Full Reconstitution

Indexed by Article — each Article presented as a chapter

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CHAPTER 1

ARTICLE I: THE INHERENT HUMAN BASELINE & ABSOLUTE LIBERTIES

Section 1. Definitions — The Natural Human Citizen

1. For all purposes of this Constitution, a "natural human citizen" is defined as any living flesh-and-blood human being — a person possessing a beating heart, breathing air, and existing in biological human form — who is either born within the sovereign territory of the United States of America or who has been lawfully naturalized into citizenship through the citizen-verified process established herein.
2. This definition is absolute and biological. The authority to alter, expand, or restrict it — whether by legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, corporate designation, administrative classification, or medical procedure — does not exist. It shall never be created.
3. No body modification, surgical procedure, vaccine injection, pharmaceutical treatment, genetic therapy, implant, prosthetic, or any other medical or technological intervention shall ever diminish, alter, or revoke a person's status as a natural human citizen. A citizen remains a natural human citizen from the first moment of independent biological life until the moment of biological death, regardless of any medical history.
4. No artificial intelligence system, algorithm, corporate legal fiction, trust, estate, digital avatar, or non-biological construct of any kind shall ever qualify as a natural human citizen under any interpretation of this Constitution.
5. In any legal dispute over whether a specific individual qualifies as a natural human citizen, the determination shall rest exclusively with a Common-Law Citizen Jury applying strictly the biological standard defined in Clauses 1 through 3 of this Section. No judge, administrator, or elected official shall make this determination unilaterally.
6. Interchangeability of Terms: Throughout this Constitution, the terms "citizen," "sovereign citizen," and "the people" are used interchangeably with "natural human citizen" and refer exclusively to the single class of persons defined in Clause 1 of this Section. No entity, category, or classification other than the one defined in Clause 1 may ever claim citizenship, sovereign status, or the rights attached thereto under any name, title, or label.

Section 2. Absolute Sovereign Authority of Natural Human Citizens

1. Definition — Sovereign and Sovereignty: As used throughout this Constitution, "sovereign" and "sovereignty" mean the ultimate, supreme, and non-transferable governing authority of the United States of America. This authority belongs exclusively, individually, and collectively to natural human citizens as defined in Section 1 of this Article — together known as "the sovereign people." No corporation, government body, artificial intelligence system, trust, or other non-human or non-citizen entity may ever hold, share, inherit, or be granted any portion of this sovereignty under any circumstance.
2. The sovereign power of the United States of America resides solely and inalienably in natural human citizens.
3. This Constitution recognizes only individual human beings as holders of fundamental rights.
4. No corporate entity, artificial legal construction, trust, collective, nor political party shall ever be granted individual human status, possess the legal capacity to hold human rights, or engage in political lobbying or contribute capital to elections.

5. All corporations are strictly defined as state-chartered human associations possessing zero constitutional protections.
6. The individual human owners, directors, and operators of any state-chartered association carry absolute, joint-and-several civil and criminal liability for all actions executed under the corporate name.
7. Because a corporate charter is a privilege granted by the consent of the sovereign people, any corporation operating within the borders must maintain completely open-book financial records available for public viewing at any time. All commercial entities are strictly prohibited from maintaining private transaction ledgers, untracked cash accounts, or private off-grid financial tokens to evade public treasury transparency. Because all private commercial banking is permanently abolished and illegal, every commercial transaction conducted by a state-chartered association must be recorded and routed exclusively through the public distributed nodes of the People's Bank. Upon ratification of this Constitution, all banking infrastructure within the sovereign territory of the United States is immediately seized, nationalized, and placed under State Treasury oversight as established in Article V. The State Treasury is mandated to deploy People's Bank nodes into every seized brick-and-mortar banking location within two (2) years of ratification. Compliance for every state-chartered association is automatic and immediate upon node deployment at their banking location — no action, enrollment, or opt-in by the corporation is required or permitted. Simultaneously, every state-chartered association is hereby placed under an absolute, immediate, and non-negotiable obligation to route one hundred percent (100%) of all commercial transactions — without exception — exclusively through the People's Bank network. This obligation admits no exemptions of any kind.

   Natural human citizens retain the absolute right to use physical cash for any transaction, anywhere, with anyone. When a state-chartered association receives physical cash from any source, that cash shall be deposited into the People's Bank network at the close of each business day. The deposit itself constitutes the automatic and simultaneous ledger record — no separate registration or reporting step is required or permitted. The node captures the deposit and records it in real time upon receipt.

   All transactions between state-chartered associations — meaning any business-to-business payment, supplier contract, wholesale purchase, payroll disbursement, intercompany transfer, licensing fee, or any other commercial exchange between two corporate entities — must be conducted exclusively and digitally through the People's Bank network. No cash, no foreign bank, no foreign payment processor, no private domestic payment network, no cryptocurrency system, no barter arrangement, and no other financial channel of any kind shall ever be used for commerce between state-chartered associations. This prohibition is absolute and admits no exception.

   Any state-chartered association found routing transactions through any channel outside the People's Bank network — whether foreign, private, digital, physical, or otherwise — shall have its charter instantly and permanently revoked and its physical assets liquidated without appeal.

Section 3. Total Invalidation of Maritime, Admiralty, and Statutory Fraud

1. All laws, statutory systems, maritime laws, admiralty courts, commercial regulations, Uniform Commercial Codes, and administrative codes are strictly subordinate to this Constitution and individual natural law.
2. Any attempt by a governmental agency, court system, or state-chartered association to convert a

living human being into a legal entity, commercial fiction, corporate strawman, or slave through birth certificates, trust numbers, social security systems, or hidden international maritime treaties is hereby declared high treason.

3. All courts of law must operate under public common law and open constitutionality:
    1. An injured human party must be present for any crime to exist.
    2. Collective Standing for Diffuse Harm: Where criminal or civil harm is diffuse, statistical, or environmental in nature — meaning no single identifiable human victim exists but verified data demonstrates a measurable, documented increase in risk of physical harm to the public — a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury of the affected jurisdiction shall serve as the collective injured party and shall hold full legal standing to prosecute. This collective standing provision applies exclusively to active, real-time behavioral conduct or verified environmental contamination. It shall never be applied to the static ownership, possession, or private use of any object, substance, food, medicine, firearm, or tool. No statistical data about a category of goods, industry, or product class shall ever constitute grounds for restricting individual ownership or possession rights under this standard. This Collective Standing provision is the sole authorized exception to the injured-human-party requirement established in Article III, Section 1, and is explicitly cross-referenced therein.
    3. No human citizen can be compelled to perform under any unrevealed contract.
4. No individual human citizen may ever contractually waive, lease, sell, or surrender any inalienable right secured by this Constitution, including the explicitly enumerated rights of privacy, tracking refusal, and digital sovereignty as defined throughout this Constitution.
5. The drafting, serving, or attempting to enforce any contract, term of service, or corporate agreement that requires a citizen to waive a constitutional right is strictly prohibited and classified as a high crime against the constitution, carrying a mandatory criminal penalty and immediate revocation of the offending entity's operating charter.

Section 4. The First Amendment: Absolute Freedoms of Speech, Press, Assembly, and Public Documentation

1. Every individual human citizen possesses an absolute, uninfringeable right to freedom of speech, expression, peaceable assembly, and the press. The state is permanently barred from creating any speech codes, censorship networks, or administrative bodies to police human thought or language.
2. The Direct-Harm Standard: No human shall be criminally prosecuted or civilly penalized for their spoken or written words unless those words directly and explicitly result in a verified, immediate, and unbroken chain of physical injury, death, or property destruction to another human being. The mere potential or hypothesis of harm, or the baseline of personal offense, shall never constitute a crime.
3. The Absolute Right to Document and Record: To ensure absolute transparency and individual protection, the right of the people to visually and auditorily record, photograph, and document anything visible or audible in public spaces, public buildings, or during interactions with public officials and law enforcement is absolute and uninfringeable.
    1. No state actor, officer, or entity shall ever order a citizen to stop recording, seize recording equipment, or delete captured data under the pretense of "conduct" or "security."
    2. Any state official who interferes with a citizen's right to document in public shall be guilty of a high crime against individual liberty, resulting in immediate suspension without pay and criminal prosecution.

3. This right to document applies strictly to human perception and data preservation; it shall never authorize corporations or the state to utilize automated biometric facial recognition, algorithmic tracking, or continuous mass surveillance software as detailed in later articles.

4. Any active conspiracy, coordinated organization, or funded political entity that operationally advocates for, finances, or coordinates the replacement of this Constitutional Republic with a monarchy, hereditary oligarchy, autocracy, technocratic corporate sovereignty, or any system that permanently removes sovereign power from natural human citizens is permanently outlawed. The peaceful advocacy for constitutional amendment, reform, or replacement through the lawful citizen processes explicitly established within this Constitution shall never constitute grounds for prosecution under this clause. The threshold for prosecution requires verified evidence of operational coordination — meaning documented financial networks, organizational infrastructure, or explicit written advocacy for the permanent removal of citizen sovereignty — not merely the expression of political opinion or philosophical disagreement. Engaging in such verified operational coordination shall carry immediate revocation of all associated organizational charters and permanent banishment from public office. For the purposes of establishing verified operational coordination under this clause, the sworn testimony of two or more human witnesses who directly observed the coordination must be independently corroborated by at least one piece of physical or documentary evidence — such as financial records, written communications, or organizational materials — before prosecution may proceed. Witness testimony alone, without physical or documentary corroboration, is never sufficient to sustain a prosecution under this clause. Additionally, no prosecution under this clause may proceed without prior authorization by a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury established in Article III, Section 4. This supermajority requirement exists specifically to prevent the weaponization of this clause against legitimate political reform movements. Where documented audio or video recording capturing the voices, images, or explicit communications of the coordinating parties does exist, such recording shall constitute physical evidence fully equivalent to the corroboration requirement herein.

   Anti-Weaponization Safeguard: To prevent this clause from being used as a political persecution tool by a corrupt state, the following protections are hardcoded and non-negotiable. First, no prosecution under this clause may be initiated by any government body, elected official, or state actor acting unilaterally. Every prosecution under this clause must be initiated exclusively by a verified injured citizen party or a randomly convened Common-Law Citizen Jury acting on a verified citizen complaint. Second, no prosecution under this clause may proceed to trial without prior authorization by a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury, which must independently verify that the evidence of operational coordination meets the threshold established herein. Third, the two-witness standard established in this clause requires that the testimony of each witness be independently corroborated by at least one piece of physical or documentary evidence — including but not limited to financial records, written communications, organizational documents, or verified recordings — that is separate from and independent of the other witness's testimony. Witness testimony alone, without any independent corroborating physical or documentary evidence, shall never be sufficient to authorize prosecution under this clause. Fourth, any public official, state actor, or government body found to have fabricated, coerced, or coordinated witness testimony for the purpose of prosecuting a political opponent under this clause shall be guilty of the highest act of treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure. The tools of constitutional protection shall never be weaponized as instruments of political persecution.

5. The Prohibition on Threats and Terrorizing Conduct: No natural human citizen or person present on sovereign soil shall direct a specific, credible threat against the life or physical safety of another natural human being. A threat against the life or physical safety of a free sovereign citizen is itself an act of harm — it strips that citizen of their peace, security, and sovereignty. It shall be treated as such under the common-law framework of this Constitution and adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, which shall determine the appropriate remedy in accordance with the philosophy and principles of this Constitution. The sole protected exception is the declaration of lawful defense: a citizen actively and directly defending their own life, liberty, or the physical safety of other natural human citizens may declare their intent to use defensive force without such declaration constituting a prosecutable threat. The Common-Law Citizen Jury shall determine whether a statement constitutes a threat or a lawful declaration of defense based on the full circumstances of the situation. Harassment — meaning a deliberate, sustained pattern of conduct directed at a specific natural human being that a reasonable person would recognize as a credible threat to their physical safety or sovereign peace — shall be prosecuted under the same standard. Hurt feelings, offense, and personal discomfort shall never constitute harassment under this Constitution. Only conduct that a reasonable person would genuinely recognize as threatening to their physical safety or sovereign peace crosses the threshold of prosecution.
6. The Prohibition on Defamation: The deliberate destruction of a natural human citizen's reputation, livelihood, relationships, or standing through knowingly false statements of fact is a form of fraud against a sovereign human being and shall be prosecutable under the common-law framework of this Constitution. For a statement to constitute prosecutable defamation, all of the following conditions must be simultaneously satisfied:

   a. The statement must be a verifiable falsehood stated as fact — not an opinion, not satire, not criticism, not hyperbole, and not a true statement regardless of how damaging.

   b. The person making the statement must have known it was false or had no reasonable basis to believe it was true at the time it was made.

   c. The statement must be directed at a specific, identifiable natural human citizen — not a general statement about a group, institution, corporation, or idea.

   d. The statement must have caused measurable, documented harm to the citizen's reputation, livelihood, relationships, or physical safety.

   All four conditions must be proven before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, which shall determine both guilt and the appropriate remedy. Opinions, satire, criticism, and true statements — no matter how harsh, unfair, or damaging — are permanently protected under the absolute free speech standard of this Section and shall never constitute defamation. Corporations, government bodies, and public institutions hold no defamation protection under this Constitution. Only natural human citizens may bring a defamation claim.

Section 5. Separation of Church, State, and Corporate Ideology

1. To protect the absolute freedom of conscience, thought, and belief for every individual human citizen, there shall be a total and absolute separation between the state, organized religion, and corporate ideological agendas.
2. The government shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion, nor shall it ever

adopt, mandate, fund, or enforce any corporate ideological, medical, social, or philosophical orthodoxy upon the citizens.

3. No public funds, public educational systems, or government agencies shall be utilized to promote, subsidize, or enforce compliance with specific social movements, corporate diversity agendas, or religious doctrines.
4. While the right to absolute free expression, press, and thought remains uninfringeable for individual human beings, it shall never protect state-chartered corporate associations or media networks from severe criminal liability when they engage in systemic, algorithmic psychological warfare, mass data manipulation, or synthetic media forgery designed to deceptively condition the public.
5. The Supremacy of Natural Human Law Over Theological Mandates: Freedom of religion protects strictly the peaceful exercise of faith, conscience, and theological study.
    1. No religious text, doctrine, or sermon shall ever exempt a human being or state-chartered association from absolute prosecution under the common-law baseline prohibiting force, fraud, theft, or assault.
    2. Any religious doctrine or sermon that actively incites, commands, or coordinates physical harm, child exploitation, slavery, or the violation of individual liberties against any human citizen is recognized as a direct threat to the social contract, carrying severe criminal penalties for the specific perpetrators and immediate revocation of any associated institutional operating charters.
    3. The foundational understanding of governance in America is that all human beings are equal, created to love and serve one another, and no human shall ever be treated as the subject or inferior of another's religious belief.
6. Every fraternity, civic association, private club, or organization operating within the nation must register a Transparent Public Charter with the closest localized node branch of the public People's Bank and its direct community precinct board. This public charter must include an unredacted, real-time list of all active bylaws, complete meeting minutes, and open-book financial ledgers — all of which shall be fully public and accessible to any citizen at any time. The full roster of active members and financial donors shall be maintained in a sealed, cryptographically encrypted registry, held exclusively by the People's Bank node of the organization's registered jurisdiction, subject to the following tiered transparency provisions:

    Tiered Roster Transparency: Organizations whose pooled assets remain below one hundred times (100x) the established state average annual income AND whose active membership remains below five hundred (500) members shall have their member and donor roster maintained in the sealed encrypted registry as described herein. However, any organization whose pooled assets exceed one hundred times (100x) the established state average annual income OR whose active membership exceeds five hundred (500) members shall be required to make their full member and donor roster publicly disclosed and accessible to any citizen at any time — in addition to the already-public charter, bylaws, financials, and meeting minutes. This public disclosure threshold is absolute and non-negotiable; no legal structure, religious designation, charitable status, or non-profit classification shall exempt an organization from public roster disclosure once either threshold is crossed.

    Anti-Fragmentation and Coalition Fraud Prohibition: No organization or coordinating group of individuals shall deliberately fragment a single organization into multiple smaller organizations for the purpose of staying below the public disclosure thresholds. Two or more organizations shall be treated as a single unified organization for the purposes of threshold calculation if they share two or more of the following characteristics: common or overlapping

leadership or officers; shared or coordinated financial networks, accounts, or funding sources; shared physical meeting infrastructure or operational facilities; coordinated or substantially overlapping membership rolls; or unified operational direction, shared mission documents, or coordinated political or commercial activity. Any deliberate fragmentation of a single organization into multiple entities to evade the public disclosure thresholds shall constitute organizational fraud against the sovereign people, carrying immediate revocation of all associated charters and criminal prosecution of all coordinating officers.

For organizations whose rosters remain sealed under the thresholds above, the sealed encrypted roster shall remain entirely inaccessible to the public, the state, any government agency, and any elected official under all ordinary circumstances. The sealed roster may only be accessed under the following strict conditions: a formal petition must be filed before a local Common-Law Citizen Jury by a verified injured party or a law enforcement officer of the elected County Sheriff's office, presenting verified, specific evidence of criminal activity — including but not limited to conspiracy to subvert citizen sovereignty, coordinated fraud, or organized violence — directly linked to the organization. The Citizen Jury must vote by simple majority to authorize decryption. Upon authorization, only the specific records relevant to the verified criminal investigation may be decrypted and reviewed. The roster shall never be used for political profiling, ideological targeting, or any purpose outside the specific criminal investigation for which access was granted. Any public official, state actor, or private party who attempts to access, copy, or publish the sealed roster outside this strict process shall be guilty of a high crime against individual liberty, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution. This framework ensures that secret societies and criminal organizations cannot hide behind privacy protections, while simultaneously guaranteeing that law-abiding citizens who join hunting clubs, religious study groups, political reform organizations, or any other private association are never exposed to public targeting, harassment, or ideological profiling.

7. **Private Cooperative Pooling Exemption:** The protections and registration requirements of this Section shall never be construed to require natural human citizens engaged in purely private cooperative activity to register as a state-chartered association. Groups of natural human citizens who voluntarily pool personal funds for shared private purposes — including but not limited to group travel, shared recreational activities, communal purchasing, or personal mutual aid — are fully protected from charter requirements, tax obligations, and registration mandates, provided that all of the following conditions are met: the pooled funds generate no revenue or profit for any participant; no human labor is employed or compensated by the group; no property, assets, or accounts are held in the group's collective name rather than in the names of individual participating citizens; and no commercial trade, service offering, or business activity is conducted under the group's identity. The moment any one of these conditions is no longer met — meaning the group generates revenue, employs labor, holds collective title to property, or conducts commerce — the group is legally required to register as a state-chartered association and shall be subject to all applicable charter, financial transparency, and tax obligations from that point forward. This exemption protects the natural human right of free association and private cooperative activity between sovereign citizens and shall never be weaponized to create a loophole for unchartered commercial enterprises.

Section 6. On Corporate Power and Government Separation

The sovereign government of this Republic shall make no law, issue no order, and take no action that grants, extends, recognizes, or creates any right, privilege, immunity, or legal standing for any

corporation, business entity, organization, association, or non-human legal construct. No government body shall ever act as an instrument of any corporate interest. No corporate entity shall ever act as an instrument of government power. The wall between sovereign government and corporate interest is absolute and permanent. This prohibition is self-executing — it requires no legislation, no court ruling, and no administrative action to take effect. It is in force the moment this Constitution is ratified and remains in force without interruption, without exception, and without the possibility of suspension. It is permanently unamendable — it cannot be altered, weakened, suspended, or repealed by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, citizen referendum, constitutional convention, or any other mechanism, under any circumstance, for any reason, at any time. Any public official who attempts to introduce, draft, sponsor, vote for, sign, or enforce any measure that violates this provision is guilty of a High Crime against the Sovereign People, carrying immediate permanent forfeiture of office, criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, mandatory 25-year imprisonment, and total personal asset seizure.

The government of this Republic — including the United States of America as a sovereign nation, every state government, every county government, and every municipal government — shall never be incorporated, registered, chartered, listed, or recognized as a corporation, commercial entity, trust, legal fiction, or any other non-sovereign construct under any domestic or foreign commercial registry, database, or legal framework — including but not limited to Dun & Bradstreet, the Uniform Commercial Code system, any admiralty or maritime commercial registry, any international trade registry, or any equivalent body of any kind. Any existing registration, listing, incorporation, or commercial designation of any government of the United States or any of its subdivisions in any such registry is hereby declared void from inception, carrying no legal force, no binding obligation, and no commercial standing of any kind. The sovereign government of this Republic is not a corporation. It is not a commercial entity. It is not a legal fiction. It is the direct expression of the sovereign will of natural human citizens, and it shall never be treated, registered, or operated as anything else. Any public official, attorney, administrator, foreign agent, or any other person who incorporates, registers, lists, maintains, or attempts to incorporate, register, or list any government of the United States or any of its subdivisions in any commercial registry — or who enforces, cites, or relies upon any such existing registration as having legal force — is guilty of High Treason against the Sovereign People, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No statute of limitations applies to this offense. No pardon, commutation, or executive order shall ever reduce or eliminate this sentence.

