

New Constitution Of The United States of America

Preamble

The People of the United States of America set forth a New Constitution for the 21st Century and beyond.

We dutifully acknowledge that the former Constitution set down in the 18th Century by well established white men was based on their belief of race supremacy and their desire to be free of a repressive monarchy.

We further acknowledge that amendments were added to the Constitution as an attempt to remedy past flaws, discriminatory practices, and outdated policies of the national government.

However, the present national government, having dismissed all checks and balances required to maintain a democratic, representative, republican government, ignored and disregarded national and international laws and treaties, violated human rights, lied to and deceived the American people, and committed a war of aggression at the beginning of the 21st Century, has proven to the world that a new constitutional, representative form of government is required to maintain human rights and dignity, the rule of law, and government by and for the people.

Therefore, the People of the United States of America establish this New Constitution by national, popular suffrage.

Article 1 - Sovereignty

The sovereignty of the United State shall belong to the people. The people shall exercise their sovereignty through their representatives as government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect, and will always be universal, equal, and secret.

This New Constitution is the supreme law of the United States of America, and all obligations imposed by the New Constitution shall be fulfilled.

Article 2 – American Indian Tribes

Section 1. The People and government of the United States shall recognize the free and sovereign nations of American Indian tribes.

Section 2. The United States government shall recognize established sovereign territories and passports of American Indian tribes.

Section 3. Upon establishment of the New Constitution, all territory within the established boundaries of American Indian lands shall be recognized as sovereign nations.

Section 4. American Indian tribes have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions,

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while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the United States.

Section 5. The United States shall recognize and support the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Article 3 - Equality

Everyone shall be equal before the law and enjoy civil and human rights irrespective of race, color, gender, sexual orientation, religion, opinion, national origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 4 - Human dignity

Everyone possesses inherent dignity and the right to have that dignity respected and protected.

Article 5 - Religion and Conscience

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of conscience, religion, belief, thought, and opinion. The people shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion.

Article 6 - Expression

Section 1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression, which includes:

- a) Freedom to receive and impart ideas and information whether through speech or printed or written word;
- b) freedom of artistic creativity;
- c) academic freedom and freedom of research; and
- d) freedom of the press and other media.

Article 7 - Assembly

Everyone shall have the right to peaceably assemble, to demonstrate, to picket, and to present petitions.

Article 8 - Petition for Redress

The people shall have the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article 9 - Freedom of Association

Section 1. Everyone shall have the right to freely form associations.

Section 2. There shall be no secret associations or associations pursuing political aims by military or paramilitary organization, directly or indirectly.

Article 10 - Liberty

Section 1. No one shall be deprived of personal liberty, detained, inspected, or searched except by order of the judiciary stating a reason and only in such manner as provided by law.

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Section 2. Everyone shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Section 3. No warrants shall be issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation of government law enforcement, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 4. Any acts of physical or moral violence against a person or persons subjected to restrictions of personal liberty shall violate this Constitution.

Section 5. Everyone shall have the right to bodily and psychological integrity, including decisions concerning reproduction, security in and control over their body.

Section 6. No one shall be subjected to medical or scientific experiments without their informed consent.

Article 11 - Personal Information

Section 1. Everyone shall have the right to be protected from the collection, processing, and use of their personal, medical, financial, and identity information by electronic, telephonic, and or hard copy paper processing means.

Section 2. No private or public company, corporation, partnership, association, cooperative, union, sole proprietor, or government entity may sell, exchange, trade, or relay personal, medical, financial, or identity information of a person by electronic, telephonic, and or hard copy paper processing means to any other person or entity except in the event of a medical emergency or criminal emergency, or to law enforcement in possession of a court order.

Section 3. All private and public companies, corporations, partnerships, associations, cooperatives, unions, sole proprietorships, and government entities shall state this Constitutional article on all forms, whether in electronic format, telephonic, or hard copy paper format.

Article 12 - Servitude and Forced Labor

Section 1. No one shall be subjected to servitude, forced labor, or slavery.

Section 2. No prisoner in federal, state, or local custody shall perform labor for any private company, corporation, association, cooperative, partnership, or sole proprietor.

Article 13 - Citizen

Section 1. 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.

Section 2. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Section 3. No State shall deprive any citizen or non-citizen of liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any citizen or non-citizen within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Article 14 - Political Rights

Section 1. Every citizen shall be free to make political choices, to form a political party, to participate in activities of, or recruit members for, a political party, and to campaign for a political party or cause.

Section 2. There shall be no religious test as a qualification for any office or public trust in the United States.

Section 3. There shall be no religious political parties.

Article 15 - Suffrage

Section 1. Every citizen shall be a minimum of 18 years of age to vote in the United States.

Section 2. 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, gender, sexual orientation, color, religion, opinion, national origin, property, birth, or other status.

Section 3. There shall be no poll tax or fee to vote in any election in the United States of America.

Section 4. Any person having completed incarceration for a felony conviction, and released from detention and parole shall retain the right to vote.

Article 16 - Elections

Section 1. There shall be national, state, and local elections for elected public offices and referendums.

Section 2. The Congress shall establish a United States Electoral Agency that shall provide uniform voting equipment and materials to State and local government for all elections.

Section 3. The United States Electoral Agency shall have a board of trustees and a director to oversee operations of the agency. The board of trustees shall be made up of one person from each State, elected by that State, to serve one four year term on the board of trustees. The board of trustees will elect the director of the agency.

Section 4. The United States Electoral Agency shall have annual financial reporting requirements.

Section 5. All voting equipment shall include secure technology to ensure accurate and secret voting results and shall provide a receipt to the voter to verify the accuracy of their vote, including date, time, location, and serial number of the apparatus that registered the votes.

Section 6. The United States Electoral Agency shall qualify National Initiatives that may be on the ballot in a General Election.

Section 7. The United States Electoral Agency shall qualify initiatives in chronological order.

Section 8. An initiative shall only be sponsored by a citizen who is registered to vote.

Section 9. An initiative shall pertain to public policy relevant to the government jurisdiction to which it is applicable.

