if it has no substantive connection to the bill's purpose. (2) **Hidden Provisions:** No provisions may be buried in legislation with the intent to avoid public scrutiny (3) **Last-Minute Additions:** No substantive provisions may be added to bills within 72 hours of final vote without two-thirds consent of the chamber

(e) **Length and Readability:** (1) Bills shall be written in clear, understandable language (2) Each bill shall include a plain-language summary accessible to non-lawyers (3) Each bill shall include an explanation of how its provisions are interconnected (4) Members must have adequate time to read and understand bills before voting



(f) **Severability:** Each provision of each bill shall be severable. If any provision is found unconstitutional or invalid, remaining provisions continue in effect.

(g) **Enforcement:** (1) Any member of Congress may raise a point of order that a bill contains unrelated provisions (2) The presiding officer shall rule on the point of order (3) Bills ruled in violation must be amended to remove unrelated provisions (4) Citizens may challenge enacted legislation in federal court if provisions were included that have no reasonable connection to the bill's stated purpose; if the court finds such provisions, they are void (5) Courts shall give deference to Congressional determination that provisions are interconnected, invalidating only provisions with no plausible connection

(h) **Systems Thinking Encouraged:** Nothing in this clause shall be construed to discourage comprehensive approaches to complex problems. Legislation addressing systemic challenges may and should integrate solutions across policy domains when those solutions are genuinely interconnected.

(i) **Exception for Budget:** Annual budget and appropriations bills may address multiple programs but must clearly separate each program area and may not include policy riders unrelated to funding.

Article III

Economic Justice

Section 1. Fair Compensation

Clause 1. Pay Ratio Cap

No employee of any business with 50 or more employees or \$10 million or more in annual revenue shall receive total compensation exceeding fifty times the total compensation of the lowest-paid employee of that business.

Clause 2. Tipped Wage Elimination

All workers shall receive at least the federal minimum wage. Tips are supplemental compensation and shall not be used to meet minimum wage requirements.

Clause 3. Minimum Wage Sufficiency



(a) The federal minimum wage shall be sufficient for a single adult working full-time (40 hours per week, 52 weeks per year) to: (1) Afford housing meeting basic habitability standards in the area of employment (2) Afford adequate food, clothing, and basic necessities (3) Access healthcare (through the national healthcare system) (4) Meet basic transportation needs for employment (5) Live without requiring public assistance for basic needs

(b) The minimum wage shall be adjusted annually for inflation and reviewed every five years for adequacy relative to cost of living.

(c) No employer may pay less than the federal minimum wage. States may establish higher minimum wages.

(d) The Charter for Worker Protection shall monitor minimum wage adequacy and recommend adjustments to Congress.

Section 2. Worker Ownership and Wealth Building

Clause 1. Universal Stock Ownership

If any employee of a business receives stock-based compensation, all employees must be offered stock-based compensation in equitable shares.

Clause 2. Government Obligation for Ownership and Tax Policy

(a) The federal and state governments have an affirmative obligation to create and maintain pathways for broad-based wealth building and ownership for all citizens, not just a select few. Government shall incentivize shared ownership rather than concentrated ownership through tax policy and other means.

(b) Tax policy shall preference: (1) Low and moderate income individuals over high income individuals in personal taxation (2) Companies with broad-based employee ownership over companies with concentrated ownership in corporate and business taxation (3) Small businesses and worker cooperatives over large corporations (4) Wealth building for working families over wealth accumulation by the already wealthy

(c) Congress shall implement progressive taxation structures that advance these preferences, including but not limited to progressive income taxes, wealth taxes, estate taxes, and corporate taxes that reward shared ownership structures.

Clause 3. Worker Right of First Refusal



When a business is sold or a factory is closed, workers shall have the right of first refusal to purchase the business through an employee ownership structure. Government shall provide financing assistance and technical support for such acquisitions.

Clause 3-A. Universal Worker Voice

(a) **Collective Bargaining.** All workers in the United States, whether employed by private companies, government entities, or nonprofit organizations, shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively. Employers shall recognize and bargain in good faith with duly authorized worker representatives. No state or local law may abridge these rights.

(b) **Card Check Recognition.** When a majority of workers in a bargaining unit sign authorization cards designating a representative for collective bargaining, the employer shall recognize the representative and commence bargaining within thirty (30) days. No employer-conducted election shall be required when majority authorization is demonstrated.

(c) **Worker Board Representation.** Organizations with one hundred (100) or more employees shall reserve at least thirty percent (30%) of governing board seats for directors elected by the workforce. Nonprofit organizations with fifty (50) or more employees shall reserve at least thirty percent (30%) of governing board seats for worker-elected representatives. Worker-elected directors shall have full voting rights equal to all other directors.

(d) **Government Workers.** All federal, state, and local government employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively with binding arbitration for disputes reaching impasse. Government agencies and departments with one hundred (100) or more employees shall include worker-elected representatives comprising at least thirty percent (30%) of agency governance boards.

(e) **Complementary Provisions.** These worker voice provisions complement and do not diminish worker ownership provisions established elsewhere in this Constitution. Organizations subject to both ownership and voice provisions shall comply with both. Tax incentives for employee ownership established by Congress shall not be conditioned upon or reduced by compliance with worker voice provisions.

(f) **Anti-Retaliation.** No employer may retaliate against any worker for exercising rights under this clause, including termination, demotion, reduction in hours or compensation, or any other adverse action. Violations shall result in reinstatement with back pay, compensatory damages, and punitive damages.

Clause 4. Wealth Concentration Review



(a) The Charter for Ownership Advancement shall monitor wealth concentration in the United States and report annually to Congress and the Citizens Assembly.

(b) The report shall include: (1) Share of total wealth held by the top 1%, 0.1%, and 0.01% of households (2) Trends in wealth concentration over time (3) Impact of wealth concentration on democratic participation and economic opportunity (4) Effectiveness of policies intended to broaden ownership

(c) If wealth concentration reaches levels the Charter determines are harmful to democracy or economic opportunity, the Charter shall recommend corrective policies to Congress.

(d) Congress shall consider such recommendations and respond with legislation or written explanation of why legislation is not warranted.

(e) Nothing in this clause creates an individual right of action, but it establishes a constitutional mandate for ongoing attention to wealth concentration.

Section 3. Economic Stability and Transition

Clause 1. Exit Taxation

(a) Individuals who renounce United States citizenship or long-term residency to avoid taxation shall pay an exit tax equal to: (1) All deferred capital gains as if assets were sold at fair market value (2) A departure tax of 20% on wealth exceeding \$50 million

(b) Corporations that relocate headquarters or substantial operations outside the United States to avoid taxation shall: (1) Continue to pay United States taxes on United States-source income (2) Pay a departure tax on accumulated deferred taxes (3) Forfeit federal contracts and preferences for five years

Clause 2. Transition Support

(a) Implementation of economic democracy provisions shall include transition support for businesses adapting to new requirements.

(b) The Charter for Ownership Advancement shall provide: (1) Technical assistance for implementing worker ownership (2) Financing options for ownership transitions (3) Reasonable timelines for compliance

(c) Good faith efforts to comply shall be recognized; penalties apply to willful non-compliance.



Clause 3. Economic Security

(a) Nothing in this Constitution shall be interpreted to prohibit reasonable measures to ensure economic stability during transition.

(b) Congress may enact temporary measures to prevent economic disruption during implementation, provided such measures do not permanently undermine the economic democracy provisions of this Constitution.

Clause 4. Government Contracting Preference for Employee Ownership

(a) Federal contracts shall be awarded to employee-owned businesses when such businesses can perform the contract work at reasonable cost and quality standards.

(b) For purposes of this clause: (1) "Employee-owned" means at least twenty percent (20%) of equity is held by a broad-based employee ownership plan (ESOP, worker cooperative, or equivalent) (2) "Reasonable cost" means within twenty percent (20%) of the lowest qualified bid (3) "Quality standards" means meeting all technical specifications and performance requirements

(c) Among multiple qualified employee-owned bidders, preference shall be given based on degree of employee ownership: (1) First preference: 100% employee-owned (2) Second preference: 50-99% employee-owned (3) Third preference: 20-49% employee-owned

(d) The Charter for Ownership Advancement shall certify employee ownership status and maintain a registry of certified employee-owned businesses.

Section 4. Protection Against Predatory Acquisitions

Clause 1. Prohibition on Target-Financed Acquisitions

(a) Business acquisitions shall not be structured to extract value from acquired companies at the expense of workers, creditors, or long-term viability.

(b) Acquisition debt shall not be secured by assets of, or serviced primarily by cash flows of, the acquired company during the first five years following acquisition.

(c) Acquirers may not extract dividends, management fees, or other payments from acquired companies that exceed net income during the first five years following acquisition.

Clause 2. Personal Liability for Failed Acquisitions



(a) If an acquired business enters bankruptcy, liquidates, or conducts mass layoffs within ten years of acquisition, the acquirers and their principals shall be personally liable for unpaid wages, severance, pensions, and creditor claims.

(b) Fees, carried interest, and distributions extracted from acquired companies that subsequently fail shall be subject to clawback.

(c) In bankruptcy proceedings, acquisition debt shall be subordinated to claims of workers, trade creditors, and all other claims.

Clause 3. Exceptions

This section shall not apply to acquisitions under ten million dollars, transfers of family businesses to family members, or acquisitions by employees or employee ownership trusts.

Section 5. Economic Enforcement Principles

Clause 1. Substance Over Form

(a) In enforcing the economic provisions of this Constitution, substance shall prevail over form. Courts and enforcement authorities shall look to the economic reality of transactions and arrangements, not merely their legal structure.

(b) Related entities under common ownership, control, or economic integration shall be treated as a single enterprise for purposes of pay ratio limitations, employee thresholds, worker ownership requirements, and other economic provisions.

(c) Successor entities, whether created through merger, acquisition, reorganization, or asset transfer, shall inherit all obligations and liabilities applicable to predecessor entities under this Constitution.

(d) Transactions and arrangements undertaken with a principal purpose of avoiding constitutional requirements shall be disregarded, and requirements shall apply as if such transactions had not occurred.

Section 6. Housing Anti-Speculation



Clause 1. Vacancy Tax

Habitable residential properties shall not be used as instruments of financial speculation at the expense of housing availability and affordability. An escalating annual vacancy tax shall apply to habitable residential properties held vacant for more than 180 days in any calendar year. The tax rate shall increase with each successive year of vacancy. Congress shall establish rates, exemptions, and enforcement mechanisms consistent with this clause.

Clause 2. Revenue Dedication

All revenue generated by the vacancy tax shall be dedicated exclusively to the Vacant Property Remediation Fund. No portion of vacancy tax revenue may be redirected to general appropriations.

Clause 3. Vacant Property Remediation Fund

Congress shall establish and maintain a Vacant Property Remediation Fund to acquire, rehabilitate, and transfer abandoned and distressed residential properties into permanent affordable use. The Fund shall prioritize community land trusts, housing for persons experiencing homelessness, and first-time homebuyers. Properties remediated through the Fund shall carry permanent affordability restrictions that survive any future sale or transfer.

Clause 4. Community Land Trust Permanence

Land held in community land trust following transfer from the Vacant Property Remediation Fund shall remain in trust permanently. No legislative act, court order, or private transaction may remove land from community trust status once established under this clause.

Clause 5. Local Option

States and municipalities may impose vacancy surcharges in addition to the federal vacancy tax. No state or local law may reduce, waive, or eliminate the federal vacancy tax established under this Section.



Article IV

Essential Services and Public Goods

Article III established the economic democracy framework governing how Americans work, own, and build wealth. This Article establishes the public goods framework: the essential services and infrastructure that belong to all Americans, cannot be captured by private interests, and form the physical and institutional foundation on which economic and democratic life depends.

Section 1. Healthcare as a Fundamental Right

Clause 1. Healthcare and Education Rights

Healthcare and education are fundamental rights that shall not be denied or exploited. States shall provide these services meeting federal minimum standards.

Clause 2. Pharmaceutical Price Controls

Prescription medications and medical treatments shall not be sold at more than twenty percent (20%) above total cost to produce, manufacture, and deliver. Markup shall be distributed as follows: manufacturers maximum ten percent (10%), prescribing providers maximum five percent (5%), dispensing pharmacies maximum five percent (5%).