Section 7. Protection of Human Labor and Permanent Limitation of the Tax Grid

1. The arbitrary taxation of individual human labor, wages, salaries, and personal productivity outside the explicit frameworks authorized by this text is permanently declared a form of financial slavery and is strictly prohibited. The 16th Amendment to the old constitution is entirely repealed and nullified, and the old Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is permanently dissolved.
2. The government is strictly restricted to the funding frameworks explicitly authorized within this Constitution, consisting solely of:
    - The Tiered State-Average Income and Corporate Tax Code (per Article VI).
    - Minimal protective tariffs on foreign imports (per Article VII).
    - Uniform consumption taxes on luxury goods and assets (per Article VI).
    - The People's Insurance Network (PIN) offset mechanism, levied exclusively on non-

essential goods with a verified chronic health or safety cost to the public insurance system, such as alcohol or industrial foods containing hazardous trans fats and artificial preservatives (per Article XI, Section 3).
    - The Sovereign Luxury Assessment on secondary residential properties, investment properties, and business-owned real estate (per Article VI, Section 5).
    - The Sovereign Public Land Resource Extraction Royalty on commercial extraction of natural resources from federal public lands by state-chartered associations (per Article XXI, Section 9).
    - The Sovereign Land Contribution on primary homestead acreage exceeding thirty-five (35) acres, assessed at tiered per-acre rates on the acreage above the tax-free threshold (per Article V, Section 11).
3. The government is permanently barred from introducing, inventing, or enforcing any new category of tax, levy, or financial assessment outside of this hardcoded framework.
4. The power to tax shall never be weaponized to restrict natural rights. All firearms, ammunition, and tools of defense are permanently immune from any point-of-sale tax, tariff, or certification fee. No tax or levy shall ever be imposed on essential human survival goods, including groceries, fresh food, clean water, standard civilian ground transportation fuels (including gasoline, diesel, and equivalent fuels used in personal passenger vehicles, commercial freight vehicles, farm equipment, and emergency service vehicles), and standard residential utilities. This fuel exemption applies exclusively to standard civilian ground transportation and does not extend to luxury aviation fuels, superyacht fuels, or any combustion fuel used in assets subject to the Sovereign Luxury Assessment under Article VI, Section 5. The PIN offset mechanism, as defined in Clause 2(d) of this Section, is an authorized public revenue instrument levied exclusively on non-essential goods with a verified chronic health or safety cost to the People's Insurance Network. This mechanism is not a general sales tax and shall never be expanded beyond this hardcoded scope.

Section 8. Absolute Prohibition of Corporate Lobbying and the Hardcoded Anonymous Individual Election Contribution Cap

To permanently ensure that public power remains entirely subservient to the direct will of the sovereign people, the monetization of political campaigns, elections, and legislative influence is permanently declared a high crime against the social contract.

1. No corporate entity, state-chartered association, financial trust, labor union, political action committee (PAC), or artificial legal construction shall ever possess the legal capacity to contribute capital, assets, resources, or services to any political campaign, candidate, or election cycle within the United States.
2. **Clause 1(a). Clarification — Worker Associations and Political Contributions:** The right of natural human workers to organize, form worker associations, and engage in collective bargaining — as established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 3 of this Constitution — does not grant any worker association, union, or collective bargaining organization the right to make political contributions, fund political campaigns, or engage in electoral spending of any kind. The prohibition on political contributions by labor unions and worker associations established in Clause 1 of this Section applies in full and is not modified, limited, or superseded by the organizing rights established in Article VI, Section 10. The right to organize is a worker's right. The prohibition on political contributions is a structural protection of electoral integrity. These are parallel, non-conflicting provisions.

3. Political campaigns shall be funded strictly and exclusively by natural human citizens through the People's Bank node network established in Article V of this Constitution. To protect individual citizen privacy while preventing concentrated wealth or proxy networks from buying asymmetrical political influence, the system shall operate under the following parameters:
    - **The Cryptographic Threshold Lock:** The public voting software shall automatically monitor and limit individual transactions, ensuring the total maximum value of all contributions made by a single natural human citizen — explicitly including the candidate's own family members, relatives, and personal associates — is hard-capped at exactly two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) per individual donor, per candidate, per election cycle.
    - **Absolute Donor Anonymity:** The identity, residential address, and personal data of the human contributor shall remain entirely encrypted, private, and inaccessible to the public, the state, and the candidate. The People's Bank node network shall verify and process the transaction through its anonymous cryptographic verification layer, preventing doxxing, political retaliation, or corporate blacklisting — the same privacy architecture that protects all citizen transactions on the network.
    - **Candidate Ledger Transparency:** While the identity of the donor is completely shielded, the incoming financial ledger of every candidate and campaign remains one hundred percent (100%) open-source and publicly auditable in real-time. The citizenry can view every token received to verify it originated strictly through the official encrypted public utility.
4. **The Legal Tender Mandate and Asset Liquidation Safeguards:** Candidates, representatives, and campaigns are permanently prohibited from accepting any physical gifts, corporate favors, luxury assets, vehicles, real estate, or non-monetary items of any kind. Campaigns may strictly and exclusively receive official legal tender processed through the public ledger.
    - The utilization of any external private bank accounts, shadow digital ledgers, anonymous dark money loops, or un-trackable cash bundles is permanently outlawed.
    - The presence of any external campaign capital that cannot be verified through open physical records, banking ledgers, and audited bills of sale as originating strictly from a candidate's legitimate liquidation of their own personal assets — which must be verified as having been in the candidate's lawful possession prior to the official announcement of their candidacy — shall automatically constitute indisputable proof of criminal fraud against the electorate. All corporate-gifted assets, family proxy liquidations, or un-audited property transfers are legally null, void, and criminalized. All legitimate self-funding or personal asset liquidations must be transparently uploaded onto the open Treasury ledger for public verification.
5. Any public official, candidate, or campaign manager who accepts a corporate contribution, allows dark money to enter their ledger, or knowingly coordinates to bypass the two thousand five hundred dollar ($2,500) individual human donation cap shall be guilty of high treason against the sovereign people. They shall face immediate, automatic forfeiture of office, permanent lifetime banishment from public service and the voting franchise, and a mandatory twenty-five (25) year prison sentence carrying the total seizure of all personal assets per Article X.
6. The $2,500 individual contribution cap established in Clause 3 of this Section applies to ALL forms of value transfer — monetary, commodity, digital token, precious metal, agricultural good, in-kind service, or any other medium of exchange — directed to any candidate, campaign, or their verified associates, per election cycle. The protection of private commodity exchanges established in Article V, Section 5 shall never be construed to exempt commodity-based value

transfers from this contribution cap. Any transfer of value in any form exceeding $2,500 to a candidate or their associates constitutes Electoral Corruption carrying the full penalties of Clause 5 of this Section.

Section 9. Currency Integrity and Anti-Conquest Ledger

1. The sovereign currency exists in two forms: a cryptographically secured, mathematically fixed digital ledger completely immune to administrative expansion, inflation, and political manipulation; and physical fiat cash issued exclusively as a paper representation of that ledger, deriving its value and integrity from it. Physical cash, once in circulation, moves freely and privately between citizens with no ledger tracking required — the ledger is the foundation that gives the cash its value, not a real-time record of its movement.
2. It is backed solely by its absolute resistance to corruption, rejecting reliance on physical commodities, state debt, or resource hoarding which foster war and geopolitical conquest.
3. Any human being — whether acting individually, through a corporate shell, or within a public office — who attempts to counterfeit, alter the ledger supply, introduce inflationary credit tokens, or corrupt the cryptographic integrity of this currency shall face a mandatory, non-commutable sentence of twenty-five (25) years in a maximum-security correctional facility, alongside the total liquidation of all global personal assets.

Section 10. The Five Permanent Electoral Regions of the Republic

1. To ensure diverse regional representation across all elected commissions, boards, juries, and enforcement bodies established under this Constitution, the United States is hereby permanently divided into five (5) electoral regions. These regions are fixed constitutional geography and may never be redrawn, merged, or modified by any legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling without a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.
2. The five permanent electoral regions are composed of the following whole States:
    1. The Pacific Region: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.
    2. The Frontier Region: Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.
    3. The Midwestern Region: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
    4. The Southern Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
    5. The Northeastern Region: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.
3. These five regions serve as the geographic basis for the election of the following offices and bodies throughout this Constitution: the Federal Trade Data Commission (Article VII); the Federal Customs Marshals (Article VII); the People's Bank Board of Directors (Article V); the PIN Board of Directors (Article XI); the Citizen Node Authority Commissioners — Electoral Blockchain (Article XII); the National Citizen Constitutional Jury drafting pool (Article III); and the Sovereign Defense Council (Article X). All references throughout this Constitution to "the five permanent electoral regions" refer exclusively to the regions defined in this Section.
4. **Assignment of the District of Columbia and United States Territories:** The District of

Columbia and all United States territories are hereby assigned to the five permanent electoral regions as follows, ensuring every natural human citizen of the Republic — regardless of whether they reside in a state, the District of Columbia, or a United States territory — is fully enfranchised within this regional framework:

(a) The District of Columbia is assigned to the Northeastern Region.

(b) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands are assigned to the Southern Region.

(c) Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are assigned to the Pacific Region.

Citizens of the District of Columbia and each assigned territory shall participate in all regional elections, jury drafts, and Commission votes established throughout this Constitution on the exact same terms as citizens of any state within their assigned region. This assignment may only be modified through the full constitutional amendment process established in Article XIX

Section 11. The Legal Framework for Non-Citizens Within the Republic

1. For all purposes of this Constitution, a "non-citizen" is defined as any natural human being who is present within the sovereign territory of the United States but who has not been born within its borders or lawfully naturalized under the process established in this Section.
2. Rights of Non-Citizens: Non-citizens present within the United States hold the following rights under the common-law baseline of this Constitution:
    1. Protection from harm: Protection from force, fraud, theft, and assault. Any person who commits force, fraud, theft, or assault against a non-citizen shall be prosecuted under the same Common-Law Citizen Jury framework applicable to crimes against natural human citizens.
    2. Emergency medical care: Access to the People's Insurance Network (PIN) for emergency medical care only. Non-citizens are not entitled to the full universal coverage baseline reserved for natural human citizens but shall never be denied emergency life-saving treatment.
    3. Temporary work authorization: The right to work legally within the United States for a defined temporary period as established in Clause 4 of this Section.
    4. Common-Law Jury prosecution: The right to be prosecuted under the same Common-Law Citizen Jury system applicable to natural human citizens for any common-law offense committed on sovereign soil.
    5. Freedom of speech and expression. Non-citizens present on sovereign soil retain the right to speak, express, and communicate freely, subject to the same direct-harm standard applicable to all persons under Article I, Section 4 of this Constitution.
    6. Protection from warrantless search and seizure. No non-citizen's person, dwelling, vehicle, or personal effects shall ever be searched or seized without a warrant issued by a Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified probable cause of a specific common-law offense.
    7. The right to enter into contracts. Non-citizens lawfully present and working within the United States may enter into, enforce, and be held accountable under contracts, including employment agreements, lease agreements, and commercial arrangements, subject to the common-law framework of this Constitution.

8. Access to the People's Bank for basic transactions. Non-citizens holding a valid Lawful Work Authorization shall be entitled to open and maintain a basic transaction account through the People's Bank node network for the purpose of receiving wages, making payments, and conducting lawful personal financial activity.
9. Access to People's Bank loans at standard publicly fixed interest rates. Non-citizens holding a valid Lawful Work Authorization may apply for loans through the People's Bank at the same publicly fixed interest rates available to all borrowers. No discriminatory non-citizen interest rate shall ever be imposed. Zero-interest credit remains exclusively reserved for natural human citizens.
10. Non-Citizen Hunting Firearms Certification. Any non-citizen lawfully present within the United States may apply for a Non-Citizen Hunting Firearms Certification through the elected County Sheriff's office of the jurisdiction in which they are staying or residing, subject to the full terms, conditions, caliber restrictions, background check requirements, storage requirements, and duration limits established exclusively in Article II, Section 3 of this Constitution. This certification constitutes the sole and complete exception to the general prohibition on non-citizen firearm possession. No other firearm right established in Article II shall ever extend to non-citizens.

3. Limitations on Non-Citizens: Non-citizens within the United States shall not:
    1. Own real property, land, or permanent physical assets within the sovereign territory of the United States.
    2. Vote in any election or public referendum.
    3. Hold any elected or appointed public office.
    4. Access zero-interest People's Bank credit. Zero-interest credit is exclusively reserved for natural human citizens.
    5. Claim any constitutional protection beyond those explicitly enumerated in Clause 2 of this Section.
4. Lawful Temporary Work Authorization: Non-citizens may work legally within the United States under a Lawful Work Authorization issued through the local elected County Sheriff's office of the jurisdiction where the non-citizen resides. Each authorization is valid for two (2) years and is renewable for a maximum of three (3) consecutive renewals, for a total maximum lawful temporary work period of six (6) years. Upon reaching six (6) cumulative years of lawful residency and employment, the non-citizen must either initiate the naturalization process established in Clause 5 of this Section or depart the sovereign territory of the United States.
5. Naturalization Process: Any non-citizen who has completed a minimum of six (6) years of verified lawful residency and employment within the United States may apply for naturalization as a natural human citizen through the following citizen-verified process:
    1. The applicant must demonstrate verified civic literacy — meaning factual, demonstrated knowledge of this Constitution and its legal frameworks — as assessed by the local Weekly Citizen Jury of the applicant's county of residence. This is a factual knowledge assessment, never a political opinion test.
    2. The applicant must be sponsored by a minimum of two (2) natural human citizens who are verified residents of the same county as the applicant, who attest under sworn testimony before the local Common-Law Citizen Jury that the applicant has resided and worked lawfully within the community for the required period.
    3. The local Common-Law Citizen Jury of the applicant's county of residence shall review the application, the civic literacy assessment, and the sworn sponsor testimony, and shall approve or deny naturalization by simple majority vote.
    4. Upon approval by the Citizen Jury, the applicant is immediately recognized as a natural human citizen of the United States with all rights and protections thereof.

5. No federal agency, administrative body, or appointed official shall possess any authority over the naturalization process. Naturalization is exclusively a local, citizen-driven process.
6. Denial of naturalization by a local Citizen Jury may be appealed once to a newly convened Citizen Jury of the same jurisdiction within ninety (90) days. For the purposes of this appeal, "same jurisdiction" means the county in which the original naturalization application was filed — regardless of any change of address, county of residence, or relocation by the applicant occurring after the date of the original application. No applicant may establish residency in a new county after a denial for the purpose of filing their appeal in a more favorable jurisdiction. Any appeal filed in a county other than the county of original application is void from its inception. The second jury's decision is final and binding.
7. **Sponsor and Applicant Fraud.** Any citizen who provides sworn sponsor testimony under sub-clause (ii) of this Clause that they know to be false — including sponsoring an applicant they know has not genuinely resided or worked lawfully within the community as attested — commits civic fraud against the sovereign people. Upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, the sponsoring citizen is liable for restitution to the State Treasury equal to one week's national median income and is permanently barred from ever serving as a naturalization sponsor again. Any naturalization applicant who knowingly solicited, paid for, or coordinated a false sponsorship shall have their naturalization immediately referred to a newly convened Common-Law Citizen Jury for revocation review, and upon a finding that the naturalization was obtained through knowing fraud, the naturalization is void and the applicant is subject to the same civic fraud penalty. This provision requires proof of knowing falsity by clear and convincing evidence and shall never be used to penalize a sponsor or applicant who acted in honest, good-faith belief that later proves mistaken.

Section 12. The Fourth Amendment: Absolute Protection from Unreasonable Search and Seizure

1. Every natural human citizen holds an absolute and uninfringeable right to be secure in their person, home, papers, vehicles, digital devices, and personal effects against unreasonable search and seizure. No government body, law enforcement officer, or state actor shall ever search or seize the person, home, vehicle, digital device, or personal effects of any natural human citizen without a physical common-law warrant issued by a Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified probable cause of a specific common-law offense.
2. No warrant shall ever be issued except upon sworn evidence presented to a Common-Law Citizen Jury, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. No general warrant, blanket warrant, or open-ended warrant shall ever be issued or recognized.
3. Any evidence obtained through a search or seizure conducted without a valid Citizen Jury warrant, or in excess of the scope of a valid warrant, is permanently inadmissible in any proceeding under this Constitution, regardless of its relevance or reliability.
4. Exception — Consent and Plain View: A citizen may voluntarily consent to a search at any time without a warrant. Any item in plain view of a law enforcement officer lawfully present in a location may be seized without a separate warrant.
5. Exception — Exigent Circumstances: A warrantless search or seizure is permitted only where an officer possesses a verified, reasonable belief that an immediate, ongoing threat to human life, or imminent destruction of evidence of a violent crime, makes obtaining a warrant impossible before the threat is realized. Any such warrantless search shall be reviewed within

seventy-two (72) hours by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to verify the exigency was genuine; if not genuine, all evidence obtained is void and inadmissible and the officer is subject to prosecution under this Section.
6. Any public official, law enforcement officer, or bureaucrat who conducts, authorizes, or orders a search or seizure in violation of this Section is guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and mandatory criminal prosecution under Article X.
7. This Section applies with full force to digital data, electronic communications, and information held on any device or server. No government body shall ever circumvent this Section by purchasing or requesting a citizen's private data from a third party in lieu of obtaining a warrant.

Section 13. Prohibition on Slavery and Involuntary Servitude

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist within the sovereign territory of the United States, in any form, for any purpose, including as punishment for a crime.
2. No natural human citizen may be compelled to perform labor against their will for any government body, corporation, or private party. This absolute prohibition applies to all forms of human labor without exception, including prison labor, which is governed exclusively by the voluntary, fairly compensated framework established in Article X, Section 17.
3. Any contract, agreement, or legal instrument that purports to bind a citizen into servitude, indentured labor, or any relationship depriving them of the ability to freely terminate their own labor is void from inception.
4. Any person, corporation, or government body that holds, transports, coerces, or profits from the forced labor or servitude of another human being is guilty of the highest category of High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.
5. This Section is hereby designated a permanently unamendable provision of this Constitution under Article XIX.

Section 14. The General Equal Protection Guarantee

1. Every natural human citizen is entitled to the equal protection of this Constitution and its laws. No government body shall ever deny, restrict, or condition any right, protection, benefit, or opportunity established under this Constitution on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, religion, or any other characteristic unrelated to individual conduct.
2. This general guarantee applies to every provision of this Constitution, and supplements and reinforces every specific equal-treatment clause established elsewhere in this text, including but not limited to Article XIII, Section 4 and Article XV, Section 7.
3. Any law, regulation, or government action that treats similarly situated citizens differently without a legitimate, verifiable justification tied to individual conduct is void, and any citizen so affected may bring a claim directly before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.
4. This Section shall never be construed to prohibit distinctions this Constitution itself explicitly establishes, including but not limited to the citizen/non-citizen distinctions of Article I, Section 11 and the tiered income bracket framework of Article VI.

Section 15. Public Accommodations Non-Discrimination

1. No commercial establishment that offers goods, services, or accommodations to the general public shall ever refuse service to, segregate, or otherwise discriminate against any natural

human citizen on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, or religion.

2. This Section applies to any state-chartered association or commercial enterprise that holds itself open to the public — including but not limited to retail establishments, restaurants, hotels, transportation providers, and places of public entertainment. It does not apply to a citizen's private home, a private club meeting the Private Cooperative Pooling Exemption of Article I, Section 5, or genuinely private, membership-restricted associations that do not hold themselves open to the general public.
3. Any citizen denied service in violation of this Section may bring a claim directly before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, which shall award full restitution for documented harm plus a civil penalty to deter future violation.
4. Any commercial establishment found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have engaged in a pattern of discrimination in violation of this Section faces permanent revocation of its state charter.

CHAPTER 2

ARTICLE II: THE RIGHT TO PERMANENT CITIZEN DEFENSE & ARMS

Section 1. The Second Amendment: The Absolute Right to Keep and Bear Arms, Explosives, and the Structuring of Organized Citizen Militias

1. The right of individual human citizens to keep, bear, manufacture, and transport arms, ammunition, body armor, holsters, cleaning and maintenance tools, optics, suppressors, and tactical carrying equipment for personal defense, the protection of liberty, and the security of a free state is absolute, individual, and uninfringeable.
2. The Munitions and Explosives Classification Standard: To protect public safety while ensuring the citizenry remains un-outgunned by any standing force or state actor, the possession and manufacture of defensive kinetic weapons and explosive devices are governed under the following tiered framework:

   a. Lawful Individual Citizen Arms: Every natural human citizen holds an absolute, uninfringeable right to keep, bear, manufacture, and utilize all kinetic firearms including automatic and semi-automatic weapons, armor-piercing ammunition, standard-capacity magazines, suppressors, optics, and all associated maintenance and carrying equipment. Individual citizens may also possess small-scale explosive devices strictly limited to: commercially available exploding targets, small-scale pyrotechnic charges, and directed-charge demolition devices whose total explosive yield does not exceed the equivalent of two (2) pounds of TNT per individual device. This individual explosive limit exists solely to protect the public from mass-casualty risk while preserving the individual's right to recreational and defensive use of small-scale explosives.

   b. Lawful Militia and State National Guard Arms: Organized citizen militias operating under Article II, Section 1, Clause 3, and State National Guard units operating under Article X, Section 5, hold an expanded right to keep, bear, manufacture, and utilize all kinetic firearms, automatic weapons, armor-piercing ammunition, and targeted explosive devices — including grenade launchers, anti-vehicle rockets, directed-charge demolition explosives, and defensive anti-aircraft tracking systems — without the individual yield limit established in Clause 2(a). This expanded militia right exists specifically to ensure that the organized citizen defense force

maintains weapons capability equal to any standing government force, serving as the ultimate constitutional safeguard against domestic tyranny. No government force shall ever be permitted to outgun the organized citizen militia.

c. Prohibited Mass-Destructive Warfare Agents — Absolute Ban for All Persons and Entities: The right to bear arms shall never protect the possession, creation, or deployment of un-targeted, uncontrollable area-of-effect weapons that induce indiscriminate civilian slaughter or permanent environmental poisoning. The following are permanently outlawed and declared capital offenses against humanity for all private persons, militias, and state-chartered associations without exception: nuclear fissile materials and nuclear weapons. The sovereign United States military, operating exclusively under the command authority of the Sovereign Defense Council established in Article X, Section 13 of this Constitution, retains the right to maintain an existing nuclear arsenal solely as a strategic deterrent against foreign nuclear powers. This retention is strictly defensive in nature — the sovereign nuclear arsenal shall never be deployed offensively, never be expanded beyond verified deterrent necessity, and shall remain under the exclusive command and citizen oversight framework established in Article X. No President, executive official, or military commander may ever authorize a first-strike nuclear deployment. Any such authorization constitutes the highest act of treason against the sovereign people and against humanity, carrying mandatory life imprisonment upon removal from command by the Sovereign Defense Council; weaponized chemical agents including white phosphorus munitions, nerve agents, and blister agents; biological pathogens engineered or deployed as weapons; un-targeted persistent landmines; non-biodegradable radiological materials; and any incendiary or chemical weapon whose primary effect is indiscriminate area burning, poisoning, or permanent environmental contamination. The constitutional prohibition on mass-destructive agents applies strictly to the physical and biological properties of the material itself, completely independent of its stated industrial, agricultural, medical, or commercial designation. Hiding weaponized chemical toxins, biological pathogens, or ecological poisons behind commercial corporate labels or industrial manufacturing charters to evade this baseline is permanently prohibited.