Section 10. The Constitutional Court shall review an initiative for constitutionality of the law prior to the initiative being certified for a General Election ballot.

Section 11. For each initiative, there shall be a public hearing and record of the hearing. Those who favor and those who are against the initiative shall be heard in a public forum and their views will be established in a record.

Section 12. Contributions to funds, property, or services in support of or in opposition to an initiative shall only be from United States citizens. There shall be no contributions from corporations, businesses, industry groups, labor or trade unions, political parties, political action committees, organized religions and or associations.

Section 13. Corporations, businesses, industry groups, labor or trade unions, political parties, political action committees, organized religions and or associations shall be prohibited from coercing or inducing employees, clients, customers, members, or any other associated persons to support or oppose an initiative.

Article 17 - Education

Section 1. Everyone shall have the right to a free education from kindergarten through the 12th grade regardless of gender, sexual orientation, religion, race, color, opinion, financial status, national origin, or other status.

Section 2. The Congress of the United States shall establish national basic standards for public education, including the study of mathematics, science, language arts, creative arts, social sciences, physical fitness activities and social interaction activities.

Section 3. There shall be no religious instruction in public education.

Section 4. There shall be no public funding of religious education or religious educational institutions.

Section 5. Any religious institution that shall provide any level of kindergarten through 12th grade education shall meet national basic standards.

Section 6. There shall be no public funding of private educational institutions.

Section 7. Private educational institutions shall be required to establish the national basic standards of education.

Article 18 - Healthcare

Section 1. All persons within the internationally recognized borders of the United States shall receive emergency medical care wherever and whenever it is required regardless of financial status, gender, sexual orientation, religion, race, color, opinion, national origin, or other status.

Section 2. The United States government shall provide National Healthcare Insurance through a single-payer program.

Section 3. All citizens shall receive medical services based on need regardless of ability to pay.

Section 4. Drug and alcohol addiction shall be a health matter and shall be the responsibility of medical and health professionals and shall involve rehabilitation and counseling.

Article 19 – Unenumerated Rights

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

Article 20 – State Powers

Section 1. The powers not delegated to the United States by the New Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Section 2. Every State shall be guaranteed a democratic form of government and be protected against invasion and on application of the State legislature or the State executive (if the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article 21 - Death Penalty

The death penalty shall never be stipulated by law in the United States of America.

Article 22 - Congress

Section 1. There shall be two representative bodies of Congress:

- a) There shall be a House of Representatives made up of two persons elected for three years, each from a different party representing the Representative district. Each elected Representative may be reelected two times (serving a maximum period of nine years); and
- b) there shall be a Senate made up of three persons, elected for six years, each from a different party representing the State from which they reside. Each elected Senator may be reelected one time (serving a maximum period of twelve years).

Section 2. All legislative powers shall be vested in Congress.

Section 3. Members of The House of Representatives shall be a minimum of twenty-five years of age and a citizen of the United States for ten years. They shall be an inhabitant for a minimum of five years in the State for which they shall be elected.

Section 4. The House of Representatives shall elect their officers and a Speaker who shall preside over the House.

Section 5. The House of Representatives shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 6. Each party shall hold primary elections to vote for their choice of Representative. The candidate with the highest number of votes will be that party's candidate on the ballot in the General Election.

The two party candidates that receive the highest number of votes in the General Election shall be the Representatives for that District.

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If there is a tie between any two candidates, there shall be a run-off election within 30 days of the General Election

Section 7. Before a newly elected Representative enters the office of Representative, that person shall take the following oath: "I _____, elected by the People of the _____ Congressional District of the United States of America, shall preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I shall faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of a Representative from the _____ District of the United States House of Representatives."

Section 8. Senators shall be a minimum of thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States for fifteen years. They shall be an inhabitant for a minimum of eight years in the State for which they shall be elected.

Section 9. The Senate shall elect their officers and a Speaker who shall preside over the Senate.

Section 10. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for Impeachment, Senators shall take an oath or affirmation.

When the President of the United States is tried, a Judge from the Constitutional Court shall be chosen at random and shall preside through to completion of the Impeachment process.

No Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to Law.

Section 11. Each party shall hold primary elections to vote for their choice of Senators. The candidate with the highest number of votes will be that party's candidate on the ballot in the General Election.

The three party candidates for Senator that receive the highest number of votes in the General Election shall be the Senators for the State.

If there is a tie between any two candidates, there shall be a run-off election within thirty days of the General Election.

Section 12. Before a newly elected Senator enters the office of Senator, that person shall take the following oath: "I _____, elected by the People of the State of _____, shall preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I shall faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of a Senator from the State of _____ in the United States Senate."

Section 13. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the first Monday of January

Section 14. In the event of vacancies in either the House or Senate, the executive of the State where the vacancy occurs shall fill the vacancy by appointing a member of the same party as the person who vacated the position. The new appointment shall remain in office until the next General Election.

Section 15. All Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Section 16. Every Bill approved for legislation by the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall be presented to the President of the United States for signature:

- a) If the President does not approve of the Bill, the Bill shall be returned to the originating legislative body with an explanation for rejection of the Bill. The explanation for rejection shall be recorded in the record and the Bill shall continue for reconsideration and if approved by two-thirds of the legislative body, the Bill shall become law;
- b) if the Bill is approved by two-thirds of the legislative body after reconsideration, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yes or no tabulated votes, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively;
- c) if the President is presented with a Bill from the legislative body, and does not return the Bill within ten days (Sundays excepted), the Bill shall become law, in like manner as if the President had signed the Bill;
- d) in the case of adjournment of the Congress, in which a Bill is prevented from return to the President, the Bill shall not become law;
- e) every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which requires the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the President; and before the Order, Resolution, or Vote shall take effect, shall be approved or not approved by the President; and
- f) if the President does not approve of the Order, Resolution, or Vote, the Order, Resolution, or Vote shall be passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill.

Section 17. The President shall sign or not sign their name to a Bill. There shall be no other written statement or statement of exception when the President signs a Bill. If the President provides a written statement or statement of exception when signing a Bill, that statement shall be in violation of this Constitution and shall set in motion automatic Impeachment of the President.