Section 2. Essential Utilities and Public Goods

Clause 1. Utilities as Public Goods

Essential utilities including clean water, electricity, and internet access are public goods. Their provision shall prioritize public welfare over private profit.

Clause 2. Water as Constitutional Right

Every person has the right to clean water. The first 50 gallons per person per day shall be provided free of charge. Water service cannot be terminated for non-payment of basic amount.



Section 3. Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure is both a public good and an environmental imperative. The provisions of this Section work in concert with Section 4 of this Article: public ownership of transportation infrastructure removes private profit incentives that degrade maintenance and resist clean energy transition, while investment in passenger rail directly reduces the vehicle and aviation emissions addressed by the environmental framework that follows.

Clause 1. Public Ownership of Transportation Infrastructure

Major transportation infrastructure is a permanent public asset. The interstate highway system, all federally designated airports, and all commercial seaports shall remain in public ownership. No highway, airport, or port serving the public may be transferred to private for-profit ownership, leased on terms that transfer operational control to a private entity, or subjected to any arrangement that privatizes the public benefit of that infrastructure.

Clause 2. Public Ownership of Railroad Infrastructure

All railroad track, right-of-way, bridges, tunnels, yards, and supporting infrastructure within the United States shall be publicly owned and held in trust for the people. The federal government shall acquire all railroad infrastructure through fair compensation. In determining fair market value, the historic value of federal land grants, federal subsidies, and other public investment embedded in railroad assets shall be considered. No private entity may own railroad infrastructure for commercial purposes.

Clause 3. Railroad Operations

The operation of trains over publicly owned railroad infrastructure shall be conducted by enterprises holding no less than fifty percent (50%) employee ownership. Operators shall pay access fees to the Federal Railroad Administration for use of public infrastructure. The Federal Railroad Administration shall set access fees, establish safety standards, and enforce service requirements for all operators. No operating license shall be granted to any entity that does not meet the employee ownership requirement.

Clause 4. Passenger Rail Priority

Passenger rail is a national priority. On all shared corridors, passenger train scheduling shall take precedence over freight scheduling. Congress shall invest in a national high-speed passenger rail network connecting major population centers. Speed, affordability, and universal access shall be the governing principles of the passenger rail system.



Clause 5. The Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration, established within the Department of Transportation, is hereby restructured as a federal railroad authority with expanded mandate to include public ownership of railroad infrastructure, freight operator licensing, administration of the national passenger rail system, and construction of the national high-speed passenger rail network. The Federal Railroad Administration retains all existing statutory safety regulation and oversight authority. The Federal Railroad Administration shall be governed by a board with no less than forty percent (40%) worker representation, elected by employees of the Federal Railroad Administration. The existing national passenger rail corporation shall be reorganized as the passenger division of the Federal Railroad Administration.

Clause 6. Anti-Privatization

The public transportation infrastructure established and protected by this Section is held in permanent trust for the people. No lease, sale, management contract, or public-private arrangement that transfers effective operational control of public transportation infrastructure to a private for-profit entity shall be valid. Any such arrangement is void from inception. Citizens may challenge violations in federal court.

Section 4. Environmental Protection

Clause 1. Precautionary Principle

When credible scientific evidence indicates potential serious harm to human health or the environment, the burden of proof shall be on those proposing the activity to demonstrate safety. Economic costs and benefits shall not override protections of human health and environmental integrity. Government shall act to prevent harm before it occurs.

Clause 2. Community Right to Reject

Every community has the right to reject activities that would harm the local environment or public health.

Section 5. Public Ownership of Natural Resources

Clause 1. Resources Belong to the People

(a) All natural resources in their natural state, including minerals, fossil fuels, water, timber, wildlife, wind, solar, and geothermal energy, are the common property of the people of the



United States and shall be held in trust by federal, state, tribal, and local governments according to their respective jurisdictions.

(b) This public ownership is inalienable. Natural resources may be extracted and utilized for public benefit, but ownership of resources in their natural state cannot be permanently transferred to private entities.

(c) The extraction and utilization of natural resources shall serve the public good, promote environmental sustainability, and provide fair compensation to the people.

Clause 2. Community Ownership Requirement

(a) Any resource extraction on public lands (federal, state, tribal, or local) shall be at least fifty percent (50%) owned by the affected community.

(b) For tribal lands and traditional territories, tribal governments shall hold the community ownership stake.

(c) For other public lands, local governments within the affected area shall hold the community ownership stake or designate community ownership structures.

(d) Ownership includes proportional voting rights, board representation, and profit sharing.

Clause 3. Royalties and Revenue

(a) Extraction of finite resources on public lands shall pay fair royalties to the public. Congress shall establish royalty rates by resource type, including escalating rates for fossil fuels to incentivize transition to renewable energy. Hard rock minerals (gold, silver, copper, uranium) shall pay royalties no less than eight percent (8%) of gross value. Oil, gas, and coal shall pay royalties beginning at no less than twelve and one-half percent (12.5%) of gross value, escalating over thirty years as provided by law. The 1872 Mining Law and any similar provisions allowing extraction of public resources without fair compensation are hereby superseded.

(b) Revenue from resource extraction shall be distributed to benefit the public, with priority to affected local communities, environmental restoration, and public services.

Clause 4. Environmental Stewardship

(a) Resource extraction shall comply with environmental protections established in this Constitution.



(b) Communities affected by resource extraction retain the right to reject activities that would harm local environment or public health as established in Section 4 of this Article.

(c) Preference shall be given to renewable energy development over fossil fuel extraction.

Section 6. Elective Care

Clause 1. Covered Healthcare

Government-funded health insurance programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, shall cover medically necessary care including preventive care, treatment of illness and injury, mental health therapy and counseling, dental care, vision care, and prescription medications.

Clause 2. Elective Care Not Covered

Elective care is not covered by government-funded health insurance programs. Elective care includes:

(a) **Elective cosmetic care:** Surgical and non-surgical procedures sought primarily for aesthetic purposes, including but not limited to: rhinoplasty, breast augmentation or reduction for cosmetic purposes, liposuction, facelifts, lip injections, botox, body contouring, and similar procedures.

Clause 3. Equal Application

This exclusion applies equally to all persons. Persons are free to obtain any elective care through private payment.

Clause 4. Mental Health Coverage

Mental health therapy, counseling, and treatment planning related to gender identity, body image, or personal appearance concerns shall be fully covered as mental health services. Support for individuals navigating gender identity is a healthcare priority; elective surgical and hormonal interventions are a personal choice.

Clause 5. Reconstructive Care

Reconstructive surgery following injury, illness, or medically necessary treatment (such as breast reconstruction after mastectomy for cancer, or facial reconstruction after trauma) is not considered elective care and shall be covered.

Clause 6. Determination of Medical Necessity



(a) Primary Authority: The distinction between medically necessary care and elective care shall be determined primarily by the patient's treating physician based on the patient's individual circumstances and medical needs.

(b) Definition of Medically Necessary: Care is medically necessary when: (1) It is required to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent illness, injury, or disease (2) It is required to maintain bodily function or prevent deterioration of health (3) It is consistent with generally accepted standards of medical practice (4) It is not primarily for convenience, comfort, or cosmetic purposes

(c) Mental Health: Mental health care, including therapy, counseling, psychiatric treatment, and medication, is always considered medically necessary when prescribed by a qualified mental health professional. Mental health care shall not be subjected to more restrictive necessity standards than physical health care.

(d) Prohibited Determinations: Medical necessity may not be denied based on: (1) The patient's gender identity, sexual orientation, or any protected characteristic (2) Blanket categorical exclusions not based on individual assessment (3) Cost considerations alone (4) Moral or religious objections of insurers, administrators, or government officials

(e) Appeals: Patients may appeal medical necessity denials through: (1) Internal review by the insurer or program (2) Independent external review by qualified medical professionals (3) Federal court if constitutional rights are implicated

(f) Regulatory Standards: The Department of Health and Human Services shall issue regulations implementing this clause, which shall be subject to Charter for Consumer Protection oversight. Such regulations shall be consistent with the principles established herein and may not narrow the definition of medical necessity beyond what this clause permits.

Article V

The Legislative Branch

Section 1. Composition and Powers

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives as established in Article II. The composition, election procedures, term limits, compensation, and specific powers of Congress



are set forth in Article II, Democratic Governance. This Article affirms the establishment of the Legislative Branch with the structure and authorities described therein.

Section 2. Limits on State Powers

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on 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 the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article VI

The Executive Branch

Section 1. Executive Power and Term

Clause 1. Executive Power

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President shall hold office during the Term of four Years, together with the Vice Presidents, chosen for the same Term.

Clause 2. Presidential Qualifications

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.



Clause 3. Term Limits

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. A person who has served one term as President and failed to win reelection shall be permanently ineligible for election to the Presidency. No non-consecutive presidential terms are permitted.

Clause 4. Budget Accountability

The President and Vice Presidents are subject to the snap election provisions of Article VIII, Section 2, Clause 3(k)(8-A through 8-H). When a continuing resolution takes effect due to budget failure, the President and Vice Presidents enter the caretaker period alongside Congress, are ineligible for the snap election ballot, and are replaced by the snap-elected President and Vice Presidents who serve the remainder of the original term. A President removed by snap election is permanently ineligible for election to the Presidency, consistent with Clause 3 of this Section.

Section 2. Presidential Powers

Clause 1. Military and Pardon Powers

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; they may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and they shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except:

- (a) In Cases of Impeachment;
- (b) The President cannot pardon themselves, immediate family members, or any person for crimes committed while that person served as President, Vice President, or Cabinet member;
- (c) The President cannot pardon any person in which the President has a personal, financial, or political interest in the outcome of that person's case;
- (d) All pardons shall be reported to the Citizens Assembly within 30 days. The Citizens Assembly may investigate any pardon and may veto any pardon by two-thirds vote if the



Assembly finds the pardon is not in the interest of the United States or public safety. A vetoed pardon is void and the pardoned person's conviction is reinstated.

Clause 2. Treaties and Appointments

The President shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and they shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the 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 Heads of Departments.

Clause 3. Recess Appointments

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

Section 3. Presidential Duties

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 they shall judge necessary and expedient; they 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, they may adjourn them to such Time as they shall think proper; they shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; they shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. Presidential Accountability

Clause 1. Impeachment

The President, Vice Presidents, 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.

Clause 2. Presidential Immunity Abolished

The President of the United States is not immune from criminal prosecution for acts committed while in office or before taking office. The President may be investigated, indicted, and



prosecuted for violations of law. Impeachment is a separate political remedy and does not preclude criminal prosecution. No officer of the United States shall be above the law.

Clause 3. Official Lying Accountability

Public officials who use false statements or disinformation as part of corrupt conduct, abuse of power, fraud, or attempts to subvert democratic processes shall face enhanced criminal penalties for the underlying offenses. False statements made under oath, to investigators, or in official government proceedings shall be prosecuted. Officials who engage in systematic patterns of deception that demonstrate contempt for democratic accountability may be subject to impeachment, censure, or removal through enhanced recall procedures.

Section 5. Emergency Powers and Limitations

Clause 1. Declaration of Emergency

(a) The President may declare a national emergency when faced with: (1) Foreign invasion or imminent military attack (2) Natural disaster of catastrophic scale (3) Public health emergency declared by the Surgeon General (4) Critical infrastructure failure affecting multiple states

(b) Emergency declarations must specify: (1) The nature and scope of the emergency (2) The specific powers being invoked (3) The geographic area affected (4) The anticipated duration

Clause 2. Absolute Limitations

No emergency, regardless of severity, may be used to:

(a) Suspend, limit, or abridge any right protected by Article I of this Constitution

(b) Suspend, delay, or cancel any federal, state, or local election

(c) Suspend the operations of Congress, the Citizens Assembly, the Indigenous Nations Assembly, the Island Nations Assembly, or any Independent Constitutional Charter

(d) Suspend judicial review or access to courts

(e) Authorize detention without charge beyond 48 hours

(f) Suspend habeas corpus except as explicitly provided in this Constitution

(g) Authorize warrantless surveillance of citizens



- (h) Transfer legislative powers to the executive branch
- (i) Extend presidential term or delay transfer of power
- (j) Suspend freedom of the press or public access to information about government actions

Clause 3. Duration and Renewal

- (a) Emergency powers automatically expire after 90 days unless renewed by Congress.
- (b) Congressional renewal requires: (1) Majority vote of both chambers for first renewal (90 days) (2) Two-thirds vote of both chambers for second renewal (90 days) (3) Two-thirds vote plus Citizens Assembly majority for any subsequent renewal (90 days each)
- (c) No emergency may extend beyond one year without new declaration and full renewal process.
- (d) Congress may terminate any emergency at any time by majority vote of either chamber.