3. The Sovereign Citizen Militia Framework: The right of the people to form independent, decentralized local community militias for the direct physical defense of their counties, towns, and borders from domestic tyranny or foreign invasion is an essential safeguard of a free society.
    1. All citizen militias operate strictly on a voluntary, non-standing basis under the common-law baseline. No militia member shall be compelled to serve under any command or authority. Militias may be called upon — but never obligated — by the local elected County Sheriff in response to: natural disasters or civil emergencies; foreign invasion or armed occupation of sovereign American soil; or the systematic, documented violation of constitutional rights by government actors, provided that all lawful and peaceful remedies have been exhausted and a majority consensus of the local Weekly Citizen Jury has formally recognized the violation. Individual militia members retain full moral agency and the absolute right to decline participation in any call without penalty, coercion, or legal consequence.
    2. No federal officer, executive order, governor, nor centralized military entity shall ever possess the legal authority to disband a citizen militia, seize its armories, track its rosters, or compel its members into foreign deployment or non-defensive operations.
    3. Any training, tactical maneuvers, or storage of lawful directed explosives executed by a community militia must be documented in a written physical record filed with the elected County Sheriff's office at least seventy-two (72) hours in advance of any training

exercise, tactical maneuver, or storage of lawful directed explosives. This physical record shall be available for inspection by any citizen of that county upon request at the County Sheriff's office during standard business hours. No digital copy, electronic database, or networked record of militia activities shall ever be created, maintained, or transmitted. The filing of this physical record satisfies the transparency requirement and shall never be construed as a registration, licensing, or tracking mechanism for militia members or their equipment. Failure to file the required physical record within the 72-hour advance window shall constitute a civil infraction against the civic commons, adjudicated by a local Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified complaint. The Citizen Jury shall assess a civil restitution penalty of one (1) month's median national income per unfiled training event, assessed personally and individually against every high-ranking officer of the militia — meaning every individual holding any command, organizational, or leadership role within the militia structure. This penalty is personal, individual, and non-transferable. No militia member, associate, family member, or any other natural human citizen shall ever contribute to, pool funds for, donate toward, or in any way assist in satisfying another person's personal penalty under this clause. Any such contribution or assistance shall itself constitute a separate civil infraction, carrying an identical personal penalty against every party who participated in the transfer. Penalties stack per officer, per unfiled event, and per infraction simultaneously — there is no cap, no consolidation, and no collective payment mechanism. This civil penalty shall never authorize the tracking, registration, disarmament, or disbanding of the militia or any of its members. To ensure the integrity of this filing requirement, every physical record filed with the County Sheriff's office must be witnessed and countersigned by two natural human citizens randomly selected from the sitting local Weekly Citizen Jury Panel at the time of filing. These two citizen witnesses serve solely as verification that the filing occurred — they hold no authority over the militia's activities and their countersignature creates no registration or tracking obligation of any kind.

    1. Public knowledge and local militia transparency records shall reside strictly within the physical, paper-based custody of the local elected County Sheriff and local precinct board. The federal government, state agencies, and adjacent jurisdictions are permanently barred from viewing, copying, or accessing these records. To pierce this local firewall, the federal government or state actors must present verified physical evidence of a kinetic cross-border threat or criminal conspiracy to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury (established in Article III, Section 4 of this Constitution). Access to any local militia registry by external or federal entities requires an explicit common-law search warrant approved strictly by an ironclad four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. The collection of electronic telemetry, digital profiling of armor registries, automated camera or drone monitoring of training grounds, or digital indexing of militia rosters under any pretext is permanently unconstitutional and classified as high treason.

4. The state is permanently barred from creating or enforcing any:
    1. Registration, licensing, background check, or tracking databases of firearms, explosives, ammunition, or lawful human weapon owners and militia rosters. This prohibition applies exclusively to natural human citizens. The sole authorized exception is the Non-Citizen Hunting Firearms Certification background check established in Article II, Section 3, which applies exclusively to non-citizens and constitutes the only background check ever permitted under this Constitution.
    2. Restrictions on magazine capacity, caliber, mechanical function, manufacturing tools, or

aesthetic features of any defense implement.

3. Red-flag laws, administrative confiscations, or weapon seizure directives operating outside standard common-law due process and explicit jury authorization.
    1. Because all private commercial banking, private corporate lending, and private commercial insurance syndicates are permanently abolished, illegal, and unrecognized legal fictions possessing zero capacity to enforce contracts or do business within this Republic, no public utility node, public credit clearinghouse, People's Bank branch, nor network node of the public People's Insurance Network (PIN) shall ever deny transaction capabilities, restrict financial access tools, adjust rate tiers, or cancel coverage for a natural human citizen based on their lawful possession, manufacture, or storage of directed munitions, or their active enrollment in a chartered citizen militia. The deployment of commercial isolation or public utility denial to execute individual disarmament is high treason.

5. Any public official, law enforcement officer, or bureaucrat who drafts, executes, or attempts to enforce a weapon restriction, registry, explosives ban, or administrative confiscation order shall be guilty of a high crime against the constitution, resulting in immediate forfeiture of office and mandatory criminal prosecution under Article X.

Section 2. Strict Limitation on Elected Representatives

1. Elected representatives serve strictly as temporary fiduciaries and public servants, possessing zero personal authority. They are strictly confined to the explicit, enumerated powers detailed within this Constitution.
2. Representatives have no authority to declare emergency powers, suspend the Constitution, delay elections, or create laws that exempt themselves from the same legal consequences faced by everyday citizens.
3. Any vote cast by an elected representative for a piece of legislation that is later determined by a citizens' constitutional jury to violate this text shall result in the immediate and permanent forfeiture of their office and all associated benefits.

Section 3. The Non-Citizen Hunting Firearms Certification

1. No non-citizen shall ever possess, carry, use, or purchase any firearm within the sovereign territory of the United States except under the strict and narrow framework established in this Section. This Section constitutes the sole and complete exception to the general prohibition on non-citizen firearm possession. It shall never be expanded, broadened, or reinterpreted beyond its explicit terms.
2. Eligibility: Any non-citizen lawfully present within the United States — whether as a tourist, visitor, temporary worker, or non-citizen resident holding a valid Lawful Work Authorization — may apply for a Non-Citizen Hunting Firearms Certification through the elected County Sheriff's office of the jurisdiction in which they are staying or residing.
3. Background Check Requirement: The elected County Sheriff shall conduct both a domestic and international background check on every applicant prior to issuing any certification. The following shall constitute automatic disqualifying offenses:

    a. Any conviction for a violent crime in any jurisdiction, domestic or foreign.

    b. Any conviction for robbery, burglary, or theft-by-force in any jurisdiction, domestic or

foreign.

c. No other offense shall constitute a disqualifying condition. Specifically, traffic violations, non-victim crimes, regulatory infractions, and offenses that would not constitute a crime under the common-law baseline of this Constitution shall never disqualify an applicant, regardless of the laws of the applicant's nation of origin.

4. Permitted Firearms — Rifles: A certified non-citizen may possess and use bolt-action, lever-action, or pump-action rifles chambered exclusively in the following calibers: .22 LR, .243 Win, .270 Win, .308 Win, .30-06 Springfield, .30-30 Win, 6.5 Creedmoor, 7mm Rem Mag, .300 Win Mag, .338 Win Mag, .375 H&H, and .45-70 Gov't. No semi-automatic rifle of any caliber shall ever be permitted under this certification.
5. Permitted Firearms — Shotguns: A certified non-citizen may possess and use pump-action or break-action shotguns in the following gauges only: 12 gauge, 20 gauge, 28 gauge, and .410 bore. No semi-automatic shotgun shall ever be permitted under this certification.
6. Magazine Capacity: No firearm possessed under this certification shall ever accept, use, or be fitted with a magazine, cylinder, or feeding device capable of holding more than five (5) rounds. This limit applies to all permitted rifles and shotguns without exception.
7. Handguns Prohibited: No handgun, pistol, revolver, or any firearm designed primarily for one-handed use shall ever be permitted under this certification under any circumstance.
8. Acquisition of Firearms:

   a. Tourists and visitors whose stay does not include a Lawful Work Authorization may borrow or rent a permitted firearm from a natural human citizen for the duration of their hunting activity only. They may not purchase a firearm.

   b. Non-citizen residents holding a valid Lawful Work Authorization may borrow, rent, or purchase a permitted firearm. Any firearm purchased by a non-citizen resident must be sold to a natural human citizen or surrendered to the elected County Sheriff's office prior to or upon the expiration of their authorized stay. A non-citizen resident who cannot locate a buyer before departure shall surrender the firearm to the County Sheriff, who shall hold it for public auction. Proceeds from the auction shall be returned to the non-citizen resident through the People's Bank network.

   c. Refundable Firearm Return Bond: At the time of purchase, any non-citizen resident purchasing a firearm under this Clause shall post a refundable bond with the elected County Sheriff's office equal to the fair market value of the firearm at the time of purchase, as verified by the Sheriff. This bond shall be held by the County Sheriff and returned in full to the non-citizen resident within thirty (30) days of verified compliance with sub-clause (b) of this Clause — meaning verified sale of the firearm to a natural human citizen or verified surrender to the County Sheriff's office. If the non-citizen resident departs the United States, allows their Lawful Work Authorization to expire, or otherwise becomes unreachable without verified compliance with sub-clause (b), the bond is permanently forfeited to the State Treasury. This bond requirement exists solely as a financial compliance mechanism for the specific certification transaction and shall never be construed as, or used to create, any registry, tracking database, or ongoing monitoring of the firearm or its possessor beyond the specific bond transaction itself.
9. Storage Requirements: When not actively engaged in certified hunting activity, all firearms possessed under this certification must be safely stored at the non-citizen's place of stay — whether a rental property, hotel, private residence, or other lawful lodging. No firearm possessed under this certification may be carried in public outside of active certified hunting

activity.

10. Certification Duration:

    a. For tourists and visitors: The certification is valid for the duration of the declared hunting trip as stated on the application, not to exceed ninety (90) consecutive days per visit.

    b. For non-citizen residents holding a Lawful Work Authorization: The certification is valid through the end of the non-citizen's authorized stay as established by their Lawful Work Authorization. Upon expiration or revocation of the Lawful Work Authorization, the Hunting Firearms Certification is simultaneously and automatically void.
11. Revocation: The elected County Sheriff may revoke a Non-Citizen Hunting Firearms Certification at any time upon verified evidence of: use of the firearm outside of certified hunting activity; possession of a prohibited firearm or prohibited caliber; violation of the storage requirements of Clause 9; or commission of any common-law offense. Upon revocation, the non-citizen must immediately surrender all firearms in their possession to the County Sheriff's office.
12. Cross-Reference: The right of non-citizens to apply for this certification is established in Article I, Section 10, Clause 2 of this Constitution. All other firearm rights and protections established in Article II apply exclusively to natural human citizens and shall never be extended to non-citizens under any interpretation of this Constitution.

Section 4. Prohibition on Quartering of Defense Forces in Private Homes

1. No member of the Sovereign Defensive Corps, the Sovereign Elite Defense Division, any State National Guard unit, or any citizen militia shall ever be quartered in any private home without the explicit, voluntary, and revocable consent of the homeowner or lawful occupant, whether in time of peace or in time of war or national defense emergency.
2. Any attempt by any public official, military commander, or government body to compel, coerce, or pressure a citizen into housing military or defense personnel against their will is a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.
3. A citizen who voluntarily consents to house defense personnel may withdraw that consent at any time, and the quartered personnel must vacate the premises within a reasonable period not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours of the consent being withdrawn.

CHAPTER 3

ARTICLE III: THE CITIZEN JURY, JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK & ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 1. Definitions

For all purposes of this Constitution, the following terms are defined as follows. These definitions are absolute, non-negotiable, and shall never be expanded, restricted, or reinterpreted by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or administrative determination.

1. "Verified": Confirmed through physical evidence, sworn human testimony, or open-source auditable data, as determined by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No administrative determination,

algorithmic output, unilateral official declaration, or artificial intelligence assessment shall ever constitute verification under this Constitution. Verification is a determination made exclusively by natural human citizens serving on a Citizen Jury.

2. "High Crime": Any deliberate act committed by a natural human citizen — whether acting as a private individual, public official, corporate officer, or in any other capacity — that directly violates an explicit, enumerated protection of this Constitution; that deliberately strips, undermines, or circumvents the sovereign rights of one or more natural human citizens; or that constitutes an act of fraud, force, theft, or corruption against the sovereign people as a collective body. A High Crime is distinguished from a common-law offense by the deliberate, knowing nature of the act and its direct impact on constitutional sovereignty. All High Crimes are adjudicated exclusively by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No administrative body, appointed official, or judge may classify, declassify, or adjudicate a High Crime unilaterally.
3. "Treason": The highest category of crime against the sovereign people of the United States. Treason consists of any deliberate act — whether by a natural human citizen, public official, foreign agent, or corporate entity — that is specifically designed to: permanently remove sovereign power from natural human citizens; subvert, corrupt, or destroy the constitutional infrastructure of this Republic; deliver the sovereign territory, military, financial system, or electoral infrastructure of the United States into the control of any foreign power, private entity, or non-citizen authority; or de-anonymize, manipulate, or destroy the Electoral Blockchain established in Article XII. Treason carries mandatory, non-commutable life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure upon conviction by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No pardon, commutation, executive order, or legislative act shall ever reduce, suspend, or eliminate a treason conviction or its mandatory sentence.
4. "Common-Law Offense": Any act that causes direct, verifiable harm — physical, financial, or property-based — to a specific, identifiable natural human being. A Common-Law Offense requires an injured human party. No regulatory violation, administrative infraction, certification failure, or statutory code breach shall constitute a Common-Law Offense unless it simultaneously produces direct, verifiable harm to a specific natural human being. All Common-Law Offenses are adjudicated exclusively by a Common-Law Citizen Jury applying the plain language of this Constitution. The sole authorized exception to the injured-human-party requirement is the Collective Standing provision for diffuse environmental harm established in Article I, Section 3, Clause 3(b), which is explicitly incorporated herein by reference. The sole exception to the injured-human-party requirement is the Collective Standing for Diffuse Harm provision established in Article I, Section 3, Clause 3(b), which authorizes a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury to serve as the collective injured party in cases of verified, active environmental contamination or diffuse public harm — as fully defined and strictly limited in that provision.
5. "Sovereign Soil": The full geographic territory of the United States of America, including all fifty states, all territories under the sovereign jurisdiction of the United States, all domestic airspace, all territorial waters extending to the internationally recognized maritime boundary, all U.S.-flagged vessels operating in international waters, and all U.S. military installations operating on foreign soil under treaty or active deployment. Any act committed on sovereign soil by any natural human being — citizen or non-citizen — is subject to the common-law jurisdiction of this Constitution.
6. "Public Servant": Any natural human citizen who holds any elected, appointed, or employed position within any branch, agency, commission, board, court, or enforcement body of the government of the United States at the federal, state, or local level. This includes but is not limited to: the President, Vice President, all Senators and Representatives, all elected agency heads and commission directors, all appointed administrators and staff, all judges and court

officials, all elected County Sheriffs and their deputies, all members of the Sovereign Defense Council, all Node Commissioners of the Citizen Node Authority, all Directors of the People's Bank and the People's Insurance Network, and all members of any Citizen Jury Panel during their period of active service. A Public Servant derives all authority exclusively from the consent of the sovereign people as expressed through this Constitution. Any act taken outside the explicitly enumerated powers granted by this Constitution is void, carries no legal force, and exposes the Public Servant to personal criminal liability.

7. "Elected Official": A subset of Public Servant. Any natural human citizen who holds a position of public authority obtained through a direct citizen election conducted through the Electoral Blockchain established in Article XII. Elected Officials are distinguished from appointed administrators by the direct democratic mandate they carry. All Elected Officials are subject to the no-confidence removal process established in Article III, Section 5 of this Constitution.
8. "State-Chartered Association": Any organization, corporation, partnership, trust, union, non-profit, political action committee, or any other collective legal entity that derives its legal existence from a charter, license, or registration issued by any state or federal government authority within the United States. State-Chartered Associations are not natural human citizens, hold no constitutional rights, and exist solely at the privilege of the sovereign people. Their charters may be revoked at any time upon verified violation of this Constitution.
9. "Common Law": The legal framework under which all courts, juries, and enforcement bodies of this Republic operate. Common Law is built exclusively from the principle that no crime exists without a verified, injured human party; that no obligation is enforceable without the knowing, voluntary consent of the party bound; and that all disputes are resolved by randomly drafted Citizen Juries applying the plain language of this Constitution — never by administrative codes, regulatory frameworks, or judicial precedent that conflicts with these principles. All statutory law, administrative law, maritime law, admiralty law, and regulatory code previously in force within the sovereign territory of the United States are hereby permanently abolished and declared null, void, and without legal force or effect upon ratification of this Constitution. Should any such abolished legal tradition be introduced, cited, or enforced by any party during any transition period or thereafter, Common Law shall immediately and automatically supersede it in its entirety.
10. "Forfeiture of Office": The immediate, automatic, and permanent termination of a Public Servant's authority, salary, benefits, security clearance, and all associated privileges upon conviction of a High Crime or Treason by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, or upon a successful citizen no-confidence vote as established in Article III, Section 5. Forfeiture of Office is simultaneous with conviction or removal — it requires no separate administrative action, no grace period, and no transition period. Upon Forfeiture of Office, the former Public Servant is immediately subject to all applicable criminal penalties established in this Constitution.
11. "Asset Seizure": The immediate, court-ordered transfer of all personal assets — including but not limited to real property, financial accounts, investment holdings, vehicles, business interests, intellectual property, cryptocurrency, precious metals, and any other store of value — from a convicted individual to the State Treasury, upon conviction of a High Crime, Treason, or any offense for which this Constitution mandates total asset seizure. Asset Seizure is personal and individual — it applies exclusively to the assets of the convicted natural human citizen and shall never extend to the assets of their spouse, children, or family members unless those individuals are separately convicted of participation in the same offense.
12. "Hardcoded": A provision, protection, penalty, or structural requirement of this Constitution that is explicitly designated as permanent, non-negotiable, and immune from modification by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, administrative determination, emergency declaration, or citizen referendum. Hardcoded provisions may only be modified through the full

constitutional amendment process established in this Constitution, requiring a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. Any attempt to modify, suspend, or circumvent a hardcoded provision through any other mechanism constitutes a High Crime against the sovereign people.

Section 2. The Weekly Citizen Jury Panels and Service Protections

1. To maintain absolute accountability and ensure that the law bends strictly to the will of the people, the governance and audit of all technological, legal, and local regulatory systems shall be directed by continuous, revolving Weekly Citizen Jury Panels.
2. Fulfilling this critical civic duty shall never impose a financial or operational penalty upon any natural human citizen of the United States. No citizen shall be required to serve in this capacity more than once within any consecutive six-month period.
3. To compensate citizens for their vital service, their employer is required to pay them their regular wage during this period, and all payroll capital paid for jury duty is declared 100% tax-exempt and non-taxable for the employer. The business shall deduct this week's wage entirely from its business tax obligation. This employer payroll tax exemption for citizen jury service is the sole tax incentive that remains fully active and honored during any crisis baseline, tight fiscal cycle, or incentive freeze established under Article VI, Section 6. No crisis declaration, economic emergency, or legislative act shall ever suspend, reduce, or eliminate the employer's tax exemption for citizen jury payroll compensation. The continuity of citizen jury participation is a non-negotiable constitutional function that supersedes all fiscal emergency frameworks.
   3a. Unemployed and Baseline Citizen Payout: If a natural human citizen is unemployed, under-employed, or holds zero verifiable independent weekly revenue at the time of their jury draft notice, they shall automatically receive a standard baseline payout equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the national median individual weekly human income, paid directly out of the State Treasury for the exact duration of their service week.
   3b. Absolute Tax Exemption Baseline: All capital, credits, and payouts distributed to a citizen for jury service are permanently declared 100% tax-exempt. This compensation shall never be counted as taxable income, shall never be included in any gross revenue calculations, and shall never affect the tax bracket status of any human individual, regardless of their net worth or corporate status.
   3c. Substance Impairment Self-Declaration: If a citizen declares, under their own voluntary and uncoerced attestation, that they are currently impaired by substances to a degree that prevents their functional and impartial participation in jury deliberations, they are immediately exempt from that specific service period without penalty. No citizen shall ever be compelled to submit to a drug screening, chemical test, or biological examination to verify or challenge this self-declaration. The right to refuse drug testing is absolute and uninfringeable. A false self-declaration made to fraudulently avoid jury service is recognized as an offense against the civic commons — placing the burden of that citizen's jury seat upon their neighbors and degrading the integrity of the public accountability system. Under the common-law principle that the sovereign People as a collective body constitute the injured party when the civic system is deliberately undermined, this act shall be treated as a civic fraud offense, adjudicated by a separate Citizen Jury. The offending citizen shall be liable for restitution to the State Treasury equal to the full cost of re-drafting and compensating a replacement juror, plus a civic penalty not to exceed one week's median national income.
4. Clause 3(d): Jury Selection Integrity and Randomness Mandate — To permanently ensure the absolute randomness and integrity of the automated jury selection queue, the open-source selection software is strictly prohibited from utilizing self-contained mathematical algorithms,

seed numbers generated by computers, or closed administrative databases to draft citizens. The selection queue must generate its random numbers through a hybrid verifiable protocol combining open-source cryptographic public ledger data with unpredictable physical inputs — specifically including local atmospheric noise metrics and live public hand-drawn lottery numbers executed weekly by the elected County Sheriffs. Any data administrator, software architect, or public official who attempts to write code pathways, filter categories, or professional background parameters into the selection infrastructure to bias or predict who is drafted for a jury panel shall be guilty of high treason against the sovereign people. In the event that atmospheric noise measurement equipment is unavailable or verified as malfunctioning in a jurisdiction, the selection shall default to the following fallback hierarchy: First fallback — live public hand-drawn lottery numbers alone, executed by the elected County Sheriff in a public ceremony open to all citizens of the jurisdiction. Second fallback — if the hand-drawn lottery is also unavailable due to a verified physical emergency, a public physical dice-roll ceremony using a minimum of five standard dice, rolled publicly and simultaneously by three randomly selected citizens in the presence of the County Sheriff. Independent Malfunction Verification Requirement: No fallback method established in this Clause shall ever be triggered based solely on the County Sheriff's own determination that jury selection equipment is unavailable or malfunctioning. Before any fallback method may be invoked, the claimed equipment malfunction must be independently verified by a panel of three (3) citizens randomly drawn from the standby juror pool of that jurisdiction, or by the Citizen Blockchain Audit Panel established in Article XII, Section 4, whichever body can convene more quickly. Any use of a fallback method under this Clause automatically triggers a mandatory retrospective audit by a newly and randomly drafted Citizen Audit Jury of twenty-five (25) citizens within thirty (30) days of its use, reviewing the verified cause of the claimed malfunction and confirming that no deliberate interference occurred. Any deliberate interference with, sabotage of, or manufactured malfunction of jury selection equipment or processes for the purpose of triggering a fallback method or delaying jury selection shall constitute high treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.