Section 18. The Congress shall have the power to establish and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the general health and welfare, the common defense, and the overall progress for a just, equitable, and civil society. All Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

- a) to borrow money on the credit of the United States;
- b) to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the States;

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- c) to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization
- d) to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
- e) to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin;
- f) to fix the standard of weights and measures;
- g) to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current coinage of the United States;
- h) to establish Post Offices and post Roads;
- i) to guarantee Internet access to all people, free of private, corporate ownership and profit-driven multi-tiered access;
- j) to promote the progress of Science and Arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
- k) to constitute tribunals inferior to the Constitutional Court;
- l) to punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against International law;
- m) to declare war in accordance with international laws and conventions;
- n) to provide and maintain an Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard;
- o) to raise and support land, naval and air forces, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than one year;
- p) to make rules for the government and regulation of the land, naval, and air forces;
- q) to provide for calling forth the National Guard to execute the laws of the United States, suppress armed insurrections and repel invasions;
- r) to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the National Guard, 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 National Guard according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
- s) to oversee the United States Electoral Agency;
- t) to exercise authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the place or places shall be for the erection of bases, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and
- u) 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.

Section 19. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Section 20. There shall be no titles of nobility granted by the United States. No person holding any office or trust shall accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any king, queen, prince, princess or foreign State.

Section 21. The People, through the National Initiative process shall propose and decide Amendments to the New Constitution:

- a) There shall be only one proposed Amendment in any General Election cycle;
- b) the vote will be YES or NO on the ballot for the Amendment; and
- c) the vote total for a new Amendment shall require a two-thirds majority of the People voting Yes for the Amendment.

Section 22. The six year terms of Senators and the three year terms of Representatives shall end at noon on the first Monday of January.

Section 23. The Seat of the Government of the United States shall be a District (not exceeding fifteen square miles) created by cession of a State or States, upon acceptance of the Congress:

- a) The District shall have a municipal government governed by a locally elected council and an elected executive;
- b) The District shall have local law enforcement and fire protection services, as well as other municipal services;
- c) The District shall be represented in the Congress by two members of the House of Representatives (each of a different political party), and two Senators (each of a different political party), elected by the people of the District.

Article 23 - Executive Council

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Council which shall include the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and the Attorney General of the United States.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall be elected by direct, popular vote.

Section 3. Each position of the Executive Council shall be held by a different party.

Section 4. The Executive Council shall be elected in a General Election in the following manner:

a) There shall be a ballot identifying the office of President, the office of Vice President, the office of Secretary of State and the office of Attorney General (See Schedule 1 for sample ballot);

b) candidates from all parties shall be listed on the ballot;

c) voters shall select one candidate for each office;

d) the candidate from any party that receives the highest number of popular votes for President shall be President for 4 years (and may be reelected to the Executive Council one time);

e) the candidate from any party that receives the highest number of popular votes for Vice President shall be Vice President for 4 years (and may be reelected to the Executive Council one time);

d) the candidate from any party that receives the highest number of popular votes for Secretary of State shall be Secretary of State for 4 years (and may be reelected to the Executive Council one time); and

e) the candidate from any party that receives the highest number of popular votes for Attorney General shall be Attorney General for 4 years (and may be reelected to the Executive Council one time).

Section 5. If the President dies in office, or resigns, the Vice President shall assume the office as Acting President, and a new General Election shall be held within 45 days to vote for a new President.

Section 6. Whenever the President transmits to the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 7. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments, or Congress may by law provide, transmit to the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Section 8. When the President transmits to the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Section 9. If the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department, or Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session.

Section 10. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President, until a new General Election is held for the Office of President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Section 11. In the event of both the President and Vice President are removed from office, resign, or die, the Secretary of State shall assume the duties of President and the Attorney General shall assume the duties of Vice President until a General Election is held to elect a new President and Vice President. The Deputy Secretary of State and the Deputy Attorney General shall assume temporary duties of Secretary of State and Attorney General until a new President and Vice President are elected to office.

Section 12. If the Secretary of State or Attorney General is removed from office, dies or resigns, a Deputy of that Department shall assume the office and a

new General Election shall be held within 45 days to vote for a new Secretary of State or Attorney General.

Section 13. Each party shall hold primary elections for Executive Council. The candidate of each party who receives the highest number of votes for that party shall be that party's candidate for Executive Council in the General Election.

Section 14. Qualifications for President, Vice President, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall be:

- a) A citizen born within the internationally recognized borders of the United States;
- b) a minimum of 35 years of age at the time of the General Election; and
- c) a citizen living within the internationally recognized borders of the United States for a minimum of 10 consecutive years at the time of the General Election.

Section 15. The President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and Attorney General shall receive compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which that person shall have been elected, and they shall not receive within that period any other compensation from the United States.

Section 16. Before a newly elected President enters the Office of President, that person shall take the following oath: "I _____, elected by the People of the United States of America shall preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I shall faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of the Office of President of the United States."

Section 17. Before a newly elected Vice President enters the Office of Vice President, that person shall take the following oath: "I _____, elected by the People of the United States of America shall preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I shall faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Vice President of the United States."

Section 18. Before a newly elected Secretary of State enters the Office of Secretary of State, that person shall take the following oath: "I _____, elected by the People of the United States of America shall preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I shall faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Secretary of State of the United States."

Section 19. Before a newly elected Attorney General enters the Office of Attorney General, that person shall take the following oath: "I _____, elected by the People of the United States of America shall preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I shall faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Attorney General of the United States."

Section 20. The President shall from time to time provide to the Congress information on the State of the Union. If the State of the Union shall be a speech, the speech shall be followed by 30 minutes of questions to the President from members of the Congress.