Clause 4. Citizens Assembly Review

- (a) Any emergency declaration exceeding 30 days shall be reviewed by the Citizens Assembly.
- (b) The Citizens Assembly may recommend termination of the emergency to Congress.
- (c) If the Citizens Assembly finds the emergency has been misused or extended without justification, it may refer the matter for investigation and potential impeachment proceedings.

Clause 5. Judicial Review

- (a) All emergency declarations and actions taken under emergency authority are subject to immediate judicial review.
- (b) Courts shall apply strict scrutiny to any government action taken under emergency powers.
- (c) The burden of proof is on the government to demonstrate necessity and proportionality.

Clause 6. Accountability



(a) Any official who exceeds emergency authority or uses emergency powers for purposes other than addressing the declared emergency shall be subject to immediate removal and criminal prosecution.

(b) "I was following orders" or "I believed it was necessary" are not defenses to violations of this section.

(c) Whistleblowers who report emergency power abuses are protected under the whistleblower provisions of this Constitution.

Article VII

The Judicial Branch

Section 1. Judicial Power

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

Section 2. Supreme Court Composition, Terms, and Selection

Clause 1. Composition

The Supreme Court shall consist of eleven (11) Justices. One vacancy shall occur every two years in even-numbered years, creating regular and predictable rotation of the Court.

Clause 2. Terms

Each Justice shall serve one term of twenty-two years. No person may serve more than one term as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Clause 3. Three-Branch Nomination

(a) In each election year in which a vacancy occurs, three nominees shall be placed before the people, one from each of the following:

(1) **Executive Nomination.** The President shall nominate one candidate.



(2) **Legislative Nomination.** The Congress shall nominate one candidate by supermajority vote of sixty percent of both chambers. If Congress fails to reach sixty percent by the nomination deadline, the ballot shall proceed with two nominees only.

(3) **Assemblc Nomination.** The three Assemblies (Citizens Assembly, Indigenous Nations Assembly, and Island Nations Assembly) shall jointly nominate one candidate through the following process: (i) A joint nominating committee with equal representation from each Assembly shall develop a shortlist of candidates. (ii) Each Assembly shall independently approve the nominee by supermajority vote of sixty percent within each Assembly. (iii) The nominee must receive supermajority approval from all three Assemblies independently to advance to the ballot. No Assembly may be overridden.

(b) All nominations must be finalized no later than six months before the general election.

Clause 4. Qualifications

(a) No person shall be nominated who has not been admitted to the practice of law and has not served a minimum of ten years as a judge or in the practice of law.

(b) No person shall be nominated whose age at the time of nomination exceeds fifty (50) years.

Clause 5. Election by the People

(a) The people of the United States shall elect one Justice from among the nominees by ranked choice voting in the general election.

(b) No nominee, political party, political action committee, or other organization may campaign for or against any nominee. No paid advertising of any kind may promote or oppose any nominee.

(c) No political party may take an official stance on any nominee. Party officers and elected officials may not publicly endorse or oppose nominees in their official capacity.

(d) A neutral body, established by law for this purpose, shall administer structured public forums in which nominees present their judicial philosophy and answer questions. Written qualifications, judicial records, and professional histories of all nominees shall be made publicly available.

(e) Voters shall rank nominees in order of preference. If no nominee receives a majority of first-choice votes, the nominee with the fewest first-choice votes is eliminated and those votes are redistributed to voters' next preferences. This process continues until one nominee receives a majority.



Clause 6. Mid-Term Vacancies

- (a) If a vacancy occurs outside the regular rotation due to death, resignation, removal, or incapacity, the Assembled Branch shall appoint an interim Justice within sixty days through the same process as regular Assembled nomination: joint committee shortlist, independent supermajority approval by each of the three Assemblies.
- (b) The interim Justice shall serve until the next scheduled general election, at which time the vacancy shall be filled by popular election through the regular three-branch nomination process.
- (c) An interim Justice may not be nominated as a candidate in the subsequent election to permanently fill the vacancy they temporarily hold, nor in any future Supreme Court election.
- (d) The Justice elected to fill a mid-term vacancy shall serve a full twenty-two-year term from the date of their election.

Clause 7. Restrictions

- (a) Justices and their immediate family members may not own individual stocks, bonds, or financial instruments other than diversified index funds, United States Treasury securities, and holdings in employee ownership plans. This restriction applies for the duration of service and five years following departure from the Court.
- (b) Justices may not accept gifts, travel, lodging, or other items of value from any person or entity with business before the Court or with interest in matters likely to come before the Court.
- (c) Justices must recuse themselves from any case in which they have a financial interest, personal relationship with a party, or prior involvement in the matter. Failure to recuse when required is grounds for removal.
- (d) For ten years following departure from the Court, former Justices may not serve as lobbyists, accept employment from entities that appeared before the Court during their tenure, or accept compensation for speeches or appearances before organizations with business before the federal government.

Clause 8. Removal

- (a) A Justice may be removed for criminal conduct, ethical violations, incapacity, or failure to comply with the restrictions of this Section.



(b) Removal requires: (1) Investigation initiated by any branch of government or by petition of one million citizens. (2) Hearing conducted by the Citizens Assembly with full due process protections for the accused Justice. (3) Two-thirds vote of the Citizens Assembly to remove. (4) Majority vote of the Indigenous Nations Assembly to confirm removal. (5) Majority vote of the Island Nations Assembly to confirm removal.

(c) A removal creates a mid-term vacancy filled pursuant to Clause 6.

Clause 9. Transition from Current Court

(a) The Court shall expand from nine to eleven Justices. The two additional seats shall be filled through the regular nomination and election process in the first two election cycles following ratification.

(b) Any sitting Justice who has served twenty-two or more years at the time of ratification shall be phased out in order of longest service, with one departing at each scheduled vacancy until all have been replaced.

(c) Sitting Justices who have not yet served twenty-two years shall be phased out on a schedule that honors their service as close to twenty-two years as the rotation permits. Service may fall slightly short of or exceed twenty-two years as necessary to establish the regular two-year rotation.

(d) Full transition to the eleven-Justice, twenty-two-year-term, popular-election system shall be completed within twelve years of ratification.

Section 3. Judicial Compensation and Independence

The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. Supreme Court Justices are subject to the terms, restrictions, and removal provisions specified in Section 2 of this Article.

Section 4. Judicial Power and Jurisdiction

Clause 1. Extent of Judicial Power

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;



to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

Clause 2. Original and Appellate Jurisdiction

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Clause 3. Trial by Jury

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 the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 5. Treason

Clause 1. Definition and Proof

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, 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.

Clause 2. Punishment

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.



Article VIII

The Assemblies Branch

Section 1. Establishment

There shall be established an Assemblies Branch of the United States Government, consisting of three assemblies: the Citizens Assembly, the Indigenous Nations Assembly, and the Island Nations Assembly. The Assemblies Branch shall provide direct democratic oversight and popular accountability for government action.

Section 2. The Citizens Assembly

Clause 1. Composition

The Citizens Assembly shall consist of three hundred and six (306) citizens of the United States, randomly selected to serve staggered three-year terms. Each state shall be represented by six (6) citizens, and the District of Columbia shall be represented by six (6) citizens. One-third of the Assembly (102 members, two per state and two from DC) shall be selected each year, ensuring continuous institutional knowledge and orderly transition. Selection shall be stratified within each state and the District to ensure proportional representation by age, race, gender, and economic status, reflecting the diversity of the American people.

Initial Phase-In: In the first year following ratification, 102 citizens (two per state plus two from DC) shall be selected for one-year terms. In the second year, 102 citizens shall be selected for two-year terms. In the third year, 102 citizens shall be selected for full three-year terms. Thereafter, all cohorts shall serve full three-year terms.

Clause 2. Selection Process

(a) Citizens shall be selected by random sortition from voter registration rolls. (b) Selected citizens may decline to serve. (c) Citizens who accept shall serve for three years and may not be selected again. (d) New selections shall occur annually to maintain continuous operation with staggered terms.

Clause 3. Powers and Duties

The Citizens Assembly shall have the following powers and duties:



(a) Supreme Court Review: The Assembly can review any Supreme Court decision. If a majority votes that the decision was political rather than legal, the Court must reconsider.

Process:

1. Assembly identifies problematic decision (majority vote)
2. Court has six months to reconsider
3. If the Assembly identifies a decision as problematic and the Court, upon reconsideration, does not modify its decision in a manner satisfactory to the Assembly, the matter shall be submitted to national referendum within 180 days.
4. The referendum result is constitutionally binding and supersedes the Court's decision. Implementation of the referendum result is mandatory and immediate.

(b) Foreign Aid Approval: All foreign aid shall require Citizens Assembly majority approval. (1) The administration shall provide detailed justification for all proposed foreign aid (2) The purpose, recipients, and expected outcomes shall be made public (3) Previous aid to the same recipient shall be reviewed for effectiveness (4) Citizens Assembly members shall receive briefings, including classified information where necessary (5) Annual review of all foreign aid programs with authority to recommend continuation, modification, or termination (6) Emergency exception: In genuine emergencies (natural disaster, humanitarian crisis), the President may provide emergency aid up to \$50 million without prior approval, but must seek Citizens Assembly ratification within 30 days. Unratified emergency aid may not be renewed or continued.

(c) Military Aid Approval: All military aid and arms sales shall require Citizens Assembly approval in addition to Congressional approval.

(d) Corporate Bailout Approval: All corporate bailouts, regardless of amount, shall require Citizens Assembly majority approval. No public funds may be used to rescue private corporations without the explicit consent of the people's representatives. (1) Acceptance of a government bailout constitutes voluntary surrender of all existing shareholder equity. Existing shareholders receive no compensation. Equity is not purchased; it is forfeited as the price of public rescue. Shareholders who do not wish to surrender equity may decline the bailout and proceed through bankruptcy. (2) Upon acceptance of public funds, the company is immediately reconstituted as a 100% employee-owned enterprise through an employee stock ownership trust. All equity vests in the employee trust on the date public funds are received. Employees become the sole owners of the company. (3) Secured creditor claims against company assets are not affected by the equity transfer and shall be resolved through normal restructuring within the employee-owned entity. The bailout does not discharge legitimate debt obligations. (4) Employee ownership established through a bailout may not be reversed, diluted, or transferred



to outside investors at any point following conversion. The company remains employee-owned permanently. (5) Corporations reconstituted as employee-owned through bailout may not engage in stock buybacks, pay dividends to former shareholders, or make payments to prior executives beyond standard compensation until public funds are fully repaid. (6) The Citizens Assembly shall appoint an independent monitor to oversee the conversion, verify employee ownership is genuine, and report quarterly to the Assembly until public funds are repaid.

(e) No Circumvention: The executive branch may not use emergency authorities, national security designations, or creative financing structures to circumvent Citizens Assembly approval requirements for foreign aid or corporate bailouts.

(f) Emergency Declarations Review: Review and approve or terminate emergency declarations lasting more than 60 days.

(g) Military Deployment Review: Review and vote to approve or terminate military deployments exceeding 60 days. Approval requires majority vote. Disapproval requires withdrawal within 90 days unless Congress declares war.

(h) Prosecutorial Review: Review high-level prosecutorial decisions and investigations involving federal officials to ensure accountability and prevent political interference or cover-ups.

(i) Charter Leadership Approval: Approve removal of leadership from the Five Independent Constitutional Charters. Removal requires two-thirds vote of the Assembly based on demonstrated cause.

(j) Investigation Authority: Investigate patterns of official deception and recommend accountability measures including impeachment, censure, or recall procedures.

(k) Participatory Budgeting. The federal budget shall be enacted through a participatory budgeting process requiring approval of both Congress and the Citizens Assembly.