5. A citizen holds an absolute constitutional right to defer or completely deny a jury draft notice without penalty under the following specific exemptions:
   5a. Critical Labor Protection: If the citizen is engaged in time-sensitive, life-critical infrastructure labor — such as a sole farmer during a harvest window — where a temporary replacement worker cannot physically be procured.
   5b. Circadian and Health Protection: If the citizen is contractually employed on an active, continuous night-shift schedule, and forcing a daytime schedule change would induce severe physical fatigue, sleep deprivation, or medical harm.
   5c. Primary Caregiving Protection: If the citizen is the primary, non-replaceable human caregiver for an infant, dependent child, elderly parent, or disabled family member, and their absence would endanger that dependent.
   5d. Medical and Physical Incapacity: If the citizen is experiencing documented physical illness, medical treatment recovery, severe chronic disability, or an active mental health crisis that prevents functional participation.
   5e. Pre-Existing Personal Milestones: If the citizen has a verified, pre-scheduled, and unalterable significant life event of a deeply personal nature falling precisely within that service week, specifically defined as events that cannot be rescheduled, postponed, or delegated under any circumstance, including a citizen's own wedding, the birth of their child, or pre-paid non-refundable long-distance transit already in progress.
   5f. High-Overhead Operational Protection: If the citizen is the sole operational operator or owner of a human enterprise whose actual weekly business maintenance and operational costs

exceed five times (5x) the national median income ceiling, and forcing their absence would induce severe financial deficit or structural collapse of the business due to the payout gap.

See continuation card for exemptions 5g, 5h, pool-return protocol, and Sections 3–5.

In all cases where an exemption is granted under clauses 5a through 5h, the citizen's name shall immediately return to the random selection pool. No citizen granted an exemption shall be rescheduled or assigned to a future service date. If called again, they retain the full right to claim any applicable exemption at that time.

5g. Sole Proprietor Operational Protection:

If the citizen is the sole operator of a registered sole proprietorship with zero employees, and their absence for the duration of jury service would result in a complete cessation of business operations with no replacement worker available who would not alter the fundamental legal structure of the business, they are fully exempt from that service period without penalty. To claim this exemption, the citizen must provide their People's Bank transaction record demonstrating active business operations during the preceding 90 days, submitted to the sitting Weekly Citizen Jury Panel for verification. The jury shall verify the record by simple majority vote. No other documentation is required, and the verification process shall never constitute a registration, audit, or investigation of the citizen's business. No income threshold applies to this exemption. Their name shall immediately return to the random selection pool. If called again, they retain the full right to claim this exemption at that time.

5h. Hardship Exemption:

Any citizen who believes their specific circumstances constitute a genuine hardship not covered by exemptions 5a through 5g may submit a sworn written statement to the sitting Weekly Citizen Jury Panel. All identifying information shall be fully redacted from the claim before it is presented to the jury — the jury shall review the described circumstance only, never the identity of the claimant. To prevent recognition of the claimant by jurors who may know them personally from their local community, the hardship claim shall be reviewed by the Weekly Citizen Jury Panel of an adjacent county, not the claimant's own county. The Clerk of the claimant's county shall transmit the fully redacted claim to the adjacent county's sitting panel within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt. The adjacent county jury shall vote by simple majority on whether the exemption is granted. A granted hardship exemption carries no penalty, may not be appealed by any state official, and the citizen's name shall immediately return to the random selection pool.

Section 3. Strict Limitation of Judicial Power and Procedural Mandates

1. To ensure that the judiciary remains entirely subordinate to the sovereign power of the people, all judges, magistrates, and justices within the United States shall operate strictly as legal referees and procedural administrators. They possess zero personal authority to interpret text, invent legal penalties, or override the decisions of a citizen jury.
2. The enumerated duties of a judge are strictly confined to the following administrative functions: 2a. **Enforcement of Procedural Neutrality:** Ensuring that both parties in a dispute adhere strictly to established rules of evidence, natural law baselines, and constitutional protections, acting solely as an impartial arbiter of courtroom procedure.

2b. **Administrative Court Management:** Managing court scheduling, docket logistics, and coordinating with the local elected County Sheriff to secure the physical attendance of witnesses and the selection of revolving weekly jury panels.
2c. **Execution of Mandatory Verdicts:** Signing and issuing the final legal orders required to execute the exact verdicts, judgments, and punishments determined exclusively by the Citizen Jury, possessing zero power to alter, reduce, suspend, or mitigate any hardcoded constitutional sentence.

3. No judge, court official, or judicial panel holds the legal capacity to determine guilt, assess liability, or issue civil or criminal punishments. The sole and exclusive authority to decide facts, assign guilt, set financial restitution, and enforce sentencing resides in the revolving Citizen Juries.
4. Any attempt by a judge to rule from the bench without a jury, to direct a jury's verdict through personal bias, or to unilaterally dismiss a verified common-law claim involving an injured human party shall constitute a high crime against the constitution, resulting in immediate, automatic forfeiture of office and permanent disqualification from public service.

Section 4. Structural Mandate for the National Citizen Constitutional Jury

1. To resolve conflicting lower-court interpretations of this text, secure total structural uniformity across all states, and resolve cross-jurisdictional commercial conflicts where two or more local Common-Law Citizen Jury verdicts from different states are in direct conflict, there is hereby established the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.
2. The National Citizen Jury shall be composed of exactly one hundred and twenty-five (125) natural human citizens, randomly drafted via an automated queue consisting of twenty-five (25) distinct jurors from each of the five permanent electoral regions defined in Article I, Section 10 of this Constitution.
3. The functions of the National Citizen Jury are strictly confined to: (a) reviewing explicit, narrow procedural or constitutional conflicts escalated by the Supreme Court Clearinghouse, mapping the dispute directly against the plain language of this Constitution; and (b) resolving cross-jurisdictional commercial conflicts where verified, conflicting Common-Law Citizen Jury verdicts from two or more states cannot be reconciled at the state level. In all cross-jurisdictional commercial conflict resolutions, the National Citizen Jury shall apply strictly the common-law baseline and the plain language of this Constitution — it shall never create new law, expand federal jurisdiction, or override a local jury verdict on any matter that does not involve a direct, verified conflict with another jurisdiction's verdict.
4. To affect, clarify, or bind any supreme constitutional precedent across the United States, the final vote of the National Citizen Jury must achieve an ironclad four-fifths (4/5) supermajority consensus, requiring exactly one hundred (100) or more affirmative votes. Any vote falling below this threshold shall immediately default to the strictest preservation of individual human rights against state overreach.
5. **Quorum Requirement:** A minimum quorum of one hundred and fifteen (115) of the one hundred and twenty-five (125) drafted jurors must be physically present for any vote to be valid. If that quorum is not met, the vote is rescheduled within seventy-two (72) hours and replacement jurors are randomly drafted to fill vacant seats. No ruling, precedent, or binding directive can ever be issued without first achieving this quorum.

6. **How Conflicting Verdicts Reach the NCCJ — The Petition Pathway:** A cross-jurisdictional conflict between two or more Common-Law Citizen Jury verdicts from different states does not automatically escalate to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. The following parties hold standing to petition the NCCJ for conflict resolution: (a) any party to either of the conflicting verdicts — meaning any citizen, corporation, or entity that was a named party in either original proceeding; (b) the elected County Sheriff of any county directly affected by the enforcement conflict created by the contradictory verdicts; (c) any two independently elected County Sheriffs from different states who jointly certify that the conflicting verdicts create an irreconcilable enforcement conflict within their jurisdictions; or (d) the Supreme Court Clearinghouse, upon a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of its nine Justices, certifying that the conflict presents a genuine constitutional question requiring national resolution. The petition must be filed with the Supreme Court Clearinghouse, which shall review it within thirty (30) days and either certify it for NCCJ review or reject it with a published written explanation. A rejected petition may be re-filed once, with additional supporting documentation, within sixty (60) days of the rejection.
7. **What Happens to the Original Verdicts During and After NCCJ Review:** The filing of a petition for NCCJ review does not automatically stay either of the conflicting verdicts. Each original verdict remains in full force and effect in its own jurisdiction during the NCCJ review process. The NCCJ does not retry the underlying facts of either case — it resolves only the constitutional question or jurisdictional conflict that the two verdicts create. Upon the NCCJ issuing its ruling: (a) the ruling establishes the constitutional standard that governs the conflict going forward — it is binding on all future cases presenting the same constitutional question in all jurisdictions; (b) the NCCJ ruling does not automatically overturn either original verdict — the facts of each case were decided by the local juries who heard the evidence, and those factual determinations are not disturbed; (c) however, if the NCCJ ruling establishes that one of the original verdicts was reached through a process that violated this Constitution — not merely that it reached a different conclusion, but that the process itself was constitutionally defective — the NCCJ may, by the same four-fifths supermajority required for all binding rulings, order a new trial in the affected jurisdiction before a fresh Citizen Jury. The NCCJ may never substitute its own factual determination for that of the original jury.
8. **Appeal of a Bad NCCJ Ruling — The Sovereign Correction Mechanism:** The National Citizen Constitutional Jury, despite its high threshold and random composition, is not infallible. If the NCCJ issues a ruling that itself violates the plain language of this Constitution — meaning the ruling contradicts an explicit, enumerated provision of this Constitution rather than merely interpreting an ambiguous one — the following correction mechanisms are available: (a) Any natural human citizen may file a Sovereign Constitutional Challenge to the NCCJ ruling through the Electoral Blockchain's public petition system. A Sovereign Constitutional Challenge must: identify the specific provision of this Constitution that the NCCJ ruling violates; be written in plain language; and gather verified signatures from at least one percent (1%) of the total number of votes cast in the most recent national election, through the Electoral Blockchain's verified citizen signature system. (b) Upon achieving the verified signature threshold, the Sovereign Constitutional Challenge is automatically transmitted to the Supreme Court Clearinghouse, which must convene a new NCCJ panel — composed entirely of newly drafted citizens, with no overlap with the original panel — within sixty (60) days. (c) The new NCCJ panel reviews only the constitutional question: does the challenged ruling contradict the plain language of this Constitution? It does not retry the underlying case. If the new panel finds, by a four-fifths supermajority, that the original ruling violated the Constitution, the original ruling is vacated and the new panel issues a corrected ruling. If the new panel upholds the original ruling, the challenge is resolved and no further challenge to that ruling may be filed. (d) For rulings that violate a permanently unamendable provision of this Constitution, the

correction mechanism is available without any signature threshold — any single citizen may file the challenge, and the Supreme Court Clearinghouse must convene the new panel within thirty (30) days.

9. **NCCJ Standby Juror Pool:** The standby juror protocol established in Clause 6 of this Article for local Weekly Citizen Jury Panels applies with equal force to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. For every NCCJ convening, the random draft shall simultaneously produce: (a) one hundred and twenty-five (125) Primary Jurors — the seated NCCJ panel; and (b) fifty (50) Standby Jurors — twenty-five (25) from each of two randomly selected electoral regions, available to fill any seat vacated through the exemption or deferral process. Standby Jurors are notified simultaneously with Primary Jurors and must confirm or defer within the same two-week window established in Clause 6(c) of this Article. The quorum requirement of one hundred and fifteen (115) jurors established in Section 4, Clause 5 of this Article applies to the seated panel after all standby replacements have been made. If the quorum cannot be achieved even after all available Standby Jurors are seated, a supplemental draft of twenty-five (25) additional citizens shall be conducted immediately, with a seventy-two (72) hour notice period, until quorum is achieved.
10. **NCCJ Transparency and Public Record:** Every NCCJ ruling — including the full text of the ruling, the vote count, the constitutional question presented, and the names of all jurors who participated — shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain within seventy-two (72) hours of the ruling being issued. The names of jurors who voted in the minority shall be published alongside those who voted in the majority. No NCCJ ruling may be sealed, redacted, or withheld from public view for any reason. The complete public record of every NCCJ ruling is a permanent constitutional archive, accessible to every citizen without restriction.

Section 5. Universal Institutional Removal and Franchise Framework

1. The right to vote is absolute and uninfringeable for all natural human citizens aged 18 and older. No voting right may be restricted by bureaucratic tests, property requirements, or standard civil records.
2. **Incarcerated and Felony Disenfranchisement Protocol:**
   2a. The right to vote is temporarily suspended for individual citizens currently serving an active prison sentence handed down by a Citizen Jury. Upon the full completion of their sentence and release back into society, their voting rights are automatically and fully restored.
   2b. **The State-Actor Exclusion:** Any public official, representative, judge, or state agent convicted by a Citizen Jury of crimes against the people (including enforcement of unconstitutional laws, currency manipulation, or public corruption) shall suffer the permanent, lifetime forfeiture of their voting franchise. They are forever barred from participating in the elections of the Republic.
3. The protocols for the immediate suspension and removal of an elected official or public servant apply uniformly to the President, Vice President, all Congressional Senators and Representatives, agency heads, referee judges, and elected County Sheriffs under two strict parameters:
   3a. **Medical and Cognitive Incapacity:** Documented, independent medical verification of physical or mental failure that prevents the functional execution of fiduciary duties.
   3b. **Public Vote of No-Confidence:** Triggered automatically upon a localized or national citizen

petition gathering a verified signature count equal to ten percent (10%) of the total number of citizens who cast a verified vote in the most recent election in which the subject representative was elected to their current office. Upon the verified collection of signatures meeting this ten percent (10%) threshold, an immediate binding ballot vote shall be triggered. The subject representative shall be removed from office if they fail to secure a simple majority — more than fifty percent (50%) — of votes cast in that binding ballot. In addition to this simple majority requirement, the total number of affirmative votes to remove the official must equal or exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of votes cast in the most recent election for that office — ensuring that removal reflects genuine, verified opposition equal to a meaningful share of the official's original electoral mandate, not merely a majority of an unusually small no-confidence-vote turnout. This safeguard does not impose any minimum voter turnout requirement on the no-confidence vote itself — citizens who do not participate are still never counted as votes for retention — it instead requires that the affirmative removal votes themselves reach this floor before removal takes effect. This Anti-Minority-Removal Safeguard is a distinct, complementary threshold that operates alongside — not as a modification of — the hardcoded ten percent (10%) signature threshold and fifty percent plus one (50%+1) simple majority standard; it does not alter either of those two specific numbers and therefore does not fall within the scope of the immutability clause governing them. The signature threshold shall never be calculated against a base lower than five percent (5%) of the total registered citizen population of the jurisdiction, whichever calculation produces the higher threshold. This floor prevents the artificial suppression of voter turnout in a representative's own election from being used to lower the removal threshold. The ten percent (10%) signature threshold and simple majority removal standard are hardcoded constitutional law and may never be raised, modified, or made more restrictive by any legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling.

4. **Sovereign Accountability Tools — Immunity from Political Weaponization:** The operational exercise of constitutional recall, direct public overrides, local grand jury indictments, or peaceful citizen petitioning for votes of no-confidence as explicitly authorized under this text shall never be interpreted, classified, or processed by any state official or referee judge as an act of conspiracy, sedition, or subversion against the Republic. The tools of direct accountability belong exclusively to the people and are structurally immune from political weaponization.
5. **Clause 5. Sheriff Misconduct Reporting, Interim Review, and Removal Pathway:**

   5a. **Citizen Complaint Filing:** Any natural human citizen who witnesses, experiences, or possesses verified evidence of serious misconduct by an elected County Sheriff — including but not limited to unlawful asset seizure, abuse of enforcement authority, deliberate obstruction of constitutional rights, or the commission of any criminal act — shall file a sworn written complaint directly with the Clerk of the Common-Law Citizen Court of that county. The Clerk is a constitutionally protected administrative officer whose sole function is to receive, timestamp, and formally enter complaints into the public court docket. The Clerk shall never screen, filter, or reject a sworn complaint on substantive grounds. Filing a sworn complaint with the Clerk is the sole required act to initiate the review process — no law enforcement agency, no deputy, and no official with any reporting relationship to the accused Sheriff shall ever serve as a gatekeeper to this process.

   5b. **Automatic Jury Convening:** Upon the Clerk's receipt and docketing of a sworn complaint against the Sheriff, the sitting Weekly Citizen Jury Panel of that county shall be notified and shall convene within forty-eight (48) hours to review the complaint and all submitted evidence. The Clerk shall simultaneously notify the elected Deputy Sheriff that a complaint has been filed, so that the Deputy Sheriff is prepared to assume enforcement duties if a suspension is

ordered.

5c. **Evidence Presentation:** The complaining citizen, or any citizen they designate as their representative, shall present all available evidence directly to the Weekly Citizen Jury. The accused Sheriff shall be given equal time to respond and present their own evidence. No attorney, judge, or state official shall control, filter, or limit the evidence presented to the jury. The jury shall evaluate all evidence under the common-law standard of verified physical evidence, sworn human testimony, and open-source auditable data as defined in Section 1 of this Article.

5d. **Interim Suspension Authority:** Upon a simple majority vote of the sitting Weekly Citizen Jury, the Sheriff may be placed on a temporary administrative suspension not to exceed thirty (30) days, with the elected Deputy Sheriff assuming all enforcement duties during the suspension period. This temporary suspension does not constitute removal from office — it is an interim protective measure pending the outcome of a formal no-confidence vote under the process established in Clause 3 of this Section. The Weekly Citizen Jury's authority to issue this temporary suspension is strictly limited to the thirty-day window and shall automatically expire unless a formal no-confidence petition is filed within that period.

5e. **Anti-Abuse Safeguard:** A sworn complaint against a Sheriff that is found by the Weekly Citizen Jury to be deliberately fabricated, materially false, or filed in bad faith for the purpose of political harassment shall result in the complaining citizen being liable for a civic fraud penalty not to exceed one week's national median income, adjudicated by a separate Citizen Jury. This safeguard shall never be used to discourage good-faith complaints — the threshold for a bad-faith finding requires clear and convincing evidence of deliberate fabrication, not merely an unsuccessful complaint.

5f. **Mandatory Quarterly Independent Review:** Regardless of whether any citizen complaint has been filed, the jury-selection records maintained under Article III, Section 2, Clause 3(d) and the evidence-custody records of every elected County Sheriff shall be reviewed quarterly by a randomly drafted panel of five (5) citizens from an adjacent county, selected through the same hybrid random selection protocol used for citizen jury selection. This adjacent-county review mirrors the adjacent-county hardship-review model already established in Section 2 of this Article and exists to detect irregularities that no citizen has yet discovered or reported. The reviewing panel shall examine the Sheriff's jury-selection fallback usage, evidence handling, and asset-custody records for that quarter and shall publish its findings on the Electoral Blockchain within thirty (30) days of convening. If the reviewing panel identifies any verified irregularity, it shall refer the matter directly to the sitting Weekly Citizen Jury Panel of the Sheriff's own county, which shall proceed under the same interim suspension authority established in sub-clause 5d of this Clause. This mandatory quarterly review is a scheduled, proactive check and operates independently of, and in addition to, the citizen complaint pathway established in sub-clauses 5a through 5e.

Clause 6. Jury Notification, Standby Protocol, and Address Integrity

6a. Four-Week Notice Mandate: All jury selections shall be drawn no less than four (4) weeks prior to the first day of the service week, executed through the randomized draft process established in Clause 3(d) of this Section.

6b. Primary and Standby Tiers: For each service week requiring twelve (12) seated jurors, the draft shall simultaneously produce two tiers of selected citizens: First — twelve (12) Primary Jurors, who are notified that they are selected to serve for that week barring an approved exemption or deferral. Second — twenty-four (24) Standby Jurors, who are notified that they have been selected as standby and may be called upon to serve if Primary Jurors are released through the deferral process.

6c. Universal Confirmation or Deferral Deadline: All Primary Jurors and all Standby Jurors must, without exception, either confirm their intent to serve or submit a formal deferral claim no less than two (2) weeks prior to their assigned service date. This deadline applies equally to both tiers. No juror — primary or standby — may submit a deferral claim after this two-week deadline has passed. At the two-week mark, all approved deferrals are processed and Standby Jurors are notified whether they are required to serve.