Section 21. The duties of the President shall be the following:

- a) Head of State and represent unity of the nation;

- b) oversee the offices of Commerce, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Labor, including requiring written opinions from principle officers of the departments;
- c) review and sign bills passed by the legislative bodies, or refer a Bill back to the legislative bodies for reconsideration;
- d) refer a Bill to the Constitutional Court for decision on constitutionality;
- e) make appointment to government position as required by the New Constitution;
- f) Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Air Force, and National Guard, when called into the actual Service of the United States;
- g) may convene both Houses of Congress, or either of them;
- h) may receive Ambassadors and other foreign diplomatic and consular representatives;
- i) shall make treaties upon the advice and consent, and approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives;
- j) shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States Army and Air Force; and
- k) confer honors of the Nation.

Section 22. There shall be no vacancy appointments during Congressional recess.

Section 23. The duties of Vice President shall be the following:

- b) Shall assist the President with operations of the executive branch;
- c) shall oversee the offices of Agriculture, Interior, Transportation, and Energy, including requiring written opinions from principle officers of departments
- d) shall represent the Nation at funerals for Heads of State;
- e) Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Coast Guard;
- f) shall Commission all the officers of the Navy and Coast Guard;
- g) shall oversee the administration of military veterans affairs, including a presence at military funerals;
- h) shall oversee the operations of Arlington National Cemetery and the Tomb of the Unknown; and
- i) shall assume the office of President upon the death, removal or resignation of a sitting President until a new General Election is held for the office of President.

Section 24. The duties of Secretary of State shall be the following:

- a) Oversee all operations of the Department of State, including appointment of ambassadors and consuls, with the advice and consent of the Senate;
- b) oversee operation of all overseas embassies and consuls;
- c) shall commission all the officers of the foreign service;

- d) represent the People of the United States to foreign governments and their people; and
- e) oversee operations of the Office of Foreign Services and Research (OFSR).

Section 25. The duties of the Attorney General shall be the following:

- a) Chief law enforcement officer of the United States;
- b) oversee all operations of the Justice Department, Department of National Law Enforcement, and Department of the Treasury;
- c) appoint deputy attorney generals for the United States Department of Justice;

Section 26. The Congress shall remove from office, the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and all civil Officers of the United States, on impeachment:

- a) Of and for conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors; and
- b) in matters of the Office of the President, grounds for impeachment shall include for written statements or statements of exception by the President when signing a Bill.

Section 27. The four year terms of the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and Attorney General shall end at noon on the second Friday of January.

Section 28. Upon leaving office all files of the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and Attorney General shall be made public after five years and an archiving process shall begin.

Article 24 - Judiciary

Section 1. There shall be a Constitutional Court which shall serve as the highest court of law in the United States of America.

Section 2. The Constitutional Court shall hear, decide, and be the final decision on all issues of constitutional law, and international law and conventions.

Section 3. The Constitutional Court shall be a body of 15 Constitutional Judges, who shall meet for 11 months of the year. The Court shall recess for the month of August. The Court shall also close for National holidays. Each Judge of the Constitutional Court shall receive a salary for their service.

Section 4. The Constitutional Court shall be a mix of Judges representing different races, gender, opinions, and regions of the United States.

Section 5. Judges of the Constitutional Court shall serve one term in the following manner:

- a) One third appointed by the President for 15 years;
- b) one third appointed by the Senate for 17 years; and
- c) one third appointed by the House of Representatives for 19 years.

Section 6. Qualifications for Judge of the Constitutional Court shall be:

- a) A citizen born in the United States;

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- b) must be between the ages of 40 and 60 at the time of appointment;
- c) a graduate of a law school in the United States;
- d) an active member in good standing with a bar association; and
- e) minimum of 15 consecutive years of law practice either in government, private practice, public advocacy, or a combination thereof, at the time of appointment.

Section 7. The position of Chief Justice shall rotate yearly.

Section 8. The Constitutional Court shall have appellate jurisdiction:

- a) in law and equity, arising under this Constitution;
- b) laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States; and
- c) cases of admiralty and maritime.

Section 9. The Constitutional Court shall have original jurisdiction:

- a) In all cases affecting Ambassadors and Consuls;
- b) controversies between two or more States;
- c) controversies between citizens of different States; and
- d) controversies between citizens of the same state claiming land under grants of different States;
- e) Controversies between a State and the Federal government.

Section 10. Citizens of a State may bring suit against the State wherein the citizen resides.

Section 11. A citizen or citizens of one State may bring suit against another State in the jurisdiction where the injury occurred.

Section 12. In criminal cases, there shall be no sentencing statements allowed, whether written or in oral form, by victims or victims associates, friends, relatives, or associates of the defendant or defendants, in any court of law.

Section 13. The Constitutional Court shall be the sole body to grant amnesty and pardons after a thorough review of each case file. If a majority of the Court decides in favor of a pardon or amnesty, such pardon or amnesty shall be granted. Pardons and amnesty shall be announced on the last day of each yearly session, before the August recess.

Section 14. In matters of Impeachment, a Judge from the Constitutional Court shall be chosen at random and shall preside through to completion of the Impeachment process.

Section 15. There shall be inferior courts of justice.

Section 16. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall never be suspended.

Section 17. All trials of crime shall be public, without undue delay, in the presence of an impartial jury, and shall be held in the State and district where the crime or crimes shall have been committed.

Section 18. In all trials of crime the accused shall have the right to:

- a) Be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation;
- b) to be confronted with the witnesses;
- c) compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in the accused favor; and

d) the assistance of counsel for the defense.

Section 19. In all trials of crime there shall be no excessive bail, no excessive fines, nor cruel and unusual punishment.

Section 20. A person who flees a State upon a criminal charge or treason, and is found in another State shall be delivered back to the State having jurisdiction of the crime, upon demand of the executive authority of the charging State.

Section 21. No person shall be held to answer for an infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.

Section 22. No person shall be subject to jeopardy twice for the same offence.

Section 23. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against themselves,

Section 24. No person shall be deprived of liberty or property, without due process of law.

Section 25. No private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation.

Section 26. Juveniles (anyone under the age of 18) shall never be tried as adults. The maximum sentence a juvenile shall receive in any court shall be 15 years of incarceration, whereupon they shall attend daily education classes and counseling.

Section 27. If a juvenile's sentence of incarceration extends past the age of 18 they shall continue to attend daily education courses and counseling in adult prison.