(1) Congress shall draft and pass the annual federal budget through its regular legislative process.

(2) Upon passage by Congress, the budget shall be transmitted to the Citizens Assembly for participatory review. The Assembly shall hold public deliberations, receive testimony from affected communities, and may propose amendments.

(3) The Citizens Assembly shall vote to approve, amend, or reject the budget within sixty (60) days of transmission.



(4) If the Assembly approves the budget, it is enacted.

(5) If the Assembly amends the budget, the amended budget is returned to Congress. Congress may accept the amendments and enact the budget, or reject the amendments and return its original budget to the Assembly with written explanation.

(6) If Congress returns its original budget, the Assembly shall vote a second time. If the Assembly approves, the budget is enacted. If the Assembly rejects a second time, a joint reconciliation committee of equal membership from Congress and the Assembly shall negotiate a compromise budget within thirty (30) days.

(7) If the reconciliation committee reaches agreement, both Congress and the Assembly vote on the compromise. If both approve, the budget is enacted.

(8) If reconciliation fails, or if neither body approves the compromise, a continuing resolution at prior-year funding levels adjusted for inflation shall take effect automatically. No government shutdown shall occur due to budget disagreement.

(8-A) Snap Election Trigger. When a continuing resolution takes effect under subclause (8), a caretaker period begins immediately. All members of Congress, the President, and the Vice Presidents remain in office with full legal authority but shall exercise restraint, limiting activity to routine governance, emergency response, and matters necessary for the continued operation of government. No new policy initiatives, no new legislation beyond emergency measures, and no new appointments shall be undertaken during the caretaker period.

(8-B) Snap Election Required. A snap election for all seats in the House of Representatives, all seats in the Senate, the Presidency, and the Vice Presidencies shall be held within ninety (90) days of the continuing resolution taking effect.

(8-C) Ineligibility of Current Officeholders. No member of Congress, no President, and no Vice President serving at the time the continuing resolution takes effect may appear on the snap election ballot. For members of Congress, this ineligibility applies only to the snap election; members of Congress removed by the snap election are eligible to run in subsequent regular elections after the terms of the snap-elected officials who replaced them have concluded. For the President, removal by snap election constitutes failure to complete a term, and the President is permanently ineligible for election to the Presidency, consistent with Article VI, Section 1, Clause 3. Vice Presidents removed by snap election are ineligible to appear on the snap election ballot but may seek election in subsequent regular elections.

(8-D) Remainder of Terms. Officials elected in the snap election serve the remainder of the terms of the officials they replace, not new full terms. Senate terms shall be assigned to



preserve the existing staggered rotation as closely as practicable, with each snap-elected Senator assigned the remaining duration of the term vacated by the Senator they replace. The snap-elected President and Vice Presidents serve until the date the original presidential term would have ended.

(8-E) Assemblies Exempt. The Citizens Assembly, the Indigenous Nations Assembly, and the Island Nations Assembly are not subject to the snap election. They continue operations without interruption throughout the caretaker period and transition, providing continuity of democratic oversight.

(8-F) Continuity of Government. During the caretaker period and snap election transition, all government operations continue without interruption. Career civil servants, agency heads, military leadership, and the Independent Constitutional Charters maintain normal functions. The continuing resolution funds all programs at prior-year inflation-adjusted levels throughout the transition.

(8-G) Budget Upon Transition. The continuing resolution remains in effect until the newly elected Congress and President enact a budget through the participatory budgeting process established in this clause. The new officials are not bound by the failed budget negotiations of their predecessors.

(8-H) Snap Election Administration. States shall administer snap elections using the same procedures established for regular federal elections, including ranked choice voting and nonpartisan processes as established in Article II. The Citizens Assembly shall certify that the snap election trigger conditions have been met. Congress shall appropriate standing funds sufficient to administer snap elections on ninety days' notice.

(9) The Assembly's participatory budgeting authority extends to all discretionary and mandatory spending, including defense appropriations. No spending category is exempt from Assembly review.

(10) The Assembly may not increase total spending beyond the level passed by Congress, but may reallocate funds among programs and priorities.

(11) Indigenous Nations Assembly Participatory Budgeting. All budget provisions affecting Indian Country, tribal sovereignty, treaty obligations, trust responsibilities, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, tribal programs, historical rectification programs for indigenous peoples, land restoration, and any other appropriation directly impacting indigenous communities shall additionally require approval of the Indigenous Nations Assembly through the same participatory budgeting process. The Indigenous Nations Assembly may propose amendments to these provisions and shall hold deliberations that include testimony from tribal



governments and indigenous community members. If the Indigenous Nations Assembly rejects budget provisions within its jurisdiction, the reconciliation process established in clauses (5) through (8) shall apply, with the Indigenous Nations Assembly participating in the reconciliation committee. No budget affecting indigenous peoples may be enacted without either Indigenous Nations Assembly approval or successful reconciliation.

(12) Island Nations Assembly Participatory Budgeting. All budget provisions affecting island nation territories, territorial governments, the Island Nations Infrastructure Bank, territorial self-determination programs, military base remediation, and any other appropriation directly impacting island nation communities shall additionally require approval of the Island Nations Assembly through the same participatory budgeting process. The Island Nations Assembly may propose amendments to these provisions and shall hold deliberations that include testimony from territorial governments and island nation community members. If the Island Nations Assembly rejects budget provisions within its jurisdiction, the reconciliation process established in clauses (5) through (8) shall apply, with the Island Nations Assembly participating in the reconciliation committee. No budget affecting island nation territories may be enacted without either Island Nations Assembly approval or successful reconciliation.

(l) Budget Transparency. Congress shall provide the Citizens Assembly, Indigenous Nations Assembly, and Island Nations Assembly with complete budget documentation in plain language, including line-item detail, historical comparisons, and independent fiscal analysis, no less than thirty (30) days before each Assembly's deliberation period begins.

(m) Public Deliberation: Hold public hearings on matters of national importance. All proceedings shall be broadcast and made publicly available.

(n) Classified Briefings: The Assembly receives classified briefings when necessary to evaluate foreign aid, military aid, bailouts, or other expenditures.

Clause 4. Compensation and Protections

(a) Members of the Citizens Assembly shall receive compensation of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) annually, adjusted for inflation. (b) Members shall be protected from retaliation or discrimination in employment, housing, or any other area based on their service. (c) Members shall receive expert briefings and professional staff support to facilitate informed deliberation. (d) The Assembly shall deliberate and vote by majority rule unless otherwise specified. (e) All proceedings, votes, and decisions shall be published publicly within 48 hours. (f) Service is voluntary but strongly encouraged as a civic duty. (g) Employers must provide unpaid leave for the duration of service and cannot retaliate against employees who serve.



Section 3. The Indigenous Nations Assembly

Clause 1. Establishment and Composition

(a) There shall be established an Indigenous Nations Assembly consisting of one delegate from each federally recognized Indian Tribe. (b) Each Tribe shall determine the manner of selecting its delegate according to its own governmental processes and traditions. (c) Delegates serve at the pleasure of their Tribe and may be recalled or replaced at any time by their Tribe.

Clause 2. Powers and Authority

The Indigenous Nations Assembly shall possess the following powers:

(a) Veto Authority: Veto legislation affecting tribal sovereignty, treaty rights, tribal lands, or indigenous cultural practices. Such vetoes may be overridden only by three-fourths vote of both chambers of Congress.

(b) Legislative Initiative: Propose legislation on matters affecting indigenous peoples. Congress must hold a vote within ninety days of proposal. If Congress fails to act or rejects the proposal, the matter may be submitted to national referendum.

(c) Treaty Review: Review and approve or reject proposed federal actions affecting existing treaties. Federal actions affecting treaties require Assembly approval.

(d) Judicial Review: Challenge Supreme Court decisions affecting tribal sovereignty. Upon such challenge, the Court must reconsider the decision. If the Assembly and Court cannot reach agreement, the matter may be submitted to referendum among tribal citizens.

(e) Appointment Confirmation: Confirm appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Director of the Indian Health Service, and Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. No appointment to these positions shall take effect without Assembly confirmation.

(f) Participatory Budgeting: Approve federal budget allocations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and all programs specifically affecting indigenous peoples through the participatory budgeting process established in Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3(k). Congress may not reduce funding for these programs below prior-year levels without Assembly approval or successful reconciliation.



(g) Cultural Protection: Protect sacred sites, traditional knowledge, and indigenous cultural practices. The Assembly may designate sites and practices requiring federal protection.

(h) Resource Sovereignty: Exercise consent authority over resource extraction on traditional tribal territories. No resource extraction may proceed on traditional territories without Assembly approval by affected tribes.

Clause 3. Governance and Procedures

(a) The Indigenous Nations Assembly shall elect its own leadership and establish its own procedures consistent with indigenous governance traditions. (b) The Assembly shall meet quarterly at minimum, with emergency sessions as needed. (c) The Assembly operates independently of executive, legislative, and judicial branches. (d) The Assembly shall maintain permanent staff and resources for effective function. (e) All proceedings and votes shall be published publicly except deliberations on sacred or sensitive cultural matters which may be kept confidential. (f) Decisions affecting specific tribes or regions require approval by delegates from affected tribes. (g) General decisions affecting all tribes require majority vote of all delegates.

Clause 4. Funding

The Indigenous Nations Assembly shall receive constitutionally protected funding not subject to annual appropriations. Base funding shall be no less than \$100 million annually, adjusted for inflation. Congress may appropriate additional funds but cannot reduce base funding except by two-thirds vote of both chambers.

Section 4. The Island Nations Assembly

Clause 1. Establishment and Composition

(a) There shall be established an Island Nations Assembly representing the island nation territories of the United States and their indigenous peoples.

(b) The Island Nations Assembly shall consist of delegates from: Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

(c) Each territory shall be represented by five (5) delegates whose ancestral origin is native to that place.

(d) Hawaii, though a state, shall participate in the Island Nations Assembly in recognition of its indigenous Hawaiian population and island nation heritage.



Clause 2. Selection of Delegates

(a) Delegates shall be selected through processes determined by the indigenous communities of each island nation, prioritizing traditional governance structures where they exist and are broadly recognized.

(b) Hawaii: Native Hawaiian organizations, including but not limited to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and recognized Native Hawaiian governance entities, shall select delegates through a process they determine.

(c) Puerto Rico: Puerto Rican cultural, civic, and community organizations representing the Puerto Rican people shall select delegates through a process they determine.

(d) Other Territories: Traditional leadership structures and indigenous community organizations shall select delegates.

(e) Disputed or Unavailable Traditional Structures:

(1) Where traditional leadership structures are disputed, absent, or not broadly recognized by the community, delegates shall be selected through democratic processes determined by the affected community.

(2) Such processes shall prioritize participation by persons whose ancestral origin is native to the territory.

(3) The Island Nations Assembly, once constituted, may provide guidance and mediation for territories facing selection disputes.

(4) No delegate selection process may exclude community members based on political affiliation, religion, gender, or other characteristics unrelated to ancestral connection to the territory.

(f) Delegates serve three-year terms and may be recalled by their communities through processes determined by those communities.

(g) Initial Selection: For the initial constitution of the Island Nations Assembly, the Citizens Assembly shall oversee delegate selection to ensure fair processes, then transfer authority to the Island Nations Assembly itself.

Clause 3. Powers and Authority



The Island Nations Assembly shall possess the following powers:

(a) Veto Authority: Veto federal legislation affecting island nation territories, their cultures, lands, or indigenous peoples. Such vetoes may be overridden only by three-fourths vote of both chambers of Congress.

(b) Self-Determination Review: Review and advise on the territorial self-determination referendum process established in Article IX, Section 4, ensuring referenda are conducted fairly and results are honored.

(c) Cultural Protection: Protect indigenous languages, cultural practices, sacred sites, and traditional knowledge of island nation peoples.

(d) Economic Development and Resource Consent: Exercise consent authority over resource extraction, offshore energy development, and commercial exploitation of marine resources within territorial waters and exclusive economic zones of island nation territories. No such activity may proceed without Island Nations Assembly approval. Advise on economic development programs affecting island nation territories and ensure indigenous communities benefit from development.

(e) Environmental Protection: Protect island environments, coastal resources, marine ecosystems, and traditional fishing and farming practices.