6d. Deferral Processing and Pool Return: Any Primary or Standby Juror whose deferral claim is approved shall have their name immediately returned to the random selection pool. No rescheduling shall occur. If called again in a future draft, they retain the full right to claim any applicable exemption or submit a new deferral claim at that time.

6e. Address Integrity and Electoral Blockchain Linkage: Every natural human citizen shall maintain a current verified residential address through the Electoral Blockchain established in Article XII of this Constitution. This address serves as the sole official contact address for all jury draft communications. Any citizen who updates their Electoral Blockchain address automatically updates their jury contact record simultaneously.

6f. Failure to Respond — First Instance: If a citizen fails to either confirm service or submit a deferral claim by the two-week deadline, the failure shall be treated as a neutral administrative event. The citizen's name shall return to the random selection pool without penalty and a replacement shall be drawn from the Standby tier.

6g. Failure to Respond — Second Instance: If the same citizen fails to respond to a second jury draft notice within any consecutive twelve-month period, the matter shall be referred to a separate Citizen Jury for adjudication. Upon a finding of non-compliance, the citizen shall be liable for a civic penalty not to exceed one week's national median income. A citizen who demonstrates that their failure to respond was caused by a verified failure of the Electoral Blockchain address system shall be fully exempt from this penalty.

Section 7. The Universal Mirror Sentence for Knowing False Prosecution — The Sovereign Justice Principle

1. Philosophy and Foundation:

The justice system of this Republic exists to protect the innocent and hold the guilty accountable. It is not a weapon. It is not a tool for personal destruction. It is not a mechanism through which one citizen

may deliberately destroy another's life by manufacturing false accusations and feeding them into the legal system. Any person who knowingly and deliberately uses the courts, law enforcement, or any legal process to pursue a criminal or civil charge they know to be false — with the specific intent to cause the accused to suffer a legal penalty they do not deserve — has committed one of the gravest acts of fraud against a sovereign human being that this Constitution recognizes. They have attempted to weaponize the people's own justice system against an innocent person. The punishment shall be proportional to the harm they attempted to inflict: they shall receive the sentence they tried to give.

2. The Universal Mirror Sentence — Scope and Application:

Any natural human citizen who is found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have knowingly, deliberately, and with provable intent to harm, filed, pursued, fabricated, or materially supported a criminal charge, civil claim, or legal accusation against another natural human citizen that they knew at the time to be false — shall receive the Universal Mirror Sentence: the exact maximum penalty that would have been imposed upon the falsely accused citizen had the false accusation succeeded.

3. The Three-Part Standard — All Must Be Proven:

The Universal Mirror Sentence applies only upon the simultaneous proof of all three of the following elements before a Common-Law Citizen Jury:

a. Knowledge of Falsity:

The accusing party knew, at the time they filed or pursued the accusation, that the accusation was false. This is not a standard of negligence or recklessness — it requires proof that the accusing party had actual, specific knowledge that the accused did not commit the act they were being accused of. Honest mistakes, good-faith errors, and claims that were sincerely believed at the time of filing — even if later proven wrong — shall never trigger the Mirror Sentence. The threshold is actual knowledge of falsity, proven by clear and convincing evidence before the Citizen Jury.

b. Deliberate Intent to Harm:

The accusing party filed or pursued the false accusation with the specific, deliberate intent to cause the accused to suffer a legal penalty, reputational destruction, financial harm, imprisonment, or any other consequence of the legal process. Accidental false accusations, mistaken identifications, and good-faith claims that turn out to be wrong shall never trigger the Mirror Sentence. The intent to harm must be proven as a deliberate, conscious choice — not inferred from the outcome alone.

c. Provability Beyond Reasonable Doubt:

The Citizen Jury must find, beyond reasonable doubt, that both elements (a) and (b) are simultaneously satisfied. The standard of proof for the Mirror Sentence is the highest available under this Constitution. The Mirror Sentence shall never be applied on the basis of suspicion, inference, or the mere fact that the original accusation failed. It requires affirmative, clear, and convincing proof of knowing falsity and deliberate harmful intent.

4. The Mirror Sentence Calculation:

Upon a finding that all three elements of Clause 3 are satisfied, the Citizen Jury shall calculate the Mirror Sentence as follows:

- **a. For criminal accusations:** The Mirror Sentence is the maximum sentence the false accuser actively sought against the accused, at any point during prosecution — not the statutory maximum available under law, and not whatever the accused ultimately received. The sentence mirrors what the false accuser actually pursued — because what they pursued is the clearest record of what they intended, and intent is precisely what the sortition panel is already built to weigh. If the false accuser sought a 25-year sentence at any point during prosecution, the false accuser serves 25 years. If the false accuser sought life imprisonment at any point during prosecution, the false accuser receives life imprisonment. The sentence mirrors the maximum they sought — not the likely or average sentence, and not a sentence they strategically reduced after the fact.
- **b. For civil accusations:** The Mirror Sentence is the exact maximum financial restitution, asset seizure, or civil penalty that would have been assessed against the innocent citizen had the false civil claim succeeded, paid in full by the false accuser directly to the falsely accused citizen.
- **c. Total personal asset seizure applies in all cases where the Mirror Sentence involves imprisonment** — the false accuser's assets are seized in full and transferred to the falsely accused citizen as restitution for the harm caused by the false prosecution.
- **d. Minimum Mirror Sentence Floor:** Regardless of the severity of the offense falsely charged, the Mirror Sentence shall never be less than one (1) year imprisonment and full restitution of all legal costs, lost wages, and documented financial harm suffered by the falsely accused citizen during the period of false prosecution.

5. The Good-Faith Prosecution Shield — Protecting Legitimate Claims:

This Section shall never be construed to discourage, chill, or penalize any natural human citizen from filing a genuine, good-faith legal claim — even if that claim ultimately fails. The right to seek justice is absolute. The following shall never trigger the Mirror Sentence under any circumstance:

Any claim filed in good faith based on the accusing party's sincere belief in its truth at the time of filing, even if that belief is later proven wrong.

Any claim that fails due to insufficient evidence, witness credibility issues, or jury disagreement — without proof of the accusing party's actual knowledge of falsity.

Any claim where the accusing party was themselves deceived, manipulated, or provided false information by a third party — in which case the Mirror Sentence applies to the third party who provided the false information, not to the citizen who acted on it in good faith.

Any civil dispute where both parties had a reasonable, good-faith basis for their respective positions, regardless of the outcome.

The Good-Faith Prosecution Shield is absolute. No citizen shall ever be afraid to seek justice because they fear being punished if they lose. The Mirror Sentence targets only those who knew the truth and chose to lie anyway.

6. Relationship to the Deepfake Mirror Sentence:

The Mirror Sentence established in Article IX, Section 2, Clause 3 for deepfake-based false accusations is a specific application of the Universal Mirror Sentence established in this Section. Both provisions operate simultaneously. Where a deepfake is used to support a knowing false prosecution, both the deepfake-specific penalties of Article IX and the Universal Mirror Sentence of this Section apply — the Citizen Jury shall impose whichever produces the greater penalty for the false accuser.

7. Application to Public Officials and Law Enforcement:

The Universal Mirror Sentence applies with equal and full force to any public official, law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or state actor who knowingly and deliberately pursues a false criminal charge against any natural human citizen. A public official who weaponizes the legal system against an innocent citizen they know to be innocent faces the Mirror Sentence plus immediate permanent forfeiture of office, permanent bar from all public service, and prosecution for High Treason against the sovereign people. The power of the state shall never be used to destroy an innocent citizen. Any public official who attempts to do so has committed the gravest possible betrayal of the trust placed in them by the sovereign people. For the purposes of calculating the Mirror Sentence against any public official, the maximum sentence sought shall be measured against the highest charge actively pursued at any point during prosecution — not the statutory ceiling, and not any reduced charge negotiated or filed after the fact. The sortition panel finds the knowing falsity. The math is then automatic, non-negotiable, and immune to post-hoc manipulation.

8. No Statute of Limitations:

There is no statute of limitations on the Universal Mirror Sentence. A knowing false prosecution may be prosecuted under this Section at any time after the falsity and intent are discovered and proven, regardless of how much time has passed since the original false accusation was made.

9. Unamendable Status:

The Universal Mirror Sentence established in this Section is hereby designated as a permanently unamendable provision of this Constitution under Article XIX. No legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or constitutional amendment shall ever eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to the Universal Mirror Sentence. The principle that those who knowingly weaponize the justice system against innocent citizens shall receive the sentence they tried to give is a permanent, non-negotiable foundation of this Republic's commitment to justice.

Section 8. Jury Authority to Identify and Charge Law Enforcement Officers — The Sovereign Accountability Provision

1. Philosophy:

A Citizen Jury is the sovereign people's instrument of justice. Its authority is not limited to the narrow question of the defendant's guilt or innocence. When evidence presented during any trial reveals that a law enforcement officer, public official, or any other person committed a crime in connection with the case before the jury — whether through misconduct, fabrication of evidence, unlawful arrest, excessive force, perjury, or any other criminal act — the jury has the full constitutional authority to act on that evidence. The badge does not shield anyone from the sovereign people's justice.

2. Mid-Trial Finding of Law Enforcement Misconduct:

At any point during a trial, if evidence presented to the Citizen Jury — including testimony, physical evidence, camera footage, or any other admissible material — reveals probable cause to believe that a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or any other public official committed a crime in connection with

the case, the jury may, by simple majority vote, issue a formal Sovereign Probable Cause Finding against that officer or official.

3. The Sovereign Probable Cause Finding — Two Pathways:

a. Referral Pathway — When Investigation Is Needed:

If the evidence before the jury establishes probable cause but does not, by itself, prove the officer's guilt beyond reasonable doubt, the jury shall issue a formal Sovereign Probable Cause Finding and transmit it directly to the Federal Criminal Investigation Commission (FCIC) and the relevant County Sheriff's oversight body. This Finding is a constitutional mandate — the FCIC must open a formal investigation within seventy-two (72) hours of receiving it. The investigation is not discretionary. The FCIC may not decline, delay, or deprioritize an investigation triggered by a Sovereign Probable Cause Finding. The officer named in the Finding is immediately placed on administrative suspension without pay pending the outcome of the investigation. Any FCIC Director or officer who fails to open the mandated investigation within seventy-two (72) hours is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people.

b. Direct Conviction Pathway — When the Evidence Is Complete:

If the evidence already before the jury — presented in the course of the original trial — proves beyond reasonable doubt that the law enforcement officer committed a specific crime, the jury does not need to wait for a separate investigation. The jury may, by unanimous vote, return a simultaneous finding of guilt against the officer for the specific crime proven by the evidence before them. This simultaneous finding carries the full force of a criminal conviction. The officer is immediately removed from duty, their assets are subject to seizure as established in Article III, Section 1, and they are subject to all penalties applicable to the crime for which they were found guilty. The simultaneous conviction is entered on the Electoral Blockchain as a permanent public record.

4. No Retaliation:

Any law enforcement officer, supervisor, department, or government body that retaliates — in any form — against any witness, juror, attorney, or citizen who participated in a proceeding that resulted in a Sovereign Probable Cause Finding or a simultaneous conviction against a law enforcement officer is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory criminal prosecution, immediate forfeiture of office, and permanent bar from all public service.

5. Officer's Right to Contest:

A law enforcement officer who is the subject of a Sovereign Probable Cause Finding or a simultaneous conviction retains the full right to contest the finding before a separate Common-Law Citizen Jury. The contesting jury shall be drawn from a different county than the original trial to ensure impartiality. The officer's contest does not stay the administrative suspension — they remain suspended without pay until the contesting jury reaches a verdict. If the contesting jury overturns the finding, the officer is reinstated with full back pay. If the contesting jury upholds the finding, all penalties are immediately enforced.

6. Application to All Public Officials:

The Sovereign Accountability Provision established in this Section applies with equal force to any public official — not only law enforcement officers — whose criminal conduct is revealed by evidence presented during any trial. Prosecutors, administrators, elected officials, and any other person whose crimes are proven or established to probable cause by trial evidence are subject to the same Referral Pathway and Direct Conviction Pathway established in Clauses 3(a) and 3(b) of this Section.

Section 9. Sovereign Justice Integrity Provisions — Closing the Systemic Loopholes of the Old Order

1. Absolute Prohibition on Plea Bargaining — The Sovereign Justice Standard:

Plea bargaining — the practice of offering a reduced charge, reduced sentence, or any other benefit to a defendant in exchange for a guilty plea, a waiver of trial, or cooperation against another party — is permanently and absolutely prohibited under this Constitution. This prohibition is total and admits no exceptions.

a. No prosecutor, Sheriff, FCIC officer, attorney, judge, or any other party may ever offer, suggest, negotiate, or accept any arrangement by which a defendant receives a reduced charge or reduced sentence in exchange for a guilty plea, a waiver of their right to a Citizen Jury trial, or testimony against another party.

b. Every natural human citizen charged with any offense under this Constitution has the absolute, uninfringeable right to a full Citizen Jury trial. That right may never be bargained away, waived under pressure, or traded for a lesser penalty. The right to a jury trial is not a negotiating chip — it is a sovereign right.

c. The sentence for any offense is determined exclusively by this Constitution and by the Citizen Jury upon conviction. No pre-trial agreement, no cooperation arrangement, and no administrative determination may alter the mandatory sentence established by this Constitution.

d. Cooperation with law enforcement — meaning a defendant's voluntary provision of information, testimony, or evidence regarding other criminal activity — may be considered by a Citizen Jury as a mitigating factor in sentencing for offenses where this Constitution grants the jury sentencing discretion. It may never reduce a mandatory minimum sentence. It may never substitute for a trial. And it may never be solicited through the promise of a reduced charge or sentence by any party.

e. Any attorney, prosecutor, FCIC officer, Sheriff, or public official who offers, negotiates, or accepts a plea arrangement in violation of this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate permanent disbarment from all legal practice, immediate forfeiture of office, and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

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2. Citizen-Initiated Prosecution — The Right to Force Action When Officials Refuse:

No elected Sheriff, FCIC officer, or any other enforcement official may use prosecutorial discretion to permanently bury a verified crime. When a law enforcement official refuses to act on a verified crime, the sovereign people retain the direct power to initiate prosecution themselves.

- **a.** Any natural human citizen who possesses verified evidence of a crime may file a Direct Citizen Prosecution Petition with the local Common-Law Citizen Court Clerk.
- **b.** The Clerk shall immediately docket the petition and convene a randomly drafted Citizen Grand Jury of 25 citizens within 72 hours. The petitioning citizen presents their evidence directly to the Grand Jury. No law enforcement officer, no prosecutor, and no judge may filter, delay, or suppress the presentation.
- **c.** If the Grand Jury finds, by simple majority, that the evidence establishes probable cause that a crime was committed, it shall issue a Sovereign Prosecution Mandate — a constitutional order requiring the relevant County Sheriff or FCIC to open a formal investigation and, if the evidence warrants, bring charges before a full Citizen Jury.
- **d.** A Sovereign Prosecution Mandate is not discretionary. The Sheriff or FCIC must comply within 72 hours of receipt. Any Sheriff or FCIC officer who refuses to comply is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.
- **e.** A citizen who files a Direct Citizen Prosecution Petition in bad faith — with fabricated evidence and deliberate intent to harm an innocent person — is subject to the Universal Mirror Sentence established in Section 7 of this Article.

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3. Statute of Limitations — Permanent Abolition for High Crimes and Treason, Framework for Common-Law Offenses:

a. There is no statute of limitations on any offense classified as High Treason or a High Crime under this Constitution. These offenses may be prosecuted at any time after discovery, regardless of how much time has passed. The passage of time never diminishes the severity of a High Crime or Treason, never reduces the obligation to prosecute, and never bars a Citizen Jury from hearing the case. Any legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling that attempts to impose a statute of limitations on any High Crime or Treason is void from inception and constitutes a High Crime against the sovereign people.

b. For common-law offenses, the following framework applies:

- Offenses involving physical harm to a person: no statute of limitations. A crime of violence against a human being may be prosecuted at any time after discovery.
- Offenses involving financial harm or property damage: 10 years from the date the injured citizen discovered or reasonably should have discovered the harm.
- Civil disputes between citizens not involving criminal conduct: 5 years from the date the dispute arose or was discovered.

c. The discovery rule applies to all limitations: the period begins running from the date the injured citizen discovered the harm — never from the date the harm was secretly inflicted. Any deliberate concealment of a crime by the offending party tolls the statute of limitations for the entire period of concealment. A criminal who hides their crime may never benefit from the passage of time they manufactured through concealment.

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4. Sovereign Expert Witness Framework — Jury-Selected, Treasury-Compensated, Incorruptible:

a. In any proceeding before a Common-Law Citizen Jury where specialized technical, scientific, medical, financial, or professional knowledge is required to evaluate evidence, the Citizen Jury holds the sole authority to request expert testimony. Neither the party bringing the claim nor the party defending against it may independently hire, retain, compensate, or present an expert witness to the jury.

b. The Sovereign Expert Registry: The People's Bank shall maintain a publicly published Sovereign Expert Registry — a continuously updated, open-source database of certified professionals in all relevant fields including medicine, engineering, environmental science, forensic accounting, toxicology, ballistics, digital forensics, and any other field in which expert testimony may be required. All professionals listed must meet verified certification standards reviewed every four years by a randomly drafted Citizen Audit Jury of 25 citizens.

c. Jury Selection of Experts: When a Citizen Jury determines that expert testimony is needed, it selects the expert from the Sovereign Expert Registry through the same atmospheric noise and lottery randomness protocol established in Article III, Section 2, Clause 3(d). Neither party may veto, challenge, or influence the selection. The selected expert is the jury's expert — not the plaintiff's and not the defendant's.

d. Treasury Compensation: All expert witnesses are compensated exclusively from the State Treasury at a standardized rate published annually and audited by a Citizen Audit Jury. No party may ever pay, gift, compensate, or provide any benefit of any kind to any expert witness — before, during, or after the proceeding. Any expert who accepts compensation from any party is permanently removed from the Registry and prosecuted for fraud against the sovereign people. Any party who offers compensation to an expert witness is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people.

e. Expert Testimony Standard: The expert presents findings directly to the Citizen Jury in plain language. Both parties may submit written questions to the jury, which the jury may choose to ask the expert at its discretion. The expert answers to the jury, not to the parties. The expert's opinion is evidence — it is never a verdict.

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5. Citizen Jury Civil Restitution — Non-Dischargeable in All Proceedings:

Any civil restitution order, financial penalty, or monetary judgment issued by a Common-Law Citizen Jury against any natural human citizen or state-chartered association is permanently non-dischargeable through any bankruptcy proceeding, debt restructuring, corporate reorganization, estate proceeding, or any other legal mechanism of any kind. Citizen Jury restitution orders are sovereign obligations — senior to all other debts, all creditor claims, all bankruptcy distributions, and all estate distributions. No bankruptcy court, no bankruptcy trustee, no creditor agreement, and no legislative act may ever discharge, reduce, delay, or restructure a Citizen Jury civil restitution order. The full amount is owed. It follows the debtor to death. It is satisfied from their estate before any heir receives any inheritance. A corporation that is dissolved, restructured, or reorganized to escape a Citizen Jury restitution order has committed fraud against the sovereign people — the principals of that corporation are personally and jointly liable for the full restitution amount, and the dissolution or reorganization is void for the purpose of evading the restitution obligation.

Section 10. The Right to Jury Appeal — Sovereign Appellate Review

1. **Philosophy:** A single Citizen Jury, however carefully selected, is composed of fallible human beings. This Section establishes a genuine opportunity to correct an erroneous verdict, without recreating the corrupt professional appellate court system this Constitution has abolished.
2. **The Right:** Any natural human citizen convicted of a common-law offense, High Crime, or Treason by a Common-Law Citizen Jury holds an absolute right to one appeal of that conviction and any resulting sentence.
3. **Appellate Jury Composition:** An appeal shall be heard by a freshly and independently randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury of the same size as the original trial jury, drawn from a county other than the county of the original trial, using the same hybrid random selection protocol established in Article III, Section 2. No juror who served on the original jury may serve on the appellate jury.
4. **Filing Window:** A notice of appeal must be filed with the Clerk of the Common-Law Citizen Court within thirty (30) days of sentencing, except where the delay was caused by circumstances beyond the citizen's control.
5. **Scope of Review:** The appellate jury shall review the complete trial record and independently determine whether the evidence proves guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and may also consider newly discovered evidence not reasonably available at the original trial. The appellate jury renders its own independent determination — it does not defer to the original jury.
6. **Outcome:** If the appellate jury finds by simple majority that guilt was not proven beyond a reasonable doubt, the conviction is vacated, the citizen is immediately released if in custody, and the citizen is acquitted, subject to the double jeopardy protections of Section 11 of this Article. If upheld, the original verdict and sentence stand and no second appeal of the same conviction may be filed absent extraordinary newly discovered evidence.
7. **Pending Appeal:** Filing a timely appeal does not automatically stay the sentence; however, a citizen sentenced to imprisonment may petition the appellate jury for release pending appeal, grantable by simple majority upon a finding of substantial likelihood of reversal.
8. **No Fee:** This appeal shall never require any fee or payment from the citizen; the State Treasury bears the full cost.

Section 11. Prohibition on Double Jeopardy

1. No natural human citizen acquitted of a common-law offense, High Crime, or Treason by a Common-Law Citizen Jury — at original trial or upon appeal under Section 10 — shall ever be tried again for the same offense arising from the same act.
2. This prohibition applies regardless of newly discovered evidence, changes in public sentiment, or dissatisfaction with the verdict by any party, including the State.
3. **Sole Exception — Fraud Upon the Jury:** An acquittal obtained through the defendant's own knowing fraud upon the jury — bribery, witness tampering, or knowing presentation of fabricated evidence — is void, and the citizen may be retried, upon a finding of such fraud by a separate Common-Law Citizen Jury applying the clear and convincing evidence standard.
4. This Section does not restrict prosecution of a factually distinct offense arising from the same conduct, nor the reopening provisions explicitly established elsewhere in this Constitution, including the Open Case Provision of Article XXIX.