Section 28. The United States of America shall recognize and adhere to international laws, conventions, and tribunals, including the International Criminal Court.

Section 29. Drug and alcohol addiction shall be a medical and health matter and the responsibility of medical and health professionals. Anyone detained for illegal possession of a drug or substance, but having not committed a crime, shall be referred to drug and or alcohol rehabilitation and counseling.

Section 30. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against the United States, adhering to its enemies, as designated by the Congress of the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy. No person shall be convicted of treason without the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open civilian court before a judge and jury.

(See Schedule 2 for further explanation)

Article 25 – Correctional System

Section 1. All correctional facilities, prisons, detention centers and or jails shall be under the jurisdiction and operation of Federal, State, or local government law enforcement agencies.

Section 2. There shall be no private ownership or operation of Federal, State or local correctional facilities, prisons, detention centers and or jails.

New Constitution of the United States of America

Section 3. All correctional facilities, prisons, detention centers and or jails shall be staffed by professionally trained Federal, State, or local law enforcement officers.

Article 26 – Law Enforcement

Section 1. There shall be Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies that will enforce laws within their jurisdictions under the control of civilian leadership and elected officials.

Section 2. In the event of disasters or State of Emergency, local and State law enforcement shall have jurisdiction within their regular jurisdiction and may request assistance from State and Federal agencies if necessary.

Section 3. The United States Army, Navy, and Air Force shall have no jurisdiction or involvement in Federal, State, or local law enforcement operations. Only the United States Coast Guard shall law enforcement authority.

Section 4. In the event of disasters or State of Emergency States may request National Guard assistance.

Section 5. If National Guard assistance is requested by State or local authorities, State and local civilian authorities and officials shall maintain jurisdiction over deployment and operations to maintain safety and order.

Article 27 – Martial Law

Section 1. There shall be no declaration of martial law within the internationally recognized borders of the United States.

Section 2. In the event of disaster or State of Emergency all Constitutional rights and obligations shall be adhered to at all times.

Article 28 - National Service

Section 1. The Congress shall establish a program of national service.

Section 2. All citizens of the United State who are between the ages of 18 and 22 shall perform national service for a consecutive period of 24 months.

Section 3. Service shall be mandatory irrespective of gender, sexual orientation, religion, opinion, national origin, race, color, property, birth or other status.

Section 4. Participants shall serve in one of two equal programs of national service and shall be paid a salary during their period of service:

- a) Service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard; and
- b) civilian national service in the federal government.

(See Schedule 3 for expanded explanation)

Article 29 - National Defense

Section 1. All land, naval, and air forces shall be based within the internationally recognized borders of the United States of America.

Section 2. There shall be no United States armed forces based outside of the internationally recognized borders of the United States of America.

Section 3. United States military personnel may be stationed in United States Embassies and or Consuls for security purposes and as liaisons with foreign governments.

Section 4. No military personnel may reside in another person's residence without the consent of the resident whether in peace time or during war.

Section 5. No citizen of the United States may serve in a foreign military or paramilitary organization, nor accept training from such an organization. To do so shall be punishable by imprisonment in Federal prison for a minimum of two years and a maximum of twenty years.

Section 6. There shall be no intelligence operations, whether overt or covert, conducted by United States military personnel.

Section 7. No United States military personnel may conduct or be associated with any type of military training of foreign forces, either of a foreign government or private armed groups.

Section 8. All United States land, naval, and air forces shall be for the sole purpose of defending all territory within the internationally recognized borders of the United States of America.

Section 9. No United States land, naval, and or air forces shall be used for offensive military actions unless the internationally recognized borders of the United States of America is attacked by foreign military forces, and the Congress of the United States authorizes a declaration of war.

Section 10. If the internationally recognized borders of the United States of America is attacked by foreign military forces, and United States land, naval, and air forces are authorized by Congress to take offensive action, that action shall only be targeted to military facilities and forces to eliminate an attacker's military capabilities.

Section 11. Once an attacker's military capabilities are destroyed, all United States land, naval and air forces shall redeploy to within the internationally recognized border of the United States and international and United Nations forces and personnel will deploy to assist in reconstruction and redevelopment of a civilian government and structure.

Section 12. No United States land, naval or air forces shall occupy another country once offensive military capabilities of the country are incapacitated.

(See Schedule 4 for expanded explanation)

Article 30 - Intelligence Services

Section 1. All intelligence services of the United States shall be conducted by the United States Department of State.

Section 2. All intelligence services and operations shall be neutral and defensive in function.

Section 3. The intelligence services of the United States shall not conduct offensive covert operations to destabilize, provoke, overthrow, or cause

any military or paramilitary action to be initiated toward any foreign government or leader.

Section 4. The intelligence services of the United State shall not create propaganda or false information to be distributed to news organization, or other sources of public information.

Section 5. The intelligence services of the United States shall not conduct, nor participate, nor condone assassination of foreign government officials, leaders, members of political parties, civilians, or journalists.

(See Schedule 5 for further explanation)

Article 31 - Armed Contractors/Mercenaries

There shall be no armed, privately or publicly owned military or paramilitary services, forces, contractors, vendors, or mercenaries in the United States of America.

Article 32 - News and Public Information Services

Section 1. Any organization that gathers and or reports local, national, and international news or provides important and or necessary public information either in print form or as visual or sound broadcast, shall be a private or public company, non-profit organization, or partnership that shall have as its sole product and business, news and or important or necessary public information. That organization shall be recognized by the department of Internal Revenue as a News Organization.

News and important information shall be categorized as issues, events, and people in government, business, social development and conflict, science, politics, and the interaction thereof, which evolves throughout an equitable, just, and civil society.

Section 2. Only a News Organization shall identify their programs and or reports with the word “News”. Entertainment, sports, consumer product promotion and advertising or fictional programs shall not use the word “News” to identify programs or reports.

Section 3. News Organizations shall not sensationalize crime or conflict topics or reports. Alleged suspects, witnesses, victims, or participants, directly or indirectly involved, shall not be categorized, marginalized, dehumanized, fictionalized, or lionized.

Section 4. A broadcast News Organization whether visual or sound shall not provide entertainment, sports, consumer product promotion, or fictional programs.