(f) Treaty and Compact Review: Review treaties, compacts, and agreements affecting island nation territories and their peoples.

Clause 4. Relationship to Other Assemblies

(a) The Island Nations Assembly operates alongside but independently of the Citizens Assembly and Indigenous Nations Assembly.

(b) On matters affecting both continental indigenous peoples and island nation peoples, the Island Nations Assembly and Indigenous Nations Assembly may coordinate and act jointly.

(c) Delegates to the Island Nations Assembly may not simultaneously serve in the Indigenous Nations Assembly or Citizens Assembly.

Clause 5. Funding



The Island Nations Assembly shall receive constitutionally protected funding not subject to annual appropriations. Base funding shall be no less than \$50 million annually, adjusted for inflation.

Clause 6. Territorial Resource Sovereignty

(a) Territorial Waters Ownership. The people of each island nation territory shall hold sovereign ownership of their territorial waters, extending twelve (12) nautical miles from the coastline, including all fisheries, seabed minerals, offshore energy resources, and marine resources therein.

(b) Exclusive Economic Zone. The people of each island nation territory shall hold shared sovereignty with the federal government over their exclusive economic zone, extending two hundred (200) nautical miles from the coastline. The Island Nations Assembly shall exercise veto authority over any activity within the EEZ that threatens indigenous cultural practices, traditional fishing grounds, sacred marine sites, or island ecosystems.

(c) Consent Authority. No resource extraction, offshore energy development, or commercial exploitation of marine resources may proceed in territorial waters without the consent of both the territorial government and the Island Nations Assembly.

(d) Renewable Energy Ownership. Island nation territories shall hold one hundred percent (100%) ownership of all renewable energy installations within their territorial waters and exclusive economic zones. No federal ownership stake shall be required.

(d-1) Community Ownership of Utilities. All essential utilities serving island nation territories, including electricity, water and wastewater, broadband internet, and natural gas distribution, shall be transferred to community ownership. At least fifty percent (50%) community ownership shall be achieved within one (1) year of ratification. One hundred percent (100%) community ownership shall be achieved within five (5) years. Community ownership shall be through publicly owned utility cooperatives, territorial government entities, or community-controlled trusts. Private operators shall receive fair market value compensation. This provision applies regardless of political status chosen under Section 4 of this Article.

(e) Revenue Distribution. Revenues from resource extraction in territorial waters and on territorial lands shall be distributed as follows: fifty percent (50%) to the territorial government; twenty-five percent (25%) to a Territorial Restoration Fund for environmental remediation, reef restoration, and ecosystem protection; fifteen percent (15%) to the federal government; and ten percent (10%) to the Island Nations Assembly for cross-territorial coordination and shared infrastructure.



(f) Military Environmental Remediation. The United States shall fund and complete environmental remediation of all contamination caused by military operations on island nation territories. This obligation shall not be extinguished by any change in political status.

(g) Path-Dependent Provisions. (1) Upon achieving statehood, a territory's waters convert to state waters and the territory participates in the resource democracy provisions applicable to all states. (2) Upon achieving independence, the new nation assumes full sovereignty over territorial waters and exclusive economic zone. All resources belong to the independent nation. (3) During enhanced commonwealth or transition periods, territorial resource sovereignty provisions continue.

(h) Hawaii Native Hawaiian Resource Protections. The Island Nations Assembly, through Hawaii's delegates, may exercise veto authority over resource extraction or development that threatens Native Hawaiian sacred sites, traditional and customary fishing grounds, ancestral burial sites, or culturally significant marine and coastal areas. Revenue from ceded lands of the former Hawaiian Kingdom shall allocate no less than twenty percent (20%) to Native Hawaiian communities through mechanisms governed jointly by recognized Native Hawaiian governance entities and the Island Nations Assembly.

Clause 7. Island Nations Infrastructure Bank

(a) There shall be established an Island Nations Infrastructure Bank with initial capitalization of twenty-five billion dollars (\$25,000,000,000).

(b) The Bank shall provide zero-interest loans to territorial governments and community organizations for renewable energy development, water and wastewater infrastructure, climate resilience, economic diversification, healthcare and education facilities, broadband and communications, and housing.

(c) The Island Nations Assembly shall govern the Bank and set lending priorities.

(d) At least sixty percent (60%) of lending in the first decade shall be directed to renewable energy and climate resilience projects.

(e) The Bank shall operate as a revolving fund. Repaid loans return to the Bank for re-lending.

(f) Hawaii shall have access to the Bank for climate resilience projects that protect Native Hawaiian communities, traditional land uses, and cultural sites.

(g) Territories that achieve independence shall retain access to the Bank for ten (10) years under economic partnership agreements.



Article IX

Federalism

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit

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

Section 2. Privileges and Immunities

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

Section 3. Admission of New States

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Section 4. Territorial Self-Determination

Clause 1. Binding Referenda

The United States territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands, and the State of Hawaii, shall determine their political status through binding referenda.

Clause 2. Options

Each territory and Hawaii may choose between: (a) Statehood with full constitutional rights equal to existing states, or (b) Sovereignty as independent nations with guaranteed economic partnership and military protection

Clause 3. Implementation



(a) The United States shall honor and implement the choice of each territory's and Hawaii's residents. (b) Referenda shall be conducted under international observation to ensure fairness and legitimacy. (c) Implementation shall begin within one year of referendum results. (d) No territory shall remain in colonial status. All territories must choose between statehood and independence within ten years of ratification of this Constitution.

Clause 4. Dual Citizenship

Dual citizenship shall be available to all residents of territories or Hawaii that choose independence. Citizens may maintain both U.S. citizenship and citizenship of the new independent nation.

Clause 5. Economic Partnership

(a) Independent nations formed from U.S. territories shall have guaranteed access to U.S. markets with preferential trade status. (b) The United States shall provide economic transition assistance for ten years following independence. (c) Military protection agreements shall be negotiated in good faith and shall include defense guarantees.

Section 5. Tribal Sovereignty

Clause 1. Recognition of Tribal Nations

Federally recognized Indian Tribes are sovereign nations with inherent powers of self-governance. The sovereignty of tribal nations is recognized and protected by this Constitution. The relationship between the United States and tribal nations shall be government-to-government, based on treaties, agreements, and the trust responsibility.

Clause 2. Tribal Powers

Tribal governments possess all powers of self-governance except those specifically limited by treaty or explicitly delegated to the federal government by tribal nations. These powers include but are not limited to:

(a) Determination of tribal membership (b) Regulation of domestic relations among tribal members (c) Taxation and revenue generation within tribal jurisdiction (d) Administration of justice and establishment of tribal courts (e) Regulation of property and land use within tribal lands (f) Management of natural resources on tribal lands (g) Economic development and business regulation (h) Cultural and religious preservation and practice (i) Education and health services for tribal members (j) Environmental protection within tribal jurisdiction



Clause 3. Plenary Power Abolished

The doctrine of plenary power of Congress over Indian affairs is hereby abolished. Congress may legislate affecting tribal nations only:

(a) With consent of affected tribes expressed through the Indigenous Nations Assembly, or (b) To fulfill specific treaty obligations, or (c) To enforce constitutional protections that apply to all governments

Clause 4. Federal Trust Responsibility

(a) The United States has a perpetual trust responsibility to tribal nations, arising from treaties, agreements, and the historical taking of tribal lands. (b) This responsibility includes: (1) Protection of tribal sovereignty from state and federal encroachment (2) Adequate funding for tribal self-governance (not subject to discretionary appropriations) (3) Support for tribal economic development and infrastructure (4) Protection of tribal lands, waters, and natural resources (5) Honoring all treaty obligations in full

(c) Congress shall appropriate funds sufficient to fulfill trust responsibilities. Base funding for all tribes collectively shall not be less than \$50 billion annually, adjusted for inflation.

(d) The United States shall act as trustee in managing tribal assets, but management decisions require consent of affected tribes.

Clause 5. Tribal Treaty Rights

(a) All treaties between the United States and tribal nations remain in full force and effect. (b) Treaties shall be interpreted liberally in favor of tribal nations and in accordance with tribal understanding at the time of treaty execution. (c) The United States cannot unilaterally abrogate or modify treaties. (d) Disputes regarding treaty interpretation shall be resolved through negotiation between the United States and affected tribes, with mediation available through the Indigenous Nations Assembly.

Section 6. State Powers and Limits

Clause 1. Reserved Powers

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



Clause 2. Guarantee of Republican Government

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

Article X

Historical Rectification

Section 1. Principles of Historical Rectification

Historical injustices that created wealth disparities shall be addressed through community-controlled economic development programs. Affected communities shall have complete governance authority over resources allocated for rectification. These programs recognize that economic justice requires addressing the accumulated effects of historical wrongs including slavery, Jim Crow, internment, forced displacement, and systematic discrimination.

Section 2. Federal Commitment

Clause 1. Funding Obligation

(a) Congress shall appropriate funds for historical rectification programs for a period of fifteen (15) years following ratification, phased as follows: (1) Years 1 through 5: eighty-four billion dollars (\$84,000,000,000) annually, comprising one billion five hundred million dollars (\$1,500,000,000) per state, one billion five hundred million dollars (\$1,500,000,000) for the District of Columbia, and one billion five hundred million dollars (\$1,500,000,000) for each island nation territory. (2) Years 6 through 10: one hundred forty billion dollars (\$140,000,000,000) annually, comprising two billion five hundred million dollars (\$2,500,000,000) per state, per the District of Columbia, and per each island nation territory. All states, the District of Columbia, and all territories shall establish all five councils specified in Sections 3 and 4, with funding divided equally among councils. (3) Years 11 through 15: two hundred eighty billion dollars (\$280,000,000,000) annually, comprising five billion dollars (\$5,000,000,000) per state, per the District of Columbia, and per each island nation territory, divided equally among all five councils. (b) This commitment totals two trillion five hundred twenty billion dollars (\$2,520,000,000,000) over the fifteen-year period. (c) Appropriations are mandatory and cannot be reduced except by two-thirds vote of both chambers. (d) Funding shall be adjusted for inflation annually.



Clause 2. State Allocation

(a) During Years 1 through 5, each state shall receive one billion five hundred million dollars (\$1,500,000,000) annually for rectification councils, allocated among councils according to the formulas in Sections 3 and 4. (b) During Years 6 through 10, each state shall receive two billion five hundred million dollars (\$2,500,000,000) annually, divided equally among all five councils at five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) each. (c) During Years 11 through 15, each state shall receive five billion dollars (\$5,000,000,000) annually, divided equally among all five councils at one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) each.

Clause 3. District of Columbia Allocation

(a) The District of Columbia shall receive funding equal to state allocations at each phase.

(b) During Years 1 through 5, the District of Columbia shall establish an Economic Reparations Council for Black Americans, recognizing: (1) DC's historically large Black population (2) Systematic discrimination in housing, employment, and services in the nation's capital (3) Gentrification and displacement of long-standing Black communities (4) The unique injustice of taxation without full representation compounding economic harms

(c) Beginning in Year 6, the District of Columbia shall establish all five councils with funding divided equally.

(d) Governance shall be 100% community members of each respective council selected through community organizations and neighborhood councils.

(d) Focus areas include: business ownership and development, homeownership preservation and wealth building, anti-displacement protections, educational access, infrastructure investment in historically Black neighborhoods, and economic opportunity creation.

(e) The District may also establish additional councils as appropriate to address other affected communities within its jurisdiction.

Section 3. Required Councils

The following councils are required in all fifty states:

Clause 1. Indigenous American Economic Development Council



(a) All states shall establish an Indigenous American Economic Development Council. (b) Each council shall receive five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) annually. (c) Governance shall be 100% Indigenous community members selected through tribal governments and urban Indigenous organizations. (d) Focus areas include: economic development on and near reservations, urban Indigenous economic opportunity, cultural preservation and revitalization, land restoration support, and educational access. (e) These funds supplement, not replace, federal trust responsibilities and tribal sovereignty provisions in Article IX.

Clause 2. Rural Development Council

(a) All states shall establish a Rural Development Council. (b) Each council shall receive a share of one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) allocated nationally, distributed based on rural population and economic need. (c) Governance shall be 100% rural community members from affected communities. (d) Focus areas include: agricultural community support, rural infrastructure, small town economic development, broadband access, and healthcare access in rural areas.