Section 12. The Right to Counsel of Choice

1. Every natural human citizen charged with any offense before a Common-Law Citizen Jury holds the absolute right to be represented at every stage by an advocate of their own choosing, of any type or background — including a licensed attorney, a lay advocate, a family member, or any other person the accused trusts — or to represent themselves.
2. No court, Sheriff, prosecutor, or Citizen Jury may deny, restrict, or condition this right.
3. **Citizen Defense Advocate:** Any citizen who cannot secure or afford counsel of their choosing shall be provided, at no cost, a Citizen Defense Advocate funded by the State Treasury, selected by the accused from a publicly published roster, never assigned without consent.
4. No citizen shall ever be compelled to proceed to trial without their chosen advocate present, except upon a knowing, voluntary written waiver.

Section 13. The Right to a Speedy Trial

1. Every natural human citizen charged with any offense has the absolute right to a trial before a Common-Law Citizen Jury within ninety (90) days of formal charging, unless the citizen requests a delay.
2. **Pretrial Detention Limit:** No citizen may be held in pretrial detention longer than this ninety (90) day window absent a documented, good-faith exception, and never longer than thirty (30) additional days under any such exception.
3. **Bail:** Pretrial release conditions, including any monetary bail, shall never be set higher than necessary to reasonably ensure the citizen's appearance at trial, and shall never be used as a mechanism of preventive punishment before conviction.
4. Any public official who deliberately delays a trial beyond these windows to circumvent this Section is guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people.

Section 14. The Right Against Self-Incrimination

1. No natural human citizen shall ever be compelled to testify, provide evidence, or make any statement against themselves in any criminal proceeding before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.
2. A citizen's exercise of this right — including remaining silent, declining to testify, or declining to answer any specific question — shall never be used as evidence of guilt, referenced by any prosecutor or Sheriff as suggestive of guilt, or considered by the Citizen Jury as any indication of culpability.
3. This right protects compelled testimonial communication only; it does not extend to physical evidence, biological samples, or documents lawfully obtained through a valid Citizen Jury warrant under Article I, Section 11.
4. A citizen may voluntarily choose to testify in their own defense at any time; doing so waives this right only as to the specific subject matter voluntarily testified about, and the citizen retains the right to decline to answer further questions on unrelated matters.
5. Any prosecutor, Sheriff, FCIC officer, or judge who compels, coerces, or threatens a citizen to testify against themselves, or who comments on a citizen's silence as evidence of guilt, is guilty

of a high crime against the sovereign people.

Section 15. Prohibition on Cruel and Unusual Punishment

1. No punishment imposed under this Constitution shall ever be cruel, unusual, or involve torture, mutilation, or the deliberate infliction of unnecessary physical suffering beyond what is inherent to lawful confinement.
2. This Section does not invalidate any specific mandatory sentence explicitly hardcoded elsewhere in this Constitution, as the sovereign people have already determined those specific sentences to be proportionate through the ratification of this document.
3. This Section governs the manner of execution of any sentence and any discretionary sentencing left to a Citizen Jury: where this Constitution grants sentencing discretion within a range, the jury shall never impose a sentence at the upper end of that range based on bias, prejudice, or factors unrelated to the actual harm caused.
4. The humane confinement standards established in Article X, Section 17 apply as the operative floor for how any custodial sentence is carried out.
5. Any judge, Sheriff, corrections official, or Citizen Jury member found to have imposed or executed a punishment in violation of this Section is subject to criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 16. The Right to Confront Witnesses and Compel Testimony

1. Every natural human citizen charged with an offense before a Common-Law Citizen Jury holds the absolute right to be confronted with, and to personally cross-examine or have their chosen counsel cross-examine, any witness testifying against them.
2. No testimony, written statement, or accusation may be considered by a Citizen Jury unless the accused has had the opportunity to cross-examine its source, except upon the sworn, verified unavailability of the witness through death or documented incapacity, in which case prior cross-examined testimony may be considered.
3. **Compulsory Process:** Every accused citizen holds the right to compel, through the same subpoena authority available to the prosecution, the attendance and testimony of any witness whose testimony is relevant to their defense, at no cost to the accused.
4. No Sheriff, prosecutor, or judge may obstruct, delay, or refuse to execute a defense subpoena issued under this Section.

Section 17. The Right to Habeas Corpus

1. Every natural human citizen held in any form of custody or detention by any government body holds the absolute right to petition a Common-Law Citizen Jury to immediately examine the legality of that detention.
2. Upon the filing of a habeas petition, the detaining authority shall produce the detained citizen and the legal justification for detention before a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury

within seventy-two (72) hours.
3. If the jury finds the detention unlawful or unsupported by verified probable cause, the citizen shall be released immediately.
4. This right shall never be suspended, for any reason, including invasion, rebellion, or any declared crisis baseline under Article IV, Section 4.
5. This Section is hereby designated a permanently unamendable provision of this Constitution under Article XIX.

Section 18. Prohibition on Ex Post Facto Laws and Bills of Attainder

1. No legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling shall ever criminalize conduct that was lawful at the time it was committed, nor increase the punishment for an offense after it was committed.
2. No legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling shall ever declare any specific named natural human citizen guilty of any offense or impose any punishment upon them without a trial before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Guilt may only ever be determined through the jury trial process established in this Constitution.
3. Any act violating this Section is void from inception and carries no legal force. Any public official who enacts or enforces such an act is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.

Section 19. Accessibility in Government Proceedings and Civic Participation

1. Every government proceeding, courtroom, polling location, and jury service facility shall be physically accessible to citizens with disabilities.
2. Any citizen who is deaf, hard of hearing, blind, or has a speech or communication disability holds the absolute right to a qualified sign language interpreter, real-time captioning, or other necessary communication accommodation, provided at no cost to the citizen, for any court proceeding, jury service, or voting activity.
3. No citizen shall ever be excused, excluded, or disqualified from jury service, testifying, or voting solely on the basis of a physical or sensory disability, provided that reasonable accommodation allows their full and meaningful participation.
4. The State Treasury shall fund all accommodations required under this Section as a cost of jury administration, court operation, or Electoral Blockchain operation, as applicable.
5. Any public official or facility administrator who fails to provide a required accommodation under this Section is subject to civil liability before a Common-Law Citizen Jury

CHAPTER 4

ARTICLE IV: ELECTIONS, TERM LIMITS & LEGISLATIVE CONDUCT

Section 1. Permanent Elimination of Political Pay Control

1. All public servants, elected representatives, and government officials are permanently barred from voting upon, introducing, or altering their own financial salaries or expense metrics at any time.
2. To entirely eliminate financial greed and careerism from public service, all public compensation levels are hardcoded to a strict, automated Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) Index managed exclusively by the State Treasuries.
3. Political compensation shall fluctuate automatically as a direct reflection of the audited state-average median individual human income. If the citizens' economic standard rises, public servant compensation scales proportionally; if the citizens suffer an economic downturn, public servant compensation drops instantly alongside the people.

Section 2. The Sovereign Legislative Vote Mandate and the Absolute Abolition of Procedural Filibusters

1. The utilization of parliamentary maneuvers, filibusters, cloture requirements, or artificial debate loops within any legislative body to intentionally delay, block, or freeze a single-issue bill from reaching an immediate floor vote is an act of administrative obstruction and Coercive Usurpation. Upon the exact expiration of the ninety (90) day public review window, the legislative body is constitutionally mandated to execute a definitive, physical hand-count roll-call vote on the unedited text of the bill within twenty-four (24) hours. The creation of internal committee rules, leadership blockades, or procedural hurdles to delay the execution of this vote is permanently unconstitutional. If a faction of politicians or legislative representatives attempts to utilize a filibuster or procedural stalling tactic to prevent the bill from hitting the voting floor within the mandatory 24-hour window, their legislative authority on that specific bill is instantly broken and permanently revoked by law. The obstructed bill shall automatically bypass the deadlocked legislative chamber entirely and immediately trigger the Sovereign Direct Public Override, moving straight to the secure, zero-knowledge anonymous Electoral Blockchain system for a direct, binding vote by the sovereign citizens during the next regular cycle. The Electoral Blockchain shall be architected exclusively on a zero-knowledge cryptographic proof protocol, ensuring that every citizen's vote is mathematically verified as valid and counted without any record, node, or data packet ever being generated that can identify, link, or reconstruct the voting choice of any individual human citizen. No government agency, technology contractor, or third party shall ever possess the technical capacity to de-anonymize a citizen's vote. Any attempt to build, deploy, or utilize a non-anonymous voting blockchain that can identify individual voters shall constitute a high crime against individual liberty.

Section 3. Universal Term Limits for All Elected and Appointed Public Offices

1. To permanently eliminate career political entrenchment and ensure continuous rotation of civic power among the sovereign people, the following term limits are hereby hardcoded as absolute, non-negotiable constitutional law. No legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling shall ever extend, waive, or modify these limits.

2. The President of the United States: Two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from holding the office of President.
3. The Vice President of the United States: Two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from holding the office of Vice President.
4. United States Senators: Two (2) consecutive terms of six (6) years each. Upon completion of twelve (12) total years of Senate service, the individual is permanently disqualified from holding a seat in the United States Senate.
5. United States Representatives: Four (4) consecutive terms of two (2) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service in the House of Representatives, the individual is permanently disqualified from holding a seat in the House of Representatives.
6. State and Local Referee Judges: Two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of judicial service, the individual is permanently barred from serving as a referee judge within any jurisdiction of the United States.
7. Elected County Sheriffs: Three (3) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of twelve (12) total years of service, the individual must permanently step down and is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from serving as an elected County Sheriff in any county, jurisdiction, or territory within the United States.
8. Cumulative Lifetime Public Service Cap: To permanently prevent career political entrenchment through sequential office-holding, no natural human citizen shall serve in elected or appointed public office for a cumulative total exceeding sixteen (16) years across all offices combined, for the entirety of their lifetime. Each year of service in any elected or appointed public office — including the President, Vice President, Senator, Representative, County Sheriff, Referee Judge, Supreme Court Justice, Commission head, Defense Council member, FCIC Director, or any other elected or appointed position established under this Constitution — counts toward this sixteen-year lifetime cap. Upon reaching sixteen (16) cumulative years of public service, the individual is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from holding any elected or appointed public office within the United States. No legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling shall ever extend, waive, or modify this lifetime cap.

Section 4. The Automatic Crisis Baseline Definitions and Sovereign Nullification Protections

1. To prevent political abuse of emergency powers and ensure that crisis declarations are triggered exclusively by objective, mathematically verifiable physical data — never by political will — the following definitions and protections are hereby hardcoded as supreme constitutional law.
2. State of National Defense — Kinetic Invasion Threshold: A State of National Defense is strictly prohibited from political declaration and shall only be triggered automatically upon the verified, physical crossing of the following threshold: the unauthorized, hostile physical penetration of foreign military forces, foreign state-sponsored assets, or foreign kinetic weaponry across the sovereign land borders, maritime borders, or territorial airspace of the United States.
3. Economic Crisis Baseline — Bracket VII Tax Lock Threshold: An Economic Crisis Baseline shall be triggered automatically by the Treasury ledger strictly when the following mathematical threshold is crossed simultaneously: a continuous, three-month decline in the national monetary retrieval ratio below eighty-five percent (85%), combined with a verified, localized drop in the domestic distribution of life-necessities (food, energy, or emergency medical supplies) exceeding fifteen percent (15%) within a single fiscal quarter.
4. Scope of Automatic Activation: The crossing of these thresholds activates exclusively the emergency debt-free funding mechanisms of the United States Treasury (Article V, Section 5)

and the ninety percent (90%) corporate snap-tax freeze (Article VI, Section 6). These thresholds shall never authorize: (a) The suspension of this Constitution, the delay of any scheduled public election, or the implementation of martial law. (b) The restriction of individual human transit, the implementation of curfews, or the policing of human speech, documentation, or assembly.

5. The Citizen Verification Mandate: Within forty-eight (48) hours of the automated ledger crossing any threshold defined in this Section, a specialized National Citizen Audit Jury consisting of one hundred and twenty-five (125) randomly selected citizens must convene to review the raw physical and cryptographic data. If the jury finds that the data was manipulated, fraudulent, or failed to meet the exact thresholds hardcoded herein, the crisis baseline is instantly nullified. Any public official or data administrator who falsified or manipulated the triggering data shall be guilty of high treason against the sovereign people.
6. **Clause 5. Absolute Prohibition on Unilateral Executive Emergency Declarations:** No President, Vice President, Governor, or executive official of any level shall ever possess the authority to declare a state of emergency, martial law, a public health emergency, or any equivalent executive emergency designation outside the automatic mathematical thresholds established in Clauses 2 and 3 of this Section. Any executive official who attempts to declare or enforce any emergency designation outside these thresholds is guilty of a High Crime, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution. No emergency declaration shall ever authorize suspension of this Constitution, delay of any election, restriction of individual transit, implementation of curfews, or policing of speech, documentation, or assembly.

Section 5. The Sovereign Supreme Court Clearinghouse — Structure, Authority, and Strict Limitations

1. There is hereby established the Sovereign Supreme Court Clearinghouse as the sole national appellate body of the United States. Its exclusive function is to receive, organize, and formally escalate unresolved constitutional conflicts from lower common-law courts to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury established in Article III, Section 4 of this Constitution. The Supreme Court Clearinghouse possesses zero independent ruling authority — it is a procedural routing body, not a judicial decision-making body.
2. Composition: The Supreme Court Clearinghouse shall be composed of nine (9) Justices, each directly elected by the citizens of the nine designated Supreme Court Electoral Districts, which shall be drawn to ensure equal population representation across the nation. Each Justice shall serve a single, non-renewable term of eight (8) years, staggered to ensure continuity. Upon completion of their term, a Justice is permanently disqualified from serving on the Clearinghouse again.
3. Strict Enumeration of Duties: The duties of a Supreme Court Justice are strictly confined to: (a) Receiving certified constitutional conflict appeals from lower common-law courts. (b) Reviewing whether the conflict presents a genuine, narrow question of constitutional interpretation requiring national resolution. (c) Formally certifying and transmitting qualifying conflicts to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury for binding resolution. (d) Publishing the plain-language summary of the conflict for full public transparency prior to jury review.
4. Absolute Prohibitions: No Supreme Court Justice, panel, or majority shall ever: (a) Issue an independent ruling, opinion, or precedent that carries binding legal force without a confirming vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. (b) Strike down, modify, or reinterpret any provision of this Constitution through judicial opinion. (c) Delay, filter, or refuse to transmit a certified constitutional conflict to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury without a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of all nine Justices, with the specific reason for refusal published publicly within forty-eight (48) hours.

5. Removal: Any Supreme Court Justice may be removed by a citizen vote of no-confidence under the same protocols established in Article III, Section 5 of this Constitution, or by a unanimous vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury upon a finding of procedural misconduct or obstruction.

Section 6. Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit and the Human Observation Mandate

1. To protect individual citizens from automated financial predation through weaponized civil surveillance while maintaining legitimate public road safety, the following framework is hereby hardcoded as constitutional law.
2. The Sole Chargeable Driving Offense — Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit: No law enforcement officer, court, or state actor shall ever charge, prosecute, or penalize any natural human citizen for operating a vehicle under the influence of any substance, for driving while intoxicated, for driving under the influence, or for any substance-specific driving offense of any kind. The sole chargeable offense arising from dangerous vehicle operation is Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit, defined strictly as the operation of a vehicle in a manner that demonstrably endangers the physical safety of other persons through observable driving behavior. The behavior is the offense — never the substance. This charge is adjudicated exclusively by a Common-Law Citizen Jury.
3. Behavioral Observation Standard: Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit shall be established exclusively through direct human observation and sworn testimony of the dangerous driving behavior itself — including but not limited to erratic lane changes, failure to maintain lane, excessive speed, running traffic controls, or collision — as observed and attested to by an elected County Sheriff or their directly deputized human representative, and corroborated by the testimony of witnesses where available and by body-worn or dashboard camera footage as required under Clause 10 of this Section. No biological testing, breathalyzer, blood draw, drug screening, or chemical or biological examination of any kind shall ever be used to establish or support a charge of Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit. The right to refuse all biological and chemical testing is absolute and uninfringeable.
4. Biological Testing Exception — Fatality or Serious Permanent Injury: Notwithstanding Clause 3, biological testing of the vehicle operator is constitutionally permitted exclusively in the following circumstances: (a) the vehicle operation directly caused the death of another person; or (b) the vehicle operation directly caused serious permanent physical injury to another person, specifically defined as paralysis, permanent disability, or traumatic brain damage, as verified by an independent physician.

   4a. **Emergency Presumptive Sample Collection:** In the circumstances defined above, and due to the time-sensitive nature of biological evidence — specifically the metabolization of alcohol and other substances from the human body — a trained and practicing certified medical professional at the scene or at the receiving medical facility may collect and preserve a biological sample from the vehicle operator within two (2) hours of the incident, solely for evidence preservation purposes. This collection requires no prior jury authorization. The collected sample shall be immediately sealed, formally logged with a verified timestamp, and placed into secure, tamper-evident medical custody. The sample shall not be tested, analyzed, opened, or accessed by any law enforcement officer or state agent under any circumstances until and unless a Citizen Jury explicitly authorizes its analysis. Sample collection under this clause is a medical act — never a law enforcement act — and shall be performed exclusively by a trained and practicing certified medical professional.

4b. **Emergency Jury Convening Mandate:** Upon the occurrence of a fatality or serious permanent injury qualifying under this Clause, the sitting Weekly Citizen Jury Panel of that jurisdiction shall be notified immediately and shall convene an emergency session within twenty-four (24) hours of the incident to review the probable cause finding and vote on whether to authorize analysis of the preserved biological sample. If the jury authorizes analysis, the sample shall be transferred to an independent medical laboratory for testing. If the jury denies authorization, the preserved sample shall be immediately and permanently destroyed with no record of its contents retained.

4c. **Evidentiary Use:** The results of any jury-authorized biological analysis may be used exclusively as supporting evidence in the adjudication of the Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit charge and in the assessment of penalties by the Citizen Jury. Biological test results shall never constitute the sole basis for a conviction — they serve as corroborating evidence alongside the sworn human testimony and camera footage established in Clause 3 of this Section.

5. Sentencing and Penalties: Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit carries zero jail time unless another person was physically injured or killed as a direct result of the reckless operation. Where no injury or death occurred, the offense is adjudicated as a civil matter carrying standardized civil restitution assessments paid directly and exclusively into the general State Treasury. Where physical injury or death occurred, the offense is adjudicated as a criminal matter by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, which shall determine appropriate penalties consistent with the severity of harm caused.
6. PIN Vehicle Coverage — Two-Tier Framework: The People's Insurance Network (PIN) shall administer a two-tier vehicle coverage framework for all natural human citizens operating a vehicle within the sovereign territory of the United States.

6a. **Tier 1 — Universal Liability Coverage (Automatic and Free):** Every natural human citizen automatically receives universal baseline vehicle liability coverage through the PIN from the moment they operate a vehicle on public roads. This coverage is automatic, universal, and requires no enrollment, no premium payment, and no application of any kind. Tier 1 coverage protects the victim — covering the medical care, vehicle damage, and property loss of any person harmed by the at-fault driver's vehicle operation. The victim is always fully covered regardless of the at-fault driver's record or financial status. Tier 1 coverage is funded exclusively through the PIN offset mechanism established in Article XI.

6b. **Tier 1 — Tiered Restitution Liability for At-Fault Drivers:** While Tier 1 coverage is free and universal, the at-fault driver's personal restitution share increases progressively with verified Citizen Jury findings of Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit, as follows: First verified finding — the PIN absorbs the full restitution cost on the at-fault driver's behalf; the driver pays zero out of pocket. Second verified finding — the at-fault driver is personally responsible for twenty-five percent (25%) of the total civil restitution assessed by the Citizen Jury, with the PIN covering the remaining seventy-five percent (75%). Third verified finding — the at-fault driver is personally responsible for fifty percent (50%) of the total civil restitution assessed by the Citizen Jury, with the PIN covering the remaining fifty percent (50%). Fourth and subsequent verified findings — the at-fault driver is personally responsible for one hundred percent (100%) of all civil restitution assessed by the Citizen Jury. The PIN provides zero restitution coverage for drivers with four or more verified findings. This tiered restitution structure creates a natural behavioral deterrent through escalating personal financial accountability rather than criminalization.

6c. **Tier 2 — Optional Personal Full Coverage (Voluntary Enrollment):** Any natural human citizen may voluntarily enroll in Tier 2 full coverage through the PIN to protect their own vehicle against collision, theft, weather damage, and total loss. Tier 2 coverage is entirely optional and funded exclusively by the premiums of enrolled citizens — never by the public PIN offset mechanism. No citizen shall ever be required, coerced, or pressured to enroll in Tier 2 coverage. Tier 2 rates are calculated exclusively on the basis of two objective factors only: First — Vehicle Value: The baseline premium scales proportionally to the verified current market value of the vehicle being covered. A citizen operating a thirty-year-old vehicle shall pay a significantly lower baseline premium than a citizen covering a brand-new high-value vehicle. No other vehicle characteristic beyond verified market value shall ever be used as a rating factor. Second — Verified Driving Record: Citizen Jury findings of Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit shall be reported to the PIN as part of the citizen's verified driving record and shall result in progressively higher Tier 2 premium rates. Conversely, citizens who maintain a clean verified driving record over time shall receive progressive rate reductions, rewarding safe driving through financial benefit. No other personal characteristic — including age, gender, zip code, credit score, occupation, health status, or any other personal data point — shall ever be used to calculate, adjust, or deny Tier 2 coverage rates. Only vehicle market value and verified Citizen Jury driving record findings are permissible rating factors.