Section 5. A News Organization, whether in print form or as visual or sound broadcast shall not be owned nor operated by any other public or private consumer product or consumer services company or corporation, manufacturing, construction, and or multinational corporation, entertainment company, or foreign company or foreign person.

Section 6. Members of any board of directors, officers, or executives of News Organizations shall not be members of any board of directors of any public

or private consumer product or consumer services company or corporation, manufacturing, construction, and or multinational corporation, entertainment company, or foreign company, nor own more than 1/100 of one percent of any public or private consumer product or consumer services company or corporation, manufacturing, construction, and or multinational corporation, entertainment company, or foreign company.

Section 7. All members of the board of directors, executives, and officers shall be citizens of the United States.

Section 8. News Organizations shall provide a free forum of equal time and or print or electronic media space for all candidates in primary and General elections.

Section 9. News Organizations that provide a visual broadcast and that accept advertising shall only broadcast a single bar at the bottom of a visual screen for commercial advertising. News Organization shall not interrupt a broadcast to provide commercial advertising.

Section 10. News Organizations may accept and advertise for reader, listener, and viewer tax deductible donations.

Section 11. News Organizations shall not accept contributions, financial donations, or volunteer support from corporations, political parties, persons holding elected office, or persons campaigning for elected office.

(See Schedule 6 for expanded explanation)

Article 33 - Firearms

Section 1. The United States government shall be the sole manufacturer and distributor of firearms and ammunition.

Section 2. The United States government shall license the use of firearms to the civilian population.

Section 3. Any adult citizen may be licensed for a maximum of two (2) firearms (which would be 1 handgun and one rifle (or shotgun), 2 handguns, 2 rifles, 2 shotguns, 1 rifle and 1 shotgun.)

Section 4. To receive a license for a firearm, a man or woman must meet the following qualifications:

- a) 21 years of age or older;
- b) a United States citizen;
- c) complete a basic firearms course;
- d) no criminal convictions; and
- e) pass a background check and psychological check.

Section 5. No civilian may be in possession of any type of automatic firearm (defined as more than one fired round of ammunition with each pull of a trigger).

(See Schedule 7 for expanded explanation)

Article 34 - Corporations

Section 1. A corporation shall not be recognized as a person, nor as a citizen, and shall have no Constitutional protections as that of a human being. A corporation is an organization of shareholders, managed by a board of directors, executives, and officers, who employ workers to conduct business. The majority shareholders, directors, executives, and officers, as persons and citizens, shall be responsible and liable for the actions of the corporate organization.

Section 2. All companies and corporations formed in a State of the United States shall keep their registered headquarters and staff within the internationally recognized borders of the United States.

Section 3. Corporations shall be responsible for the employment of citizens to maintain a just, equitable, productive, and civil society.

Section 4. Corporations shall not employ imported labor.

Section 5. Corporations formed within the internationally recognized borders of the United States shall not move operations outside the internationally recognized borders of the United States for labor less than minimum wage.

Section 6. Any company or corporation formed in a State of the United States and conducting business outside the internationally recognized borders of the United States shall be subject to unannounced inspection by United States inspectors. No company or corporation shall do business in any country that does not recognize this section of the United States New Constitution.

Section 7. All directors, officers, and executives shall be legally responsible for proper and accurate accounting of all profits and financial reporting.

Section 8. There shall be no employee layoff for financial reasons as long as the corporation is making a profit.

Section 9. In the event of employee layoffs, directors, officers and executives, shall receive a fifty (50) percent reduction in salary and compensation.

Section 10. All private and public companies, corporations, partnerships and small businesses shall provide a transferable profit sharing program for the owner or owners, executives, and all employees.

Section 11. All financial and accounting auditing shall be conducted by The Securities and Exchange Commission's Department of Financial Auditing.

Section 12. All financial and accounting crimes shall be tried in Federal court.

Section 13. Those persons convicted of financial and or accounting crimes shall receive a minimum of eight (8) years in Federal prison and a maximum of forty (40) years in Federal prison.

Section 14. All law suits involving a person or persons suing a corporation or corporations or a business or businesses shall be in a State or Federal court in the presence of a jury.

Section 15. Law suits between businesses shall be settled before an arbitration panel with a minimum of 3 arbitrators and a maximum of 7 arbitrators.

Section 16. Arbitration records shall be available to the public upon conclusion of the arbitration at the facility and in electronic format of any website of the arbitration facility.

Section 17. Corporations, companies, partnerships, cooperatives, business associations, members of board of directors, executives, or officers of corporations, companies, partnerships, cooperatives or business associations shall not lobby or contribute financial support, or provide volunteer support to any elected official whether in office or during an election campaign for public office.

Section 18. Corporations, companies, partnerships, cooperatives, business associations, members of board of directors, executives, or officers of corporations, companies, partnerships, cooperatives or business associations shall not lobby or contribute financial support or provide volunteer support to any political party.

Article 35 - Unions

Section 1. Labor and trade unions shall be free to organize members of any field or trade.

Section 2. All labor and trade unions shall have a democratic governance structure, including secret balloting for all elections.

Section 3. Managers and supervisors shall be union members.

Section 4. There shall be no multi-tier system of wages and benefits.

Section 5. Labor and trade unions shall have the right to strike.

Section 6. Labor and trade unions shall not lobby or contribute financial support or provide volunteer support to any elected official whether in office or during an election campaign for public office.

Section 7. Labor and trade unions shall not lobby or contribute financial support or provide volunteer support to any political party.

Article 36 - Social Security

Section 1. The government of the United States shall provide social security benefits to the People of the United States of America.

Section 2. The maximum earnings subject to a Social Security payroll tax shall be \$200,000, and subject to increases through future legislation of the Congress. Earnings greater than the maximum amount shall be subject to a 4% surtax, and subject to increases through future legislation of the Congress.

Section 3. The government of the United States shall invest ninety-five (95) percent of the Social Security Trust Fund in federal government-backed securities, and five (5) percent in diversified broad index funds invested in the entire market.