Section 4. Conditional Councils

The following councils are required only in states with documented historical injustices against the specified populations:

Clause 1. Economic Reparations Council

(a) The following states shall establish an Economic Reparations Council for Black Americans: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(b) These states had significant enslaved populations and/or maintained Jim Crow systems that created lasting economic disparities.

(c) Each council shall receive a share of the variable allocation (state's \$1.5B minus Indigenous \$500M and rural share) based on Black population and historical severity of injustices.

(d) Governance shall be 100% Black community members selected through community organizations and councils.

(e) Focus areas include: business ownership and development, homeownership and wealth building, educational access and student debt relief, infrastructure investment in historically Black communities, and economic opportunity creation.

Clause 2. Asian American Heritage and Economic Council



(a) The following states shall establish an Asian American Heritage and Economic Council: California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas, and Texas.

(b) These states had significant Asian American populations who faced systematic discrimination including Japanese American internment during World War II, Chinese Exclusion Act enforcement, and economic discrimination against all Asian communities.

(c) Each council shall receive a share of the variable allocation based on affected Asian American population and historical severity of injustices.

(d) Governance shall be 100% Asian American community members, including but not limited to persons of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, and other Asian descent, selected through Asian American organizations and community councils.

(e) Focus areas include: business development (replacing businesses seized during internment and lost to discrimination), property investment, intergenerational wealth transfer programs, cultural enterprise development, and addressing ongoing economic barriers.

(f) While Japanese American internment is a primary focus due to the scale of property seizure and forced relocation, the council shall address economic impacts of discrimination against all Asian American communities including effects of the Chinese Exclusion Act, anti-Asian violence, employment discrimination, and property ownership restrictions.

Clause 3. Latino Heritage and Economic Council

(a) The following states shall establish a Latino Heritage and Economic Council: Texas, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, and Florida.

(b) These states had significant Latino populations who faced systematic discrimination including land theft following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, discriminatory labor practices, educational segregation, and economic exclusion.

(c) Each council shall receive a share of the variable allocation based on affected Latino population and historical severity of injustices.

(d) Governance shall be 100% Latino community members selected through Latino community organizations and councils.



(e) Focus areas include: land claims and property rights, agricultural worker protections and opportunities, business development, educational access, and cultural preservation.

Clause 4. Island Nations Economic Development Council

(a) All island nation territories (Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) shall establish an Island Nations Economic Development Council.

(b) Each territory shall receive funding equal to that of states: one billion five hundred million dollars (\$1,500,000,000) annually.

(c) Governance shall be 100% indigenous community members of each territory, selected through traditional leadership structures and community organizations.

(d) Focus areas include: economic development, infrastructure investment, cultural preservation, environmental protection, education, healthcare, and self-determination capacity building.

(e) Hawaii participates in historical rectification through provisions already established for states and does not receive additional funding under this clause.

(f) The Island Nations Assembly shall coordinate among territorial councils and ensure resources are used effectively.

Section 5. Governance Requirements

Clause 1. Complete Community Control

(a) Programs of historical rectification shall be governed entirely by affected communities. (b) No state, federal, or external entity shall have governance authority over rectification programs. (c) Affected communities shall determine program structure, priorities, resource allocation, and implementation within the investment requirements of Clause 4. (d) One hundred percent (100%) of governance board members must be from affected communities.

Clause 2. Board Composition

(a) Boards shall be selected through processes determined by affected communities. (b) Boards shall include representation from diverse geographic areas within the affected community. (c) Boards shall include intergenerational representation. (d) Board members shall serve terms of three to five years with staggered rotation.



Clause 3. Prohibited Interference

- (a) Federal and state governments may not dictate how funds are used within program guidelines.
- (b) Political officials may not appoint board members or influence board decisions.
- (c) Funding cannot be conditioned on political compliance or policy positions.

Clause 4. Innovation Investment Requirements

(a) To ensure long-term economic development and innovation, each council shall allocate its annual budget as follows:

(1) ****Mandatory Innovation Investments (50% minimum):****

(i) Infrastructure (10% minimum): Transportation, broadband, utilities, community facilities, and physical infrastructure that supports economic activity

(ii) Research (10% minimum): Research and development, innovation hubs, technology incubators, and partnerships with research institutions

(iii) Education (10% minimum): Workforce development, job training, scholarships, educational facilities, early childhood programs, and lifelong learning initiatives

(iv) Health (10% minimum): Community health centers, mental health services, preventive care programs, and health infrastructure

(v) Employee Ownership Advancement (10% minimum): ESOP formation assistance, worker cooperative development, employee ownership technical support, and ownership transition financing

(2) ****Community Discretion (50% maximum):****

The remaining funds shall be used at the council's discretion for economic development purposes, which may include but are not limited to: small business grants, homeownership assistance, community land trusts, cultural preservation, environmental restoration, and other community-identified priorities.

(b) Rationale: These five investment categories (Infrastructure, Research, Education, Health, and Employee Ownership) are proven economic multipliers that create lasting prosperity rather than one-time benefits. This allocation ensures rectification funds build sustainable economic foundations.

(c) Flexibility Within Categories: Councils have full discretion over specific projects within each category. The requirement specifies minimum percentages, not specific projects.

(d) Reporting: Councils shall report annually on investments in each category and outcomes achieved.



Section 6. Federal Oversight

Clause 1. Limited Oversight

(a) Federal oversight is limited to ensuring funds are used for stated purposes, not dictating how funds are used. (b) Audits shall verify funds were spent on economic development activities benefiting affected communities. (c) Audits shall not second-guess community decisions about priorities or allocation.

Clause 2. Reporting Requirements

(a) Councils shall report annually on program outcomes. (b) Reporting requirements shall not be burdensome and shall respect community autonomy. (c) Reports shall measure outcomes in terms of wealth building, business ownership rates, homeownership rates, educational attainment, and community economic wellbeing.

Section 7. Duration and Measurement

Clause 1. Program Duration

(a) Programs shall operate for fifteen (15) years from establishment. (b) Congress may extend programs by majority vote based on demonstrated need and effectiveness. (c) Programs may not be terminated before fifteen years except by two-thirds vote of both chambers.

Clause 2. Success Measurement

(a) Success shall be measured by reduction in wealth gaps between affected communities and national averages. (b) Success shall be measured by increases in business ownership, homeownership, educational attainment, and median household income in affected communities. (c) Community-defined measures of success shall also be incorporated.

Section 8. Relationship to Other Programs

Clause 1. Non-Displacement

(a) Historical rectification funds supplement, not replace, existing federal programs. (b) States may not reduce funding for affected communities based on receipt of rectification funds. (c) Rectification programs operate alongside, not instead of, general anti-poverty and economic development programs.



Clause 2. Coordination

(a) Councils may coordinate with existing federal, state, and local economic development programs. (b) Councils may leverage rectification funds to attract additional private and public investment. (c) Councils may partner with educational institutions, financial institutions, and community organizations.

Article XI

Independent Constitutional Charters

Section 1. Establishment

There shall be established five independent enforcement bodies, each operating at both federal and state levels:

(a) Charter for Votership Protection (b) Charter for Consumer Protection (c) Charter for Worker Protection (d) Charter for Ownership Advancement (e) Charter for Environmental Protection

These bodies are constitutional institutions with independence equal to the judicial branch.

Section 2. Structure and Independence

Clause 1. Leadership

(a) Each Charter shall be led by a Director and Board of five Commissioners. (b) Directors and Commissioners serve seven-year terms, staggered to prevent wholesale replacement. (c) For each Director position, the Citizens Assembly shall nominate a slate of no fewer than three qualified candidates. The President shall select a nominee from the Assembly's slate. The Senate shall confirm the nominee by majority vote. (d) Commissioners are nominated by the Director and confirmed by both the Citizens Assembly and the Senate. (e) No more than three Commissioners may be from the same political party. (f) Directors and Commissioners may be reappointed for one additional term.

Clause 2. Removal

(a) Directors and Commissioners may be removed only for cause, including: (1) Conviction of a felony (2) Gross misconduct or malfeasance in office (3) Failure to perform duties (4) Violation of ethical standards



(b) Removal requires approval of the Citizens Assembly by two-thirds vote. (c) The President may suspend pending Citizens Assembly review, but suspension cannot exceed 90 days.

Clause 3. Protected Funding

(a) Annual appropriations for each Charter cannot be reduced below inflation-adjusted prior year levels except by two-thirds vote of both chambers of Congress. (b) Base funding level for each Charter shall not be less than \$350 million annually, adjusted for inflation; provided that the Charter for Environmental Protection shall receive base funding of not less than \$500 million annually due to the scope of its jurisdiction. (c) Each Charter submits budget requests directly to Congress. (d) Emergency supplemental funding may be appropriated by simple majority.

Section 3. Powers and Authorities

Clause 1. Investigation

Each Charter possesses full subpoena power to:

(a) Compel testimony under oath from any person (b) Obtain documents and records, including proprietary and confidential materials (c) Access facilities, sites, and premises (d) Conduct examinations and audits (e) Require production of data, communications, and information

Subpoenas cannot be blocked by claims of trade secrets, executive privilege, or attorney-client privilege, except communications between individuals and their personal criminal defense counsel.

Clause 2. Litigation

Each Charter has authority to:

(a) Bring civil actions in federal court (b) Sue government entities including federal, state, and local governments (c) Sue corporations and individuals for violations (d) Intervene in existing litigation affecting Charter jurisdiction (e) Appeal adverse decisions to circuit courts and Supreme Court

Charters have independent litigating authority and do not require Department of Justice approval.

Clause 3. Regulation



Each Charter has authority to:

- (a) Issue regulations within Charter jurisdiction
- (b) Regulations have force of constitutional mandate and cannot be overridden except by constitutional amendment
- (c) Regulations are subject to judicial review for constitutional compliance
- (d) Public notice and comment period required (minimum 60 days)

Clause 3(g). Relationship to Congressional Authority

Charter regulations supersede Congressional legislation within Charter jurisdiction. If Congressional law conflicts with Charter regulation, the Charter regulation prevails. Congress retains power to legislate in areas outside Charter jurisdiction, but may not legislate to undermine or circumvent Charter authority within Charter jurisdiction. This constitutional authority of Charters is equivalent to judicial review authority and cannot be overridden by Congressional legislation.

Clause 4. Penalties and Remedies

Each Charter has authority to assess:

- (a) Civil penalties exceeding profits from violations (minimum 200% of profits, maximum 1000%)
- (b) Injunctive relief requiring cessation of violations and implementation of corrective measures
- (c) Mandatory compliance programs overseen by Charter
- (d) Corporate restructuring where necessary to prevent ongoing violations
- (e) Individual liability for responsible corporate officers who knowingly permitted violations

Clause 5. Whistleblower Protection

Each Charter shall:

- (a) Provide financial rewards to whistleblowers (10-30% of recovered funds)
- (b) Protect whistleblowers from retaliation by employers
- (c) Award liquidated damages for retaliation (minimum \$500,000 plus actual damages)
- (d) Provide legal support and representation for whistleblowers
- (e) Maintain confidentiality of whistleblower identities unless disclosure required for prosecution

Section 4. Specific Charter Jurisdictions

Clause 1. Charter for Votership Protection



Jurisdiction includes: (a) Voting rights enforcement and protection from suppression (b) Campaign finance compliance and enforcement (c) Electoral integrity and election administration (d) Voter registration access and assistance (e) Redistricting and prevention of gerrymandering (f) Transparency and public records enforcement (g) Anti-corruption in democratic processes

Clause 2. Charter for Consumer Protection

Jurisdiction includes: (a) Healthcare access and Medicare for All enforcement (b) Pharmaceutical pricing compliance (20% markup cap) (c) Utilities pricing, access, and service quality (d) Environmental health and safety (e) Product safety and consumer fraud (f) Essential services provision (g) Price gouging and market manipulation

Clause 3. Charter for Worker Protection

Jurisdiction includes: (a) Fair compensation enforcement (50:1 pay ratio cap) (b) Tipped wage compliance and minimum wage enforcement (c) Workplace safety and labor law compliance (d) Union organizing rights protection (e) Worker classification (employee vs. contractor) (f) Wage theft, overtime violations, and back pay recovery (g) Retaliation protection for workers asserting rights