6d. **No Private Vehicle Insurance:** No private insurance company, syndicate, or corporate entity shall ever offer, sell, or administer vehicle insurance of any kind within the sovereign territory of the United States. The PIN is the sole provider of all vehicle coverage. Any state-chartered association that attempts to offer private vehicle insurance shall have its charter immediately and permanently revoked.

7. The Human Observation Mandate: No civil traffic infraction notice shall ever be generated, issued, or enforced via automated surveillance cameras, automated radar grids, machine ledger tracking, license plate readers, artificial intelligence tracking nodes, or any automated electronic system. Every civil traffic infraction notice requires a direct, human-to-human observation and physical verification by an elected County Sheriff or their directly deputized human representative in real-time. A machine-generated infraction notice is null, void, and unenforceable from its inception.
8. Anti-Weaponization Prohibition: No county board, municipal authority, state agency, or elected official shall deploy, install, or authorize automated road monitoring infrastructure for the purpose of generating civil infraction revenue. The installation of automated traffic enforcement systems on public roads for revenue generation purposes is permanently prohibited and classified as an administrative act of financial predation against the sovereign people. Any elected official who authorizes such a system shall face immediate removal via citizen vote of no-confidence under Article III, Section 5 of this Constitution.
9. Consistency with Transit Sovereignty: This section operates in full harmony with Article VIII, Section 5 (The Universal Transit Sovereignty Act). No civil traffic enforcement mechanism shall ever generate a data payload that can reconstruct the personal route, timeline, or destination of any specific human being, assign a unique tracking identifier to any citizen's vehicle, or contribute to any surveillance profile of individual human movement.
10. **Law Enforcement Camera Mandate and Surveillance Prohibition:** All elected County Sheriffs and their directly deputized human representatives shall be equipped with and required to operate both a body-worn camera and a vehicle-mounted dashboard camera at all times while on active duty. These cameras shall record continuous basic video and audio only. No camera system, storage device, software layer, or data processing application connected to or associated

with these cameras shall incorporate, enable, or transmit any form of artificial intelligence processing, facial recognition, license plate reading, biometric identification, behavioral analysis, route tracking, or any other automated data collection or surveillance capability of any kind. Camera footage is the exclusive property of the public record and shall be made available to any Citizen Jury upon request as evidentiary support for sworn human testimony. Camera footage shall never independently initiate, generate, or constitute the sole basis for any charge, citation, or legal action — it serves exclusively to corroborate sworn human testimony. Any law enforcement officer who deliberately disables, obscures, tampers with, deletes, or fails to activate their required camera equipment during active duty shall be guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, resulting in immediate forfeiture of office and permanent disqualification from public service.

Section 7. Absolute Prohibition of Proxy Campaign Laundering, Bundling, and Whistleblower Bounty Infrastructure

1. The individual campaign contribution cap of $2,500 executed through the cryptographic voting system is absolute, final, and non-aggregable per human citizen. The practice of "contribution bundling" or "straw-man laundering" — wherein any human or association provides, reimburses, coordinates, or distributes capital to family members, employees, corporate proxies, or third-party individuals for the purpose of executing multiple anonymous campaign contributions — is strictly defined as Electoral Corruption.
2. Any human who finances, coordinates, or knowingly executes a proxy contribution ring to bypass the individual cap shall face a mandatory, non-commutable sentence of twenty-five (25) years in a maximum-security labor facility, alongside immediate, total global asset liquidation. The anonymous cryptographic tokens utilized in verified proxy fraud operations shall be permanently burned and deleted from the candidate's campaign wallet upon a judicial finding of fact. All asset liquidations executed under this Section shall be carried out exclusively by the State Treasury and elected County Sheriff per Article X, Section 2.
3. To dismantle these networks from within, an automatic Whistleblower Bounty is hereby established. Any human who is approached, coerced, or offered capital to act as a proxy donor, and who provides verified evidence of the scheme to the state treasury or local Common-Law Citizen Jury, shall receive a mandatory reward of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000). This bounty shall be paid directly out of the first liquidated personal or corporate assets seized from the offending parties. Multiple unique whistleblowers exposing the same corporate or proxy ring shall each be entitled to an individual $25,000 payout from the total asset seizure. This electoral whistleblower bounty operates as a specific application of the Universal Sovereign Whistleblower Bounty system established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 1 of this Constitution. The $25,000 minimum established herein is consistent with the universal minimum established in that Section. Where the 10% of total penalty calculation under Article VI, Section 10 would yield a higher amount than $25,000, the higher amount governs. The anti-retaliation protections, identity sealing requirements, and anti-fabrication penalties established in Article VI, Section 10, Clauses 1(c) through 1(f) apply in full to all whistleblowers under this Section.
4. **Clause 3(a). Anti-Fabrication Mirror Penalty:** Any citizen who deliberately provides fabricated or fraudulently manufactured evidence to claim the Whistleblower Bounty established in Clause 3 of this Section shall have the full $25,000 bounty clawed back and returned to the State Treasury, plus an additional civic fraud penalty not to exceed one week's national median income, adjudicated by a separate Common-Law Citizen Jury. The threshold for a fabrication finding requires clear and convincing evidence of deliberate fraud — not

merely an unsuccessful or mistaken report made in good faith.

5. Pooled Capital Lobbying Prohibition: The absolute prohibition on corporate political lobbying and election capitalization applies uniformly to all pooled human resources, unchartered commercial syndicates, non-profit financial trusts, and informal commercial collectives. No individual human citizen, operator, or foreign agent shall utilize pooled capital, business revenues, or multi-member asset reserves derived from any commercial enterprise to fund political advertising, purchase media infrastructure, or disproportionately influence public policy and election outcomes off-ledger

Section 5 (continued) — Clause 6. Presidential and Vice-Presidential Succession Protocol

In the event that both the President and the Vice President are simultaneously unable to serve — whether due to death, incapacitation, removal by citizen no-confidence vote, conviction of a High Crime, or any other cause — the Elected Sovereign Defense Council established in Article X, Section 13 shall assume interim executive authority for a maximum of ninety (90) days. During this ninety-day window, a special presidential election must be held exclusively on the Electoral Blockchain, following all standard electoral procedures established in Article XII.

The formal certification of the simultaneous vacancy — including the verified cause, the timestamp of vacancy, and the identity of the certifying body — shall be immediately recorded as a cryptographically sealed, immutable entry on the Electoral Blockchain within twenty-four (24) hours of the vacancy occurring. This blockchain record is the sole lawful trigger for the Sovereign Defense Council's interim authority and the sole lawful trigger for the special election clock. No paper-only certification, no unilateral executive declaration, and no administrative memo shall ever constitute a valid vacancy certification under this clause — the Electoral Blockchain record is required. Any attempt by any party to assert interim executive authority without a verified Electoral Blockchain vacancy record shall constitute a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

The vacancy certification record on the Electoral Blockchain shall be cryptographically protected under the same tamper-evident architecture established in Article XII — it is permanently immutable, publicly visible to all citizens in real time, and cannot be altered, deleted, or suppressed by any party. The certifying body shall be the sitting National Citizen Constitutional Jury, which must convene within twenty-four (24) hours of the vacancy event to verify the cause and issue the certification. No executive official, legislative body, or military authority may self-certify a vacancy.

The Sovereign Defense Council's interim authority is strictly limited to maintaining essential government operations and national defense — it shall never be used to expand executive power, suspend any constitutional provision, delay the special election, or take any action outside the minimum necessary to maintain continuity of government. Any member of the Sovereign Defense Council who attempts to use interim executive authority beyond these strict limits is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 8. Dual Citizenship Disqualification — Absolute Prohibition on Foreign Allegiance in Public Office

1. **Philosophy:** The sovereign people of the United States are governed exclusively by citizens

whose sole allegiance is to this Republic and to the natural human citizens who constitute it. No person who holds, claims, or retains citizenship, passport rights, permanent residency rights, or any sworn oath of allegiance to any foreign nation, foreign government, or foreign sovereign authority may ever hold any elected or appointed public office within the United States. Divided national allegiance and public office are permanently incompatible under this Constitution. This prohibition is directed exclusively at allegiance to foreign nations and foreign sovereign governments. It does not apply to, and shall never be construed to apply to, the sovereign tribal citizenship of any federally recognized Native Nation of the United States.

2. **Absolute Disqualification:** Any natural human citizen who holds dual citizenship — meaning citizenship in the United States and simultaneously in any other nation — is permanently disqualified from holding any elected or appointed public office at any level of government within the United States, including but not limited to: the President, Vice President, all Senators and Representatives, all elected agency heads and commission directors, all elected County Sheriffs, all members of the Sovereign Defense Council, all Supreme Court Clearinghouse Justices, all Federal Customs Marshals, all Federal Trade Data Commissioners, all People's Bank Board members, all PIN Board members, all Electoral Blockchain Node Commissioners, and any other elected or appointed position established under this Constitution. For purposes of this Section, 'any other nation' refers exclusively to foreign nations and foreign sovereign governments external to the United States. Citizenship in a federally recognized Native Nation of the United States is expressly excluded from this disqualification.
3. **Mandatory Renunciation Requirement:** Any natural human citizen who wishes to seek any elected or appointed public office under this Constitution must formally and legally renounce all foreign citizenships, foreign passports, foreign residency rights, and all sworn oaths of allegiance to any foreign sovereign authority before filing any candidacy declaration or accepting any appointment. Renunciation must be verified through the Electoral Blockchain's identity verification system and confirmed by the relevant foreign government's official renunciation process. A candidate's renunciation declaration shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain as a permanent public record before their name may appear on any ballot or before any appointment may take effect. Native Nation tribal citizenship is expressly exempt from this renunciation requirement. No natural human citizen shall ever be required to renounce, disclose, or publicly announce their membership in or citizenship of any federally recognized Native Nation as a condition of candidacy or appointment to any public office.
4. **The Ten-Year Waiting Period:** Renunciation of foreign citizenship alone is not sufficient for immediate eligibility. Any natural human citizen who has renounced a foreign citizenship must complete a mandatory waiting period of ten (10) full years from the verified date of renunciation before they may file for any elected or appointed public office. This waiting period applies regardless of the office sought, regardless of the citizen's length of prior United States citizenship, and regardless of any other qualification. The ten-year waiting period is a constitutional floor — it may never be reduced, waived, or shortened by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or administrative determination.
5. **Verification and Enforcement:** The Electoral Blockchain's candidate verification system shall automatically screen all candidacy filings and appointment nominations for compliance with this Section. Any candidacy filing or appointment nomination that does not include a verified renunciation record and a verified ten-year waiting period completion shall be automatically rejected by the system. No human administrator, election official, or government body may override this automatic rejection. Any person who files a false renunciation declaration, conceals a foreign citizenship, or misrepresents their compliance with this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory permanent disqualification from all public office, criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, and a mandatory

minimum sentence of ten (10) years imprisonment. The Electoral Blockchain's verification system shall be programmed to recognize federally recognized Native Nation citizenship as categorically exempt from dual citizenship screening. No candidacy filing shall be rejected on the basis of Native Nation tribal citizenship.

6. **Existing Officeholders:** Any person currently holding any elected or appointed public office upon ratification of this Constitution who holds dual citizenship shall have thirty (30) days from the date of ratification to formally renounce all foreign citizenships and begin the ten-year waiting period. Any officeholder who fails to renounce within thirty (30) days is immediately and automatically removed from office upon the expiration of that window. Their removal requires no additional vote, no court order, and no administrative action — it is self-executing upon the Electoral Blockchain's verification of non-compliance.
7. **No Exceptions — Foreign Nations:** There are no exceptions to this Section as applied to foreign nations and foreign sovereign governments external to the United States. No diplomatic consideration, no national security justification, no legislative act, and no executive order may ever grant an exemption to the dual citizenship disqualification or reduce the ten-year waiting period as applied to foreign national allegiance.
8. **Sovereign Native Nation Exception — Permanent and Absolute:** Citizenship in any federally recognized Native Nation of the United States is permanently and absolutely exempt from every provision of this Section. Native Americans are the original sovereign peoples of this land. Their tribal citizenship is not a foreign allegiance — it is the oldest form of sovereignty on this continent. No Native American citizen shall ever be required to choose between their tribal citizenship and their right to serve in public office. No Native American citizen shall ever be required to renounce, disclose, or publicly announce their tribal citizenship as a condition of running for or holding any elected or appointed office under this Constitution. The Electoral Blockchain shall be permanently coded to recognize this exemption, and no future amendment, legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling may ever remove or diminish it

ARTICLE V: THE PUBLIC CURRENCY & SOVEREIGN FINANCIAL GRID

Section 1. Total Prohibition of Central Bank Digital Currencies and Mandatory Cash System

1. The introduction, implementation, or enforcement of any Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), programmable tokenized currency, social credit-linked financial system, or centralized electronic ledger controlled by any state, federal, or private banking entity is strictly and permanently prohibited.
2. The right of the people to use physical cash, coin, specie, or anonymous untrackable physical currency for any and all transactions, public or private, shall never be infringed, restricted, taxed, or discouraged.
3. Any public official or financial executive who attempts to restrict the circulation of physical currency or transition the nation into a cashless tracking grid shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying a mandatory, non-commutable sentence of twenty-five (25) years in a maximum-security correctional facility and the total seizure of all personal assets.

Section 2. Dissolution of the Private Federal Reserve and the Sovereign Public Ledger Framework

1. The private entity known as the Federal Reserve System is hereby dissolved and permanently banned from operating within the United States. All currency printing and issuance power is returned directly to the United States Treasury, operating under the direct, transparent, open-source supervision of the citizens.
2. The national debt created through the fractional reserve fiat banking scheme of the Federal Reserve is declared a fraudulent construction, completely void, nullified, and cancelled. No tax, lien, or financial obligation shall ever be levied against the American public to pay back a private corporate banking debt.
3. The Predatory Fractional Reserve Mechanism Defined and Abolished: Under the old system, private central and commercial banks were legally permitted to lend out approximately ten times more digital credit than they physically held in reserves. Critically, these banks created the principal loan out of thin air but never created the additional currency required to pay the interest — hardcoding a permanent mathematical gap into the economy. This guaranteed systemic inflation, artificial scarcity, and predatory foreclosure cycles that continuously stripped real wealth from individual human labor. This entire mechanism is permanently and irrevocably outlawed under this Constitution.
4. The Sovereign Public Ledger — Zero-Profit Baseline for Life-Necessities: For all fundamental human life-necessities as defined in Section 4 of this Article, the public People's Bank utility creates credit strictly as an administrative accounting entry at absolute zero percent (0%) interest. Because there is zero interest, there is no compound mathematical trap, instantly reducing the structural cost of living for all citizens. The complete monetary cycle of this system operates as follows: sovereign credit is created as an accounting entry at the moment of issuance, circulates in the economy as real purchasing power during the life of the credit agreement, and is permanently retired — deleted from the public ledger and incinerated from existence — as repayments are received, ensuring that the money supply contracts in precise mathematical proportion to the productive output it was created to serve, with no residual profit extracted by any private party at any stage of the cycle.
5. The Luxury Interest Recycling Loop: When citizens utilize their public lines of credit for non-essential commercial luxuries, the People's Bank utility charges a standard, publicly fixed interest rate to maintain healthy spending velocity. Because the bank is a public utility, one hundred percent (100%) of that interest revenue is recycled directly into the State Treasuries — funding local public infrastructure, debt-free disaster relief, and the full median weekly income payouts for citizens serving on the Weekly Citizen Juries.
6. Monetary Stability Guarantee: The currency is kept in stable equilibrium because tokens are continuously pulled back out of circulation through the Article VI corporate tax code and luxury interest cycles, mathematically matching the money supply to the nation's physical productive output — without ever enriching a private banking elite.

Section 3. Permanent Abolition of Private Commercial Lending and Debt Foreclosure

This section establishes strict prohibitions on private commercial lending practices to safeguard individual citizens from predatory financial mechanisms.

1. The establishment, operation, or recognition of any private, commercial, for-profit lending platform, private corporate lending trust, or private commercial interest network is permanently prohibited and declared legally void within the United States.
2. Per Section 4 of this Article, the public People's Bank utility and individual State Treasuries

serve as the sole lawful originators of credit.

3. No private entity possesses the legal capacity to issue debt, hold property liens, or initiate foreclosures against the assets, land, or homes of individual human citizens. Any contract or ledger attempting to establish a private commercial debt lien is unconstitutional from its inception.
4. This section shall not be construed to prohibit direct, non-interest-bearing installment sales, direct lease-to-own agreements, or rent-to-own contracts executed directly between a product manufacturer and a natural human citizen, provided that the contractual interest rate is hardcoded and maintained at absolute zero percent (0%) for the entire duration of the agreement.
5. A citizen's primary residential home and its direct supporting lot are permanently immune from seizure, liquidation, or forced foreclosure by the People's Bank, any municipal branch, or any state treasury department due to credit defaults, secondary consumer liabilities, or medical debt. Shelter is a protected civilian baseline that cannot be monetized or repossessed by any administrative or banking creditor. No judicial official or private security force shall execute a physical eviction order against a natural human family from their primary homestead due to financial distress or public ledger defaults. The elected County Sheriff is strictly prohibited from executing any eviction order against a natural human family's primary homestead under any financial distress circumstance. The County Sheriff's enforcement authority under this Constitution applies exclusively to the seizure and liquidation of corporate assets and state-chartered association properties as directed by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, and never to the removal of natural human families from their primary residence.
6. Ratification-Day Loan Transition, Usury Abolition, and Total Payment Credit — The Great Debt Correction:

   Upon the moment of ratification of this Constitution, the following provisions shall take immediate, automatic, and universal effect for all outstanding loans held by any private bank, private lending institution, commercial lender, debt buyer, collection agency, or financial intermediary operating within the sovereign territory of the United States:

   6a. Immediate Transfer of All Loan Ownership to the People's Bank: Every outstanding loan of any kind — including but not limited to residential mortgages, vehicle loans, personal loans, credit card balances, student loans, and commercial consumer debt — is hereby immediately and automatically transferred in full to the People's Bank and State Treasury upon ratification. From the moment of ratification, no private bank, private lender, collection agency, debt buyer, or financial intermediary of any kind retains any legal standing, authority, or right to collect, contact, bill, sue, report, or take any action whatsoever against any citizen in connection with any transferred loan. Any private entity that attempts to collect on a transferred loan after ratification shall be guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate charter revocation, total asset seizure, and criminal prosecution of all responsible principals under Article X of this Constitution.

   6b. Zero-Interest Loan Category — Total Payment Credit Method (Primary Homestead and Primary Vehicle Loans): For all outstanding primary residential homestead mortgages and primary personal vehicle loans transferred to the People's Bank under Clause 6a, the following Total Payment Credit Method shall be applied immediately and automatically:

   Every dollar paid by the citizen to the private lender at any point during the life of the loan — whether that payment was applied by the lender toward principal, interest, fees, insurance

escrow, or any other category — shall be counted exclusively as a direct payment toward the original loan principal amount. The distinction between principal and interest payments made under the predatory private lending system is permanently abolished for the purposes of this calculation. The total lifetime payments made by the citizen are compared against the original loan principal amount only:

If the citizen's total lifetime payments equal or exceed the original principal loan amount — the loan is declared immediately, automatically, and permanently paid in full upon ratification. The People's Bank shall issue a formal written confirmation of full payoff to the citizen within ninety (90) days of ratification. No further payment of any kind shall ever be owed.

If the citizen's total lifetime payments are less than the original principal loan amount — the citizen's remaining balance is calculated as the original principal amount minus total lifetime payments made. The citizen owes only this remaining principal balance, at zero percent (0%) interest, payable to the People's Bank on the same monthly schedule previously established, until the balance is retired. No interest, fees, penalties, or charges of any kind shall ever accrue on this remaining balance.

6c. Interest-Bearing Loan Category — Constitutional Rate Recalculation Method (All Other Consumer Loans): For all outstanding consumer loans that are not primary homestead mortgages or primary personal vehicle loans — including but not limited to personal loans, credit card balances, non-primary vehicle loans, and other consumer debt — the following Constitutional Rate Recalculation Method shall be applied immediately and automatically upon ratification:

The loan shall be recalculated from its original date of origination as if the People's Bank constitutional interest rate — as established in Clause 8 of this Section — had applied from the first day of the loan instead of the private lender's predatory rate. The total amount the citizen should have paid under the constitutional rate from origination to the date of ratification shall be calculated. This recalculated amount shall be compared against the total amount the citizen actually paid to the private lender over the same period:

If the citizen's actual total payments equal or exceed the recalculated constitutional-rate total — the loan is declared immediately, automatically, and permanently paid in full upon ratification. The People's Bank shall issue a formal written confirmation of full payoff to the citizen within ninety (90) days of ratification.

If the citizen's actual total payments are less than the recalculated constitutional-rate total — the remaining balance is the difference between the recalculated constitutional-rate payoff amount and the citizen's actual total payments to date. The citizen owes only this remaining recalculated balance, at the People's Bank constitutional interest rate, payable to the People's Bank on the same monthly schedule previously established, until the balance is retired.

In all cases, the difference between what the citizen actually paid and what they should have paid under the constitutional rate represents usurious extraction — wealth stolen from the citizen through predatory lending. This overpayment is permanently credited against the citizen's remaining balance and shall never be reclaimed, taxed, or offset by any state actor or administrative body.

6d. Citizen Notification Mandate: The People's Bank shall calculate and deliver to every affected citizen a plain-language written statement of their corrected loan balance — or confirmation of full payoff — within ninety (90) days of ratification. This statement shall include: the original loan principal; the total lifetime payments made to the private lender; the corrected remaining balance under this Section; and the new monthly payment amount owed to the People's Bank, if any. Citizens shall continue making payments at their existing monthly schedule, directed to the People's Bank instead of the private lender, beginning immediately upon ratification. No payment shall be owed to any private lender after the date of ratification under any circumstance.