Section 4. The government of the United States of America shall maintain an Office of Securities and Markets that shall analyze and invest in diversified broad index funds of the entire market for the United States Social Security Trust Fund.

Section 5. The government of the United States shall recruit and employ security analysts of the highest academic and professional standards for a

minimum of 6 years, with year to year opportunity after the minimum service of employment.

Article 37 - Social Support

Section 1. Social support shall be provided to families and persons of low income, unemployed, temporarily employed, handicapped, mentally or physically disabled, and or without housing.

Section 2. Social support shall be in the form of electronic grocery, laundry, and transportation allowance, housing allowance, housing facilities, job training, daycare for dependents, education supply allowance for dependents, medical and counseling facilities.

(See Schedule 8 for further explanation)

Article 38 - Environment

The People of the United States acknowledge and proclaim that all human beings rely on and interact in daily life with all living creatures and organism that make the plant Earth habitable.

Therefore, the environment within which human beings and all living creatures and organism exist shall be protected from destruction, pollution, neglect, and extinction.

Article 39 - Water

Section 1. No private company, person, association, or corporation shall have complete or total possession or property right to the natural resource of water.

Section 2. Water shall only be controlled by the United States government, a State government or local or municipal government.

Section 3. A government agency may hire a private operator to provide equipment facilities and the government shall pay a reasonable fee to the operator, but the operator shall have no ownership of the natural resource of water.

Section 4. The transportation and supplying of water to the People shall be paid for by the People through taxes or local or municipal government billing to the People.

Section 5. Water on private land shall be the property of the People of the United States. The private owner shall receive reasonable compensation for operating and delivering water to the People, but shall not have property ownership of the natural resource of water. The government shall have eminent domain right to the natural resource of water and all equipment and facilities to retrieve such resource.

Section 6. Water on American Indian land shall be under the possession of the American Indian nations.

Schedules

Schedule 1 **Executive Council**

Executive Council - Vote for one in each office only

Candidate	President	Vice President	Secretary of State	Attorney General
Party 1				
Party 2				
Party 3				
Party 4				
Party 5				
Party 6				
Party 7				

Schedule 2 **Constitutional Court**

Upon establishment of the New Constitution the former Supreme Court shall be dissolved and the Judges shall retire from judicial practice for life.

A new Constitutional Court shall be established and 15 judges shall be sworn in by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. A new Chief Justice shall be chosen by lottery, and the new Judges shall be seated.

The Judges shall stand at their seat on the Court and the Speaker of Senate and Speaker of the House shall stand before the Court. The Speakers shall recite the oath and the Judges shall repeat it with their right hand raised.

The oath shall read, "I _____ appointed to this Constitutional Court shall preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I shall faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of this Court and shall treat all who come before it with dignity and respect, honoring all civil, criminal, and human rights granted by the New Constitution of the United States and all International laws and conventions."

The new Constitutional Court shall begin work in temporary facilities until new court construction is completed.

The old Supreme Court building shall become a National Landmark and will be open for tourism and historical research and archive.

Schedule 3

National Service

Upon establishment of the New Constitution, the Congress shall establish a nationwide program of national service.

All men and women between the ages of 18 and 22, having graduated from high school shall serve a consecutive period of 24 months in a national service program.

There shall be two programs for participants to choose from. 1) military service and, 2) civilian service.

Military National Service

Men and women between the ages of 18 and 22 shall serve 24 months in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard. Upon completion of their 24 months, the participant shall be discharged. Upon discharge, the participant may, if they so choose to, enlist in the service of their choice for a minimum of four years. If they do enlist for a four year period of military service they shall enter that service with an increased pay grade and rank.

Civilian National Service

Men and women between the ages of 18 and 22 shall serve 24 months in a position in the federal government. They may choose one of the following organizations: U.S. Federal Courts, U.S. Attorneys Office, U.S. Marshals (non-sworn), U.S. Forest Service, The National Parks, FBI (non-sworn), Secret Service (non-sworn), Immigration (non-sworn), Border Patrol (non-sworn), Customs Service (non-sworn), Federal Prisons (non-sworn), the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the State Department (only offices within the United States).

Participants shall work full-time (eight hours a day, forty hours a week) in clerical and non-sworn positions. They shall live in housing provided by the National Service program and report to supervisory staff. They shall receive the necessary training for the position, along with training in basic first aid and basic life support training. They shall participate in periodic educational seminars about the service and field of which they participate. They shall receive pay twice a month and they shall have a written review every six months to discuss their experience and performance.

Participants who choose the U.S. Forest Service or National Parks shall receive firefighting training, basic first aid and basic life support training, and search and rescue training. Upon completion of such training the participant shall perform the necessary tasks when called upon to do so. Participants shall work full-time (eight hours a day, forty hours a week). They shall live in housing provided by the National Service program and report to supervisory staff. They shall participate in periodic educational seminars about the service and field of which they participate. They shall receive pay twice a month and they shall have a written review every six months to discuss their experience and performance.

The National Service program shall be under the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts. Each Federal District shall appoint and provide a salary to a retired judge or judges (depending on the size of the District) who shall oversee

the program for that District, including participant training, supervisory staff, housing, participant reviews, and payroll for participants and staff.

Schedule 4 Military and National Defense

Upon establishment of the New Constitution, all United States land, naval and air forces shall redeploy to within the internationally recognized borders of the United States of America within 36 months.

Upon establishment of the New Constitution, only a minimal staff of United States military personnel shall remain in United States Embassies for security purposes.

All United States military real property in foreign countries shall be sold to the country government or, upon permission of the country government, to a private company, individual, or association. The monies of such sales shall be deposited into the treasury of the United States government.

The United States Marine Corps shall be dissolved and all personnel shall be transitioned into the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard. Marine Corps personnel not accepted by the services shall be honorably discharged from military service. All equipment and real property of the Marine Corps shall be turned over to the service that shall best utilize such equipment and real property.

Schedule 5 Intelligence Services

Upon establishment of the New Constitution, all foreign intelligence services shall be under the direction, authority, and operation of the United States Department of State.

The United States Department of State shall establish a classified Office of Foreign Services and Research (OFSR).