Clause 4. Charter for Ownership Advancement

Jurisdiction includes: (a) Universal stock ownership compliance (b) Worker ownership program support and enforcement (c) Right of first refusal enforcement for worker buyouts (d) Government fulfillment of ownership obligations (e) Broad-based wealth building program oversight (f) Challenge concentrated ownership structures harmful to workers

Clause 5. Charter for Environmental Protection

Jurisdiction includes:

(a) Air Quality: Enforcement of air quality standards, emissions limits, and pollution controls to protect public health and the environment

(b) Water Quality: Protection of drinking water, groundwater, rivers, lakes, oceans, and wetlands from contamination and overuse

(c) Land Protection: Prevention of soil contamination, protection of public lands, enforcement of land use regulations that protect environmental integrity



- (d) Natural Resource Stewardship: Enforcement of public ownership provisions (Article IV, Section 4), ensuring resources are extracted responsibly and communities receive their ownership share
- (e) Climate Protection: Enforcement of climate-related regulations, emissions reduction requirements, and transition to renewable energy
- (f) Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection: Protection of endangered species, habitats, ecosystems, and the natural environment
- (g) Environmental Justice: Ensuring that environmental burdens are not disproportionately placed on low-income communities or communities of color; enforcement of community right to reject (Article IV, Section 3)
- (h) Precautionary Principle Enforcement: Enforcement of Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1, requiring those proposing potentially harmful activities to demonstrate safety
- (i) Public Health-Environment Interface: Coordination with Charter for Consumer Protection on environmental health issues including toxic substances, pollution-related illness, and environmental causes of disease
- (j) Corporate Environmental Accountability: Investigation and enforcement against corporations that violate environmental standards, including penalties exceeding profits from violations

Clause 6. Charter for Environmental Protection - Special Powers

In addition to the general powers in Section 3, the Charter for Environmental Protection shall have:

- (a) Emergency Authority: Power to issue immediate cease-and-desist orders when environmental damage is imminent or ongoing, without prior court approval, subject to expedited judicial review within 72 hours
- (b) Restoration Authority: Power to require environmental restoration and remediation at violator's expense, including bonding requirements for high-risk activities
- (c) Community Representation: Requirement that affected communities have standing to participate in all Charter proceedings affecting their environment



(d) Scientific Independence: Maintenance of independent scientific staff whose findings cannot be overridden by political officials; scientific conclusions shall be binding on Charter enforcement decisions

(e) Intergenerational Mandate: Explicit duty to protect the environment for future generations, not just current populations; long-term impacts must be considered in all decisions

(f) International Coordination: Authority to coordinate with international environmental bodies and enforce international environmental agreements to which the United States is party

Section 5. Coordination and Transparency

Clause 1. Coordination

(a) Charters shall coordinate investigations affecting multiple jurisdictions (b) Charters shall share information and resources as appropriate (c) Charters shall avoid duplicative enforcement actions (d) Charters may jointly bring actions where appropriate (e) Charters shall establish memoranda of understanding with existing federal agencies to clarify jurisdiction and prevent conflicts

Clause 2. Transparency

(a) All Charter decisions, orders, and settlements shall be published publicly within 30 days (b) Charters shall publish annual reports detailing investigations, actions, and outcomes (c) Charters shall maintain publicly searchable databases of enforcement actions (d) Charter proceedings shall be open to the public except where confidentiality necessary to protect ongoing investigations or whistleblowers

Section 6. Anti-Circumvention

Clause 1. Congressional Limitations

(a) Congress may not create alternative agencies, programs, or enforcement mechanisms designed to circumvent, undermine, or duplicate Charter authority within Charter jurisdiction.

(b) If Congress creates any agency or program with overlapping jurisdiction, the Charter retains primary authority and the new entity shall coordinate with and defer to Charter decisions.

(c) Congress may not condition funding for other programs on compliance with policies that contradict Charter regulations.



Clause 2. State Limitations

States may not create agencies or programs designed to circumvent federal Charter authority.

Clause 3. Void Actions

Any law, regulation, or action determined by a court to be designed to circumvent Charter authority is void.

Clause 4. Charter Standing

The Charters shall have standing to challenge any law, regulation, or action they reasonably believe is designed to circumvent their authority.

Clause 5. Judicial Review of Charter Regulations

(a) Charter regulations are subject to judicial review for constitutional compliance.

(b) Courts shall uphold Charter regulations unless they: (1) Violate explicit provisions of this Constitution (2) Exceed the Charter's defined jurisdiction (3) Are arbitrary and capricious with no rational basis

(c) Courts shall give substantial deference to Charter expertise and factual findings.

(d) Charter regulations that implement constitutional provisions of this Constitution are presumptively valid.

Section 7. State Compliance and Enforcement

Clause 1. State Obligation

(a) States shall cooperate with and facilitate implementation of all provisions of this Constitution and all Charter regulations.

(b) State officials who obstruct, interfere with, or refuse to implement constitutional mandates or Charter regulations are in violation of their oath of office.

Clause 2. Consequences for Non-Compliance

(a) Funding Consequences: States that fail to comply with constitutional mandates or Charter regulations may lose: (1) Federal funding in the area of non-compliance (2) Up to 10% of total



federal funding if non-compliance is willful and systemic (3) Eligibility for discretionary federal grants

(b) Judicial Enforcement: (1) Charters may bring actions in federal court to compel state compliance (2) Citizens may bring actions to compel state compliance (3) Courts may issue injunctions requiring compliance (4) Courts may appoint receivers to implement constitutional mandates if states refuse

(c) Official Accountability: (1) State officials who willfully refuse to implement constitutional mandates may be held in contempt of court (2) State officials who conspire to deprive citizens of constitutional rights may be prosecuted under federal civil rights laws (3) State officials are not immune from suit for violations of this Constitution

Clause 3. Good Faith Compliance

(a) States that demonstrate good faith efforts to comply but face genuine implementation challenges shall receive technical assistance and reasonable timelines.

(b) Penalties under this section apply to willful non-compliance or obstruction, not to good faith difficulties.

(c) Charters shall provide guidance and support to states seeking to comply.

Section 8. Enforcement Durability

Clause 1. Self-Sustaining Enforcement

(a) Civil penalties, fines, and monetary settlements collected by Independent Constitutional Charters shall be retained by the collecting Charter for enforcement operations, not deposited in general revenue.

(b) Congress shall establish a Charter Enforcement Trust Fund to support enforcement operations when appropriations are insufficient and to fund multi-Charter initiatives.

(c) Congress may not reduce base appropriations to any Charter on the basis that penalty retention provides sufficient funding. Base appropriations and retained penalties are cumulative.

Clause 2. Funding Protection



(a) Base funding for each Independent Constitutional Charter shall increase automatically each fiscal year by a rate no less than inflation or the rate of growth in economic activity within the Charter's jurisdiction, as provided by law.

(b) Congress may appropriate additional funds above these levels but cannot reduce funding below automatically escalated levels.

(c) If Congress fails to appropriate funds meeting these requirements, the Charter is authorized to continue operations at the automatically escalated level, with such amounts treated as mandatory spending.

Clause 3. Whistleblower Rights

(a) Any person who reports violations of this Constitution or laws enacted pursuant thereto shall be protected from retaliation. Retaliation against whistleblowers is a criminal offense.

(b) Persons whose reports lead to successful enforcement actions shall receive financial awards as provided by law. Such awards shall be substantial enough to incentivize reporting.

(c) Whistleblower rights, including the right to report and the right to awards, cannot be waived, limited, or conditioned by any contract, agreement, or policy. Such provisions are void and unenforceable.

(d) Whistleblowers shall have the right to anonymity and, when facing credible threats, to physical protection.

Clause 4. Community Enforcement

(a) If an Independent Constitutional Charter fails to act on a properly filed complaint within a reasonable time as provided by law, the complainant and any affected community may bring enforcement action in federal court seeking the same remedies available to the Charter.

(b) Community enforcement actions shall not be compelled to arbitration. The right to judicial enforcement may not be waived by contract or agreement.

(c) Prevailing plaintiffs in community enforcement actions shall recover reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and litigation costs.

(d) Congress shall appropriate funds for legal assistance to individuals and communities bringing enforcement actions under this clause.



Clause 5. Professional Accountability

(a) Any attorney, accountant, financial advisor, consultant, or other professional who designs, advises, facilitates, or implements a scheme with a primary purpose of evading the requirements of this Constitution shall be jointly and severally liable with the evading party for all damages and penalties, and subject to professional sanctions including license suspension or revocation.

(b) No privilege, including attorney-client privilege, shall apply to communications made in furtherance of an evasion scheme. Such communications are discoverable in enforcement proceedings.

(c) Professionals who report potential evasion schemes in good faith are protected from liability and entitled to whistleblower protections.

Article XII

Anti-Corruption and Accountability

Section 1. Stock Trading Ban

Clause 1. Officials Covered

Members of Congress, the President, Vice Presidents, Supreme Court Justices, members of the Citizens Assembly, Directors and Commissioners of the Independent Constitutional Charters, and immediate family members may not own or trade individual stocks during their service and for two years thereafter.

Clause 2. Immediate Family

Immediate family members include spouses, children (including adult children), parents, siblings, and any person in financial partnership with the official or living in the official's household.

Clause 3. Permitted Investments

Officials and immediate family may invest in: (a) Diversified mutual funds (b) Exchange-traded index funds (c) U.S. Treasury securities (d) Municipal bonds (e) Qualified blind trusts managed by independent trustees



Clause 4. Divestment

Officials must divest individual stock holdings within 180 days of taking office or receiving covered position.

Clause 5. Violations

Violations result in: (a) Immediate removal from office (b) Forfeiture of all profits from prohibited trading (c) Civil penalties equal to three times profits (d) Criminal prosecution (up to 10 years imprisonment, \$1 million fine) (e) Permanent ban from federal office or employment

Section 2. Gift Ban

Clause 1. Prohibition

Federal officials, including the President, Vice Presidents, members of Congress, federal judges, Cabinet members, agency heads, senior executive service employees, Directors and Commissioners of Independent Constitutional Charters, and their immediate families, may not accept gifts, payments, or benefits of any value from:

(a) Corporations, limited liability companies, or any for-profit business entity (b) Foreign governments, foreign officials, or foreign entities (c) Lobbyists or lobbying organizations (d) Entities with business before the federal government (e) Individuals or organizations seeking to influence federal policy

Clause 2. Narrow Exceptions

The following are permitted:

(a) Gifts under \$25 from personal friends with no business before the government and no connection to official's duties (b) Ceremonial state gifts given to the office (not the individual) which become property of the United States and must be displayed publicly or archived in the National Archives (c) Books, publications, or educational materials under \$100 (d) Food or refreshments consumed at official events where other attendees are present and event is open to others

Clause 3. Return or Surrender

Gifts received in violation must be returned immediately to the giver or surrendered to the federal government for auction, with proceeds deposited in the Treasury.



Clause 4. Disclosure

All gifts received, including those under the de minimis exception, must be publicly disclosed within 30 days on a searchable public database accessible to all citizens.

Clause 5. Enforcement

Knowing violation constitutes bribery and is punishable by: (a) Immediate removal from office (b) Ten years imprisonment (c) \$1 million fine (d) Forfeiture of all pension and federal benefits (e) Permanent ban from all federal office or employment

Section 3. Inaugural Fund Ban

Clause 1. Federal Funding Only

Inaugurations, swearing-in ceremonies, and official celebrations for the President, Vice Presidents, members of Congress, federal judges, and all other federal officials shall be funded entirely by federal appropriations.

Clause 2. Private Donations Prohibited

No official, transition team, or inaugural committee may solicit or accept donations from any individual, corporation, organization, or entity for inauguration-related expenses.

Clause 3. Funding Limits

Federal funding limits, adjusted annually for inflation:

(a) Presidential and Vice Presidential inauguration: \$10 million (b) Congressional swearing-in (collective): \$1 million (c) Federal judicial swearing-in: \$50,000 per judge (d) Other federal officials: \$25,000 per official

Clause 4. Public Disclosure

All expenditures must be publicly disclosed within 30 days.