6e. No Predatory Collection by the People's Bank: The People's Bank and State Treasury shall never employ predatory, harassing, or punitive collection tactics against any citizen with a remaining balance under this Section. Citizens experiencing genuine financial hardship may petition the local Weekly Citizen Jury Panel for a temporary payment deferral, which the jury may grant by simple majority vote. A granted deferral extends the loan term by the deferred period at zero additional cost to the citizen. The People's Bank shall never report, penalize, or take adverse action against a citizen for a jury-approved deferral.

6f. Primary Homestead Absolute Protection During Transition: No citizen shall lose their primary residential homestead during the transition period established by this Section for any reason related to loan recalculation, balance correction, or payment redirection. The absolute homestead protection established in Clause 5 of this Section applies with full force throughout the transition period and permanently thereafter.

Section 4. Public Utilities and Critical Infrastructure Absorption

1. All commercial banking lines, private lending networks, and core financial credit systems are permanently nationalized into the public People's Bank utility, operating strictly under a zero-percent (0%) interest baseline for all fundamental human life-necessities.
2. "Fundamental human life-necessities" are strictly defined as: clean running municipal water, residential electrical grids, emergency medical manufacturing, the physical infrastructure of life-critical healthcare (including emergency rooms, trauma centers, and hospitals), and base-level agricultural distribution networks (specifically core grocery store food lines). All elective, non-critical, or luxury healthcare and commercial services remain entirely within the independent private market.
3. The zero-percent (0%) interest baseline applies exclusively to credit extended for fundamental human life-necessities as defined in clause 2 of this Section. All non-essential, luxury, and recreational consumer credit lines issued by the People's Bank shall operate under a low, publicly fixed interest rate as established in Section 7 of this Article. This distinction is absolute and non-negotiable: necessities are zero interest, luxuries carry a low fixed public interest rate, and no private interest-bearing lending of any kind is permitted.
4. The term "The Sovereign State" as used herein refers strictly to the collective body of natural human citizens, acting exclusively through their elected legislative representatives and verified by local and national Common-Law Citizen Juries. No individual executive officer, governor, president, or administrative bureaucrat shall ever possess the authority to unilaterally initiate an infrastructure absorption, regardless of executive decrees or administrative memos.
5. 4(a). Zero-Interest Credit — Natural Human Citizens Only: Zero-interest public credit through the People's Bank utility is available exclusively to natural human citizens for the following strictly defined essential personal purposes: acquisition or maintenance of a primary residential

homestead; acquisition or maintenance of a primary personal vehicle used for standard civilian ground transportation; and non-luxury personal purchases including groceries, food, utilities, homestead maintenance, homestead renovation, homestead upkeep, and primary vehicle maintenance and repair. No state-chartered corporate association, commercial enterprise, non-profit organization, labor union, or any entity other than a natural human citizen shall ever receive zero-interest credit from the People's Bank for any purpose whatsoever. Any credit extended by the People's Bank to a state-chartered association shall carry the standard publicly fixed interest rate applicable to non-essential consumer credit as established in Section 7 of this Article. This distinction is absolute, non-negotiable, and may never be modified by any legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling.

6. The Sovereign State reserves the right to absorb the following strictly and exhaustively defined categories of critical infrastructure: municipal water systems; residential and commercial electrical grids; natural gas, fuel refining, and fuel distribution networks; emergency medical manufacturing and hospital infrastructure; base-level grocery and food distribution networks; public telecommunications and communications infrastructure; public waste and sanitation systems; and public fuel and energy supply chains. No infrastructure category outside this exhaustive list may ever be absorbed without a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. The vague designation of any industry as 'critical' or 'life-sustaining' outside this hardcoded list is permanently prohibited as a basis for state absorption.
7. To prevent catastrophic market shock and economic destabilization during the transition period, the state shall utilize the Gradual Price Compression Model: Upon the initial absorption of a critical infrastructure entity, the public utility shall temporarily maintain standard, pre-absorption market pricing to ensure stability and prevent unfair, predatory undercutting of remaining domestic, independent competitors. This Gradual Price Compression Model is a strictly temporary, constitutionally authorized mechanism subject to the following mandatory dissolution timeline: Upon the verified absorption of entities representing ninety-five percent (95%) or more of the sector's national production capacity, as certified by a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens — defined herein as the 'Verified Sector Completion Threshold.' The remaining five percent (5%) of holdout entities shall not block or delay price compression for the entire nation. The randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens shall publish its sector completion certification on the public ledger within thirty (30) days of the threshold being crossed. — the public utility shall have a maximum of one hundred and eighty (180) days to compress prices to the absolute baseline cost of operations. Upon that compression being achieved, a mandatory Public Dissolution Review shall be triggered automatically. A randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens shall convene to review whether the absorption has fulfilled its stated purpose. If the jury finds by simple majority that the absorption is complete and prices have been compressed to baseline, the temporary market-rate revenue collection window is permanently closed and sealed. Instantly upon the total national buyout and complete absorption of all entities within that specific critical sector, all profit margins shall be permanently stripped away. Prices for those foundational goods or services shall immediately compress to the absolute baseline cost required to run, service, and maintain the infrastructure. If any public official, Treasury administrator, or People's Bank director attempts to extend the market-rate collection window beyond the 180-day ceiling without a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of a newly convened National Citizen Constitutional Jury, that act shall constitute financial fraud against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.

Section 5. The Sovereign Currency and Anti-Counterfeiting Framework

1. The official currency of the United States shall consist of a unified, sovereign paper fiat currency alongside a digital transaction accounting system managed strictly by the public People's Bank utility.
2. The traditional constitutional recognition of physical gold and silver coin shall be maintained as lawful tender, allowing citizens to freely save, trade, and settle debts in precious metal specie if they choose.
3. The sovereign paper and digital currency is not backed by physical commodities that promote war and conquest, but is backed exclusively by the absolute integrity, purchasing power, and mathematical defense of the nation against systemic corruption and electronic or physical counterfeiting.
4. The right of the citizenry to utilize gold, silver, minted specie, or natural agricultural commodities as a direct medium of exchange to settle debts or conduct private commercial trade is an unalienable aspect of economic liberty. The People's Bank network stands as the exclusive public clearinghouse for all digital ledger accounts. The state and the People's Bank are strictly prohibited from requiring the recording, registration, or reporting of direct private commodity exchanges — including the trade of gold, silver, specie, or agricultural goods — conducted between individual human citizens. This protection is absolute and uninfringeable. What is permanently prohibited is the use of commodity exchanges as a vehicle to reconstruct private shadow credit networks, private debt instruments, or private lending ledgers outside the People's Bank framework. Any attempt by a private entity to issue commodity-backed credit tokens, private debt notes, or shadow lending instruments — whether denominated in precious metals, agricultural goods, or any other commodity — is permanently outlawed as a reconstruction of the fractional reserve system.
5. Clause 4(a). Precious Metal and Commodity Wealth Transparency — Anti-Concealment Mandate: While the right of natural human citizens to privately acquire, hold, trade, and settle debts in physical gold, silver, minted specie, and natural agricultural commodities is absolute and uninfringeable, no natural human citizen, state-chartered association, or corporate entity shall utilize the private commodity exchange protections of this Section as a mechanism to conceal taxable wealth or evade the tax obligations established under Article VI. The fair market value of all gold, silver, precious metals, minted specie, and commodity holdings shall be included in the calculation of gross annual income and taxable wealth under Article VI, at the verified fair market rate at the time of acquisition or exchange. The private nature of the transaction does not exempt the asset from tax valuation — it only protects the transaction itself from mandatory state recording or reporting. Any citizen or entity found to have deliberately concealed precious metal or commodity holdings for the purpose of evading tax obligations shall be guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people, subject to prosecution by a Common-Law Citizen Jury and full asset recovery by the State Treasury.
6. To permanently preserve the absolute value of the currency and protect the people from economic theft:
7. Any act of currency manipulation, fractional-reserve generation, or financial corruption by any public official or banking executive shall carry a mandatory, non-reducible twenty-five (25) year prison sentence, and the total seizure of all personal assets.
8. Any act of physical or digital currency counterfeiting, including the unauthorized creation of ledger nodes or programmable financial restrictions, shall carry a mandatory, non-reducible twenty-five (25) year prison sentence and the total seizure of all personal assets.
9. Debt-Free Emergency Funding Protection: In the event of a verified natural disaster or a state of national defense meeting the strict parameters of Article IV, Section 4, the borrowing of interest-

bearing capital from any external source is strictly prohibited. The United States Treasury shall directly issue targeted, debt-free crisis credits to fund one hundred percent (100%) of physical rescue, infrastructure rebuilding, and direct citizen relief. To balance the urgency of crisis response with the need for verified fiscal accuracy, the Treasury may issue an initial tranche of emergency credits not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the estimated crisis funding requirement only after the sitting Weekly Citizen Monetary Audit Panel has certified — within a mandatory twenty-four (24) hour emergency review window — that the mathematical crisis threshold has been genuinely crossed based on verified ledger data. The Monetary Audit Panel's emergency certification is the sole trigger for the initial tranche release. No Treasury official, executive officer, or any other party may self-declare a crisis threshold crossing or release emergency credits without this Panel certification. If the Panel cannot convene within 24 hours due to a verified physical emergency, the People's Bank Board of Directors may issue the certification on an interim basis, subject to mandatory Panel review and ratification within 72 hours of the Panel's first available convening. The remaining balance of emergency credits shall only be issued after the People's Bank Board of Directors has certified the full productive output cap based on its real-time monetary supply data. The initial fifty percent (50%) tranche and the certified remainder together shall never exceed the total verified productive output threshold. Any issuance beyond the certified threshold, whether in the initial tranche or the remainder, constitutes high treason. 'Debt-free' is defined herein: these credits carry zero repayment obligation, zero interest, and are permanently retired upon issuance — they shall never be recorded as a liability of the Treasury or the people. All emergency crisis credits issued under this section are strictly temporary and self-liquidating. Within thirty (30) days of the physical completion of emergency operations — as verified and certified by a National Citizen Audit Jury convened under Article IV, Section 4 — the credit issuance window shall automatically lock, and all remaining unspent crisis tokens shall be instantly deleted and permanently incinerated from the public ledger to prevent currency dilution. To prevent inflation during the active issuance window, the total volume of debt-free crisis credits issued shall be strictly capped at a mathematically verified threshold that does not exceed the productive output capacity of the national economy, as calculated and certified in real-time by the People's Bank Board of Directors. Any issuance beyond this verified threshold, or any attempt to extend the emergency designation beyond verified physical necessity, is permanently unconstitutional and shall constitute high treason.

Article V, Section 3 (continued) — Good-Faith Default and Restructuring Framework

1. Good-Faith Payment Restructuring: In the event that a natural human citizen is temporarily unable to fulfill a scheduled monthly payment obligation on a People's Bank credit note, the citizen may contact the People's Bank to initiate a Good-Faith Restructuring. Upon verified contact by the citizen prior to or within five (5) business days of the missed payment, the People's Bank shall move that month's payment to the end of the loan, extending the loan term by one (1) month at zero additional interest. This Good-Faith Restructuring mechanism may be utilized no more than three (3) times per calendar year per credit note. The citizen's good faith is established by the act of proactive contact with the People's Bank — no additional documentation, justification, or approval process is required for the first three restructurings in a calendar year.
2. Lending Restrictions During Restructuring: During any period in which a citizen has an active Good-Faith Restructuring on any credit note, that citizen is barred from receiving any new People's Bank credit for any purpose, with the following two exceptions:

Early Restoration of Full Lending Eligibility: A citizen may restore their full lending eligibility before

the end of the calendar year by making an additional payment equal to the restructured month's payment, effectively returning the loan to its original timeline. Upon verified receipt of this restoration payment, the restructuring is closed and the citizen's full lending eligibility is immediately restored.

1. Emergency Homestead Repair Credit: If the citizen requires credit for verified emergency repairs to their primary residential homestead — meaning repairs necessary to maintain the structural integrity, habitability, or safety of the home — the People's Bank shall issue the required credit notwithstanding the active restructuring. This exception ensures no citizen is left in a dilapidated or unsafe home due to a temporary financial hardship.
2. Primary Vehicle Repair Credit: If the citizen requires credit for verified repairs to their primary personal vehicle used for standard civilian ground transportation, the People's Bank shall issue the required credit notwithstanding the active restructuring. This exception ensures no citizen is left without functional transportation due to a temporary financial hardship.
3. Default Beyond Three Annual Restructurings — Asset Protection and Liquidation Framework: If a citizen exceeds three (3) Good-Faith Restructurings in a single calendar year on any credit note and remains unable to fulfill payment obligations, the following framework applies:
    1. Primary Homestead — Absolute Protection: The citizen's primary residential homestead and its direct supporting lot are permanently immune from seizure, liquidation, or forced foreclosure under any circumstance. No People's Bank administrator, State Treasury official, or elected County Sheriff shall ever execute a seizure or eviction order against a natural human family's primary homestead due to credit default. This protection is absolute and irrevocable.
    2. Primary Vehicle — Absolute Protection: The citizen's primary personal vehicle used for standard civilian ground transportation is permanently immune from seizure or repossession due to credit default. No citizen shall ever be left without transportation due to a People's Bank credit default.
    3. Secondary Assets — Subject to Liquidation: Secondary homes, secondary vehicles, investment properties, business assets, and non-essential personal property held by the defaulting citizen are subject to Sheriff-executed liquidation ordered by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, with proceeds applied to the outstanding credit balance.
    4. Ninety-Day Notice Requirement: Before any Sheriff-executed liquidation of secondary assets may proceed, the citizen must receive a written ninety (90) day notice from the People's Bank, delivered physically to their primary homestead address. This notice period gives the citizen the opportunity to voluntarily sell secondary assets at fair market value before forced liquidation, which shall typically yield better value for the citizen and reduce the outstanding balance more effectively. Voluntary sale proceeds applied to the outstanding balance during the notice period shall be credited in full. If the citizen voluntarily resolves the default during the ninety-day notice period, the liquidation order is automatically cancelled.
    5. New Lending Bar: Following a default beyond three annual restructurings, the citizen is barred from receiving any new People's Bank credit — except for the homestead repair and primary vehicle repair exceptions established in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of this Clause — until the defaulted note is fully paid off through asset liquidation proceeds or voluntary payments.

Clause 7. Student Loan Interest Rate Framework and Workforce-Critical Designation

(a) Constitutional Rate as Universal Ceiling: All student loans — whether existing loans transferred

to the People's Bank under the Great Debt Correction or new loans originated through the People's Bank after ratification — shall carry interest at no greater than the Constitutional Rate as established in this Article. No student loan issued or held by the People's Bank shall ever carry interest above the Constitutional Rate under any circumstance.

(b) Existing Student Loans — Transfer and Recalculation: All student loans held by any private lender, federal agency, or financial institution at the time of ratification shall be immediately transferred to the People's Bank. Upon transfer, each loan shall undergo Constitutional Rate Recalculation as established in Clause 6 of this Section. If the field of study associated with the loan qualifies as Workforce-Critical at the time of transfer under sub-clause (e) of this Clause, the interest rate on that loan shall be reduced to zero percent (0%) retroactively from the date of transfer.

(c) Individual Rate Lock — Absolute Protection: The interest rate in effect on a student loan at the time of enrollment or at the time of transfer under sub-clause (b) shall be permanently locked for the life of that loan. No rate adjustment, market fluctuation, policy change, or Workforce-Critical designation removal shall alter the rate of a loan already in repayment or active enrollment. The sole mechanism by which a borrower may obtain a lower rate is voluntary refinancing through the People's Bank. This lock-in protection applies to all individual consumer-level loans under this Constitution. Business loans are governed separately under sub-clause (d).

Business Loan Rate Election Options

(d) Business Loan Rate Election: Business entities borrowing through the People's Bank shall elect one of two rate structures at the time of signing:

(i) Fixed Rate Election: The business secures a fixed interest rate at signing, which shall remain locked for the life of the loan regardless of any subsequent changes to the Constitutional Rate. If the Constitutional Rate rises above the business's locked rate, the business continues paying its lower locked rate. If the Constitutional Rate falls below the business's locked rate, the business continues paying its higher locked rate. The only path to a lower fixed rate is voluntary refinancing through the People's Bank.

(ii) Adjustable Rate Election: The business agrees to an interest rate that moves in direct alignment with the Constitutional Rate as set annually by the Elected Workforce Data Commission. If the Constitutional Rate rises, the business's rate rises with it. If the Constitutional Rate falls, the business's rate falls with it automatically — no refinancing required. The adjustable rate shall never exceed the Constitutional Rate Ceiling of seven percent (7%) under any circumstance. Businesses that anticipate falling rates benefit from this election; businesses that require payment predictability should elect the fixed rate.

The election between fixed and adjustable rate is made at signing and is irrevocable except through refinancing.

Workforce-Critical Designation Process

(e) Workforce-Critical Designation — Data-Driven Threshold: The Elected Workforce Data Commission is hereby authorized to designate specific accredited fields of study as Workforce-Critical, reducing the applicable student loan interest rate to zero percent (0%) for all qualifying borrowers enrolled in or transferring from those fields. A field of study becomes eligible for Workforce-Critical designation only when the federally tracked vacancy rate in that field exceeds the threshold established by the Elected Workforce Data Commission for a period of no less than twenty-four (24) consecutive months. No political discretion, legislative vote, or executive order may substitute for this data-driven

threshold. The data used to calculate vacancy rates shall be publicly accessible to all citizens in real time through the Electoral Blockchain public record system.

(f) Program Certification — Minimum Floor Requirements: The Elected Workforce Data Commission may only certify a program as qualifying for Workforce-Critical designation if that program independently meets both of the following minimum floor requirements:

- **(i) Contact-Hour Minimum:** The program must meet a minimum number of instructional contact hours as established by the Elected Workforce Data Commission, sufficient to demonstrate genuine academic or vocational rigor. This threshold shall be published publicly and reviewed every two (2) years.
- **(ii) Verified Job-Placement Rate:** The program must demonstrate a verified job-placement rate in the qualifying Workforce-Critical field, as tracked and published by the Elected Workforce Data Commission. Programs that fail to place graduates in the qualifying field at or above the established threshold shall lose certification at the next biennial review.

(g) Designation Review and Enrollment Protection: All Workforce-Critical designations shall be reviewed by the Elected Workforce Data Commission every two (2) years. Removal of a Workforce-Critical designation shall not affect any borrower currently enrolled in a qualifying program at the time of removal — those borrowers shall retain the zero percent (0%) rate for the duration of their enrollment. Only new enrollees after the official removal date shall be subject to the standard Constitutional Rate.

(h) Anti-Abuse and Accreditation Requirement: No program shall be eligible for Workforce-Critical certification unless it holds valid accreditation from a recognized accrediting body as published by the Elected Workforce Data Commission. The Commission shall maintain and publicly publish a list of recognized accrediting bodies, reviewed every two (2) years. Diploma mills, unaccredited certificate programs, and programs that fail to meet the contact-hour or job-placement floor requirements are permanently ineligible for Workforce-Critical designation regardless of field vacancy rates.

Clause 8: Monetary Mechanics, Zero-Interest Loan Framework, Essential Homestead Upgrades, and Death Lien Protocol

Clause 8. Monetary Mechanics of the People's Bank — Creation, Retirement, and Inflation Control

(a) Money Creation for Zero-Interest Loans: All loans issued by the People's Bank under the zero-interest essential loan categories established in sub-clause (c) of this Clause shall be created as new sovereign currency at the time of issuance. These funds are not drawn from the People's Bank's existing reserves. No debt is incurred by the People's Bank upon issuance of a zero-interest essential loan. This mechanism ensures that essential human needs — homestead, transportation, education in Workforce-Critical fields, and essential homestead upgrades — are never rationed by reserve availability.

(b) Destruction of Repayments on Zero-Interest Loans: All principal repayments received by the People's Bank on zero-interest essential loans shall be permanently retired from circulation upon receipt. These funds shall never be redeposited, reinvested, reissued, or added to the People's Bank's

operating reserves. The destruction of repayments is the constitutional mechanism by which monetary balance is maintained — money created upon issuance is cancelled upon repayment, ensuring zero net inflationary impact from the essential loan system.

Closed and Exhaustive List of Zero-Interest Essential Loan Categories

(c) Closed and Exhaustive List of Zero-Interest Essential Loan Categories: The following categories of loans shall be issued at zero percent (0%) interest by the People's Bank. This list is closed, exhaustive, and may only be amended through the full constitutional amendment process. No legislative act, executive order, commission ruling, or administrative decision may add to or remove from this list without ratification:

- (i) Primary residential homestead purchase and mortgage — subject to the following mandatory value cap: The total loan amount for any primary residential homestead purchase under this sub-clause shall not exceed three hundred percent (300%) of the state median home value for the state in which the property is located, as published annually by the State Treasury and recorded on the Electoral Blockchain. This cap is self-updating — it adjusts automatically each year without legislative action. The cap applies to the loan amount, not the purchase price — a citizen may purchase a home above the cap using their own funds, but the People's Bank zero-interest loan shall never exceed 300% of state median home value regardless of the property's actual price. This cap exists to ensure that zero-interest sovereign credit — a right established to guarantee every citizen access to a genuine home — is never used as a vehicle for luxury real estate acquisition at public expense. A home that costs more than three times the state median is not a home — it is a luxury asset. Sovereign zero-interest credit is for human dignity and shelter, not for the accumulation of luxury property. Any citizen who wishes to purchase a property above this cap may do so using their own funds, interest-bearing People's Bank loans at the Constitutional Rate, or any other lawful means — but the zero-interest homestead loan shall never finance the portion above the cap. No legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling may raise, eliminate, or functionally circumvent this cap.
- (ii) Primary personal vehicle purchase
- (iii) Student loans for fields of study holding active Workforce-Critical designation under Clause 7 of this Section