The Office of Foreign Services and Research shall have the sole authority to recruit foreign sources, and for analysis of information gathered through human and electronic sources.

The Office of Foreign Services and Research shall establish, train, and supervise a body of field members who shall recruit and develop reliable foreign sources of information.

The Office of Foreign Services and Research shall establish, train, and supervise a center of analysts and researchers to review, analyze, and develop patterns of information and possible conclusions of events or actions of foreign leaders and or governments gathered by human sources and electronic sources of foreign information.

Therefore, within 24 months of the establishment of the New Constitution, the Central Intelligence Agency shall be dissolved and any intelligence personnel that the State Department may wish to retain will be transitioned to the State Department Office of Foreign Services and Research. Personnel not transitioned to the Office of Foreign Services and Research shall receive a severance benefit or location to another department of the government, though any new position

shall not be intelligence related. All intelligence information in the possession of the Central Intelligence Agency, including names and identities of human sources of foreign information, shall be turned over to the Office of Foreign Services and Research. Current and reliable foreign sources shall be retained, protected, and developed. If their identities or operations are exposed they and any immediate family members shall be provided safe passage out of danger, including relocation to within the internationally recognized borders of the United States.

Within 24 months of the establishment of the New Constitution all intelligence services of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Department of Defense, Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of Energy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and National Security Agency shall be dissolved and any and all intelligence information in the possession of such services, including names and identities of human sources of foreign information shall be turned over to the Office of Foreign Services and Research. Current and reliable foreign sources shall be retained, protected, and developed. If their identities or operations are exposed they and any immediate family members shall be provided safe passage out of danger, including relocation to within the internationally recognized borders of the United States.

In the event of deadly or actionable events, the Office of Foreign Services and Research shall immediately notify national or international law enforcement or military authorities for proper intervention to prevent death and or destruction.

Schedule 6 **News and Public Information Services**

Upon establishment of the New Constitution, news divisions and or news organizations of consumer product companies, manufacturing, construction and or multinational corporations or partnerships, entertainment companies or corporations, shall sever their financial ties and association with the parent company or corporation. The news organization or division that severs the connection to the parent corporation to become a News Organization, as established by the New Constitution, shall retain any profits it generated as a subsidiary of the parent corporation.

The newly established News Organization shall be a single non-profit, public, or private company which shall establish formation within a State of the United States and establish democratic principles of governance.

Schedule 7 **Firearms**

Establishment of U.S. Department of Firearms Control

A Department of Firearms Control will be established within the Department of Justice.

Purchase of arms from private manufacturers

Upon establishment of the New Constitution, the United States government will purchase from private firearms manufacturers all inventory of firearms and ammunition. If a foreign private firearms manufacturer chooses to leave the United States with their inventory, they will be free to do so.

Hiring of private manufacturer personnel

The Department of Firearms Control will give first employment privileges to any person who worked for a private arms manufacturer. If that person is a non-citizen she or he will become a citizen of the United States upon employment with the Department of Firearms Control.

Caliber for civilian population

No civilian shall possess any ammunition caliber over .45. A civilian in possession of any caliber ammunition over .45 shall have their license to own a firearm revoked and their firearms will be confiscated.

No civilian shall possess any ammunition that is hollow point or designed to shatter or explode upon impact.

Sworn Personnel of the Department of Firearms Control

The Department of Firearms Control shall establish a national force of sworn, armed personnel who will enforce the federal laws of the Department of Firearms Control.

Sworn personnel of the Department of Firearms Control shall complete a 14 week training program which will include the following:

- 1) The New Constitution and federal law of the United States governing the use and possession of firearms;
- 2) the federal law of criminal procedure;
- 3) history of firearms;
- 4) use and function of firearms;
- 5) physical fitness training, including unarmed self-defense;
- 6) basic first aid and basic life support; and
- 7) firearms training and practice.

Establishment of firearms clubs, associations, and hunting

The Department of Firearms Control shall develop and establish firearms clubs and associations for firearms sport and recreation.

Firearms clubs and association will be government owned and operated or owned and operated jointly with a private or State government owner. All firearms and ammunition inventory will at all times be under the direct control of the Department of Firearms Control personnel. All use of firearms will be under the supervision of Department of Firearms Control personnel. A private joint owner may own the land, having met national safety standards, as well as food and refreshment concessions, and general membership, non-firearm facilities. The firing range and any area where a person shall be in possession of a firearm will be under the direct control and supervision of the Department of Firearms Control.

The Department of Firearms Control shall develop and establish facilities for wildlife hunting. Firearms hunting facilities will be government owned and operated or owned and operated jointly with a private owner or a State government. All firearms and ammunition inventory will at all times be under the direct control of the Department of Firearms Control personnel. Hunters who are licensed owners of firearms may use their own firearms but will only be allowed to possess the firearm in the designated hunting or firearm area. If they choose to use non-hunting facilities all firearms must be checked in at a designated check-in facility and the Department of Firearms Control shall safely store the firearms at no charge and return it to the owner when the owner choose to leave the hunting facilities. All use of firearms shall be in a designated area, that designation being established by the private joint owner or the State, having met national safety standards for the hunters and the surrounding civilian population. A private joint owner or State may own the land, having met national safety standards, as well as food and refreshment concessions, and general membership facilities and housing.

Any hunting party that has a member or members under the age of 21 shall be accompanied by an officer of the Department of Firearms Control.

Penalties for violation of the Constitutional law shall be established by legislation.

Schedule 8

Social Support

The Social Support allowances for grocery, laundry, transportation and education supplies will be in the form of an electronic card issued by the federal government for families or individuals. The card will be used in grocery stores, laundromats, and for public transportation or vehicle fuels from fuel stations. The education supply card will be issued to adults with children under the age of eighteen for school supplies. Adults eighteen and over may also qualify for an education supply card for financial assistance in college, trade schools, or job training courses within a reasonable time frame, and after verifying financial reporting requirements.

Housing allowances will also be in the form of an electronic card where a renter or landlord can swipe the card in an electronic scanner each month and receive entire payment or partial payment depending on the financial needs of the individual or family.

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