Clause 5. Violations



(a) Official must refuse to take office until donated funds are returned (b) Knowing acceptance constitutes corruption: five years imprisonment, \$500,000 fine, permanent ban from federal office

Section 4. Post-Service Employment Restrictions

Clause 1. Five-Year Ban

Federal officials may not accept employment, board positions, consulting arrangements, or advisory roles with entities that had business before the government unit the official served in or oversaw for five years after leaving federal office.

Clause 2. Scope

This applies to: (a) Direct employment (b) Consulting contracts (c) Board positions (d) Advisory roles (e) Any paid relationship

Clause 3. Covered Officials

All federal officials including members of Congress, executive branch officials, federal judges, and Charter Directors and Commissioners.

Clause 4. Enforcement

(a) Individual forfeits all compensation received in violation (b) Hiring entity faces \$10 million penalty (c) Criminal prosecution (up to 5 years imprisonment, \$500,000 fine)

Section 5. Lobbying Restrictions

Clause 1. Former Official Lobbying Ban

Former members of Congress may not engage in lobbying activities for ten years after leaving office. This includes direct lobbying, consulting for lobbying firms, or any paid advocacy to current members of Congress or federal agencies.

Clause 2. Corporate Lobbying Ban

(a) Corporations, limited liability companies, and for-profit business entities are prohibited from engaging in lobbying activities directed at federal, state, or local government officials or staff. (b) Only natural persons may petition government regarding policy matters. (c) Nonprofit organizations and membership associations whose voting members are natural persons may



engage in advocacy on behalf of their members. (d) Trade associations may engage in advocacy only if their voting membership consists of natural persons, not corporate entities.

Clause 3. Registration and Disclosure

(a) All persons engaging in lobbying must register and disclose activities. (b) Disclosure includes clients, compensation, issues, and officials contacted. (c) Disclosures must be filed quarterly and made publicly available.

Clause 4. Enforcement

(a) Violations by former officials: forfeiture of compensation, criminal prosecution (up to 10 years imprisonment, \$1 million fine) (b) Violations by corporations: \$10 million penalty per violation, corporate officers face personal liability (c) Prosecution by Charter for Votership Protection

Section 6. Family Business Restrictions

Clause 1. Prohibited Activities

Immediate family members (spouse, children, parents, siblings) of federal officials may not:

(a) Engage in business with entities that have business before official's government unit (b) Serve on boards of such entities (c) Receive payments from such entities (d) Own financial interests in such entities unless in qualified blind trust

Clause 2. Duration

Restrictions apply during official's service and for five years after.

Clause 3. Divestment Requirement

Officials whose family members have prohibited interests must: (a) Ensure family member divests within 180 days, or (b) Recuse from all matters involving the entity, or (c) Decline to take office

Clause 4. Enforcement

Violations result in: (a) Official resigns immediately (b) Family member disgorges all profits (c) Civil penalties equal to three times transaction value (d) Criminal prosecution of official (up to 10 years imprisonment, \$1 million fine)



Section 7. Law Enforcement Identification Requirements

Law enforcement identification requirements are established in Article I, Section 13, Clause 8 of this Constitution. The provisions of that clause apply to all federal law enforcement agencies and personnel. Congress shall enact implementing legislation consistent with those provisions.

Article XIII

Supremacy, Ratification, and Amendment

Section 1. Supremacy

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. Oaths of Office

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, the members of the several State Legislatures, the members of the Citizens Assembly and Indigenous Nations Assembly, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Section 3. Amendment Process

Clause 1. Standard Amendment Process

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Clause 2. Unamendable Provisions



The following provisions of this Constitution may not be amended, repealed, or circumvented:

- (a) The guarantee of equal protection and non-discrimination (Article I, Section 6, Clauses 1-3)
- (b) The prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment (Article I, Section 4, Clause 4(c))
- (c) The freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition (Article I, Section 2, Clause 1)
- (d) The right to vote for citizens eighteen years of age or older (Article I, Section 6, Clause 2)
- (e) The requirement that elections be held on regular schedules without delay or cancellation
- (f) The prohibition on presidential self-pardon (Article VI, Section 2, Clause 1(b))
- (g) The abolition of presidential immunity (Article VI, Section 4, Clause 2)
- (h) The existence and independence of the Citizens Assembly, Indigenous Nations Assembly, and Island Nations Assembly
- (i) The existence and independence of the Independent Constitutional Charters
- (j) The emergency powers limitations (Article VI, Section 5, Clause 2)
- (k) The snap election requirement upon budget failure (Article VIII, Section 2, Clause 3(k)(8-A through 8-H))
- (l) The prohibition on privatization of public transportation infrastructure, including the interstate highway system, federally designated airports, commercial seaports, and all railroad infrastructure (Article IV, Section 3, Clause 6)
- (m) This clause itself

Any amendment purporting to modify these provisions is void.

Section 4. Ratification of This Constitution

Clause 1. Ratification Process

This Constitution, containing the provisions of America's Third Founding, shall be ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States.



Clause 2. Effect of Ratification

Upon ratification by three-fourths of the States, this Constitution shall supersede all prior constitutional provisions inconsistent with its terms and shall be the supreme law of the land.

Clause 3. Convention Procedures

(a) Each State shall hold a ratification convention within two years of Congress proposing this Constitution. (b) Convention delegates shall be elected by the people of each State. (c) Conventions shall be open to the public and proceedings published. (d) Each convention shall vote to ratify or reject this Constitution as a whole.

Section 5. Transitional Provisions

Clause 1. Year One: Structural Changes

Within one year of ratification:

(a) Census and Apportionment: Census conducted, House apportionment calculated based on 1:250,000 ratio (b) Senate Expansion: States hold special elections for third senator; initial terms assigned (2, 4, or 6 years) to establish staggered rotation (c) DC Representation: District of Columbia holds special elections for one senator and proportional House representatives (d) Citizens Assembly: First cohort of 102 citizens selected (2 from each state plus 2 from DC) for one-year terms; Assembly begins operations. Second cohort of 102 selected in Year 2 for two-year terms. Third cohort of 102 selected in Year 3 for full three-year terms. Staggered rotation fully established by Year 4. (e) Indigenous Nations Assembly: Federally recognized tribes select delegates; Assembly convenes

Clause 2. Years One to Three: Democratic and Anti-Corruption Reforms

(a) **Campaign Finance:** Limits take effect for all elections occurring after Year 1; public funding system established (b) **Stock Trading Ban:** All covered officials must divest individual stock holdings within 180 days; violations enforced immediately (c) **Gift Ban:** Takes effect immediately upon ratification; disclosure database established within 6 months (d) **Lobbying Restrictions:** Corporate lobbying ban takes effect Year 2; former official ban applies to all officials leaving office after ratification (e) **Ancestral Recognition:** All government ID systems updated to include ancestral designation; three-year implementation timeline (f) **Citizenship Pathway:** Immigration courts established; pathway regulations finalized; one-time registration period opens



Clause 3. Years One to Five: Economic Justice and Services

(a) Worker Ownership: Universal stock ownership provisions phased in; companies with 1000+ employees comply Year 2, companies with 100+ comply Year 3, all covered companies comply Year 5 (b) 50:1 Pay Ratio: Phased implementation: Fortune 500 companies Year 2, companies with 1000+ employees Year 3, all covered businesses Year 5 (c) Healthcare Transition: Medicare for All enrollment begins Year 2, full implementation Year 5 (d) Pharmaceutical Pricing: 20% markup cap takes effect Year 2 (e) Utilities: Private utilities begin transition to public or employee ownership; 10-year timeline for full transition (f) Environmental Protections: Precautionary principle regulatory framework established; community veto procedures implemented

Clause 4. Years One to Five: Enforcement and Accountability

(a) Independent Charters: Directors nominated and confirmed Year 1, Commissioners appointed Year 1, full operations begin Year 2, state-level charters established Years 2-3 (b) Supreme Court Reform: Court expands to eleven Justices in first two election cycles; current justices phased out per Article VII, Section 2, Clause 9; first popular election of Justice at next scheduled general election; full transition within twelve years (c) Presidential Immunity: Takes effect immediately; ongoing investigations and prosecutions may proceed (d) Law Enforcement ID: Training completed within 6 months, equipment distributed within 1 year, full enforcement begins Year 1

Clause 5. Years One to Ten: Long-Term Programs

(a) Historical Rectification: Programs established Year 1, community governance structures in place Year 2, full funding begins Year 2 and continues for 15 years (b) Tribal Sovereignty: Resource sharing begins Year 2, land restoration program established Years 1-3, continues for 20 years minimum (c) Territorial Referenda: Conducted Years 2-5, implementation begins within 1 year of each referendum, full transition completed within 10 years

Clause 6. Preservation of Rights

(a) No person shall lose any right or benefit guaranteed under prior constitutional provisions during the transition. (b) All existing laws remain in effect unless inconsistent with this Constitution. (c) Inconsistent laws remain enforceable until replaced by laws implementing this Constitution, but not beyond 5 years.

Clause 7. Continuity of Government



(a) All officials in office at ratification continue in their positions until their terms expire or until removed according to this Constitution. (b) New positions created by this Constitution shall be filled according to the timelines specified herein. (c) Government operations continue without interruption during transition.

END OF CONSTITUTION

Last updated: April 2026



Join the Movement

Demand the Change that You Deserve

A Constitution That Protects All Four Roles

The American Constitution was written to protect citizens from government overreach. But even the protections it does promise, including the right to vote, are under active assault through gerrymandering, voter suppression, and the influence of unlimited money in elections. And the Constitution offers no protection at all from corporate overreach. There is no constitutional guarantee that your power as a consumer, a worker, or an owner will be defended at all, let alone with the force that a functioning democracy requires. The Four Pillars framework starts from a simple premise: a constitution for the 21st century must protect citizens in all four of the roles they actually play. Not just as voters whose rights exist on paper, but as consumers who deserve fair markets, workers who deserve fair compensation, and the opportunity for everyone to become owners to generate wealth. Every reform proposed by Quest Coalition is built on this framework. The Constitution of the New Founding establishes structural protections for all four pillars. The New Founding Act implements those protections with specific mechanisms, from tax brackets to enforcement agencies to transition timelines. The Visual Guide demonstrates that every reform is fully funded. The Clear Pathway to Citizenship extends these protections to every person who lives and works in the United States. And the Partnership Standards Framework applies the same principle internationally: democratic governance, the protection of citizens in all their roles, and respect for the sovereignty of other nations are the gateway to economic partnership with the United States. Six documents. One framework. The Four Pillars of American Citizenship.

The Four Pillars of Citizenship

The framework. How Votership, Consumership, Workership, and Ownership shape your life.

The Constitution of the New Founding

The supreme law. Rights, structures, and principles for a government that serves the people.

The New Founding Act

Implementing legislation. Tax brackets, timelines, enforcement, and every detail to make it real.

The Visual Guide

A brief overview of what changes, who benefits, why the math works.

Pathway to Citizenship

Immigration reform. Clear rules, defined timelines, structural accountability.

The Partnership Standards Framework

Foreign policy with independent enforcement. Democracy and sovereignty as the gateway to trade.

Read everything at questcoalition.com



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Join the Movement

What To Do Now!

- 1. Share.** Send these documents to friends, family, and your representatives. The ideas speak for themselves when people see the numbers.
- 2. Read, Engage, Discuss.** Read the Constitution. Understand the frameworks so you can explain it to others.
- 3. Join Single-Day Peaceful Protests.** Show up. Be counted. Peaceful mass demonstration is one of the most powerful tools citizens have.
- 4. Plan Single-Day General Strikes.** When millions of workers stop for one day, the economy notices. Make the cost of inaction visible.
- 5. Boycott Companies That Support Fascism.** Your consumer power is real. Stop funding the forces that work against your interests.
- 6. Sustain the Pressure.** Plan for a sustained weeks-long protest and strike. The Civil Rights Act took a decade. Transformation requires persistence.
- 7. Demand These Reforms.** When the pressure is applied, it is important to vocalize what we want. A stronger democracy and a just economy. These frameworks can achieve that.

We created these documents to start a discussion about building “A More Perfect Union” that we believe is just within reach.

Did we get everything right? Probably not. And that’s okay.

The important part is we shared a vision that will start a conversation and lead to all of us, We The People, to collectively build the future we want.

Every System is Designed. We can build it better and make changes now.



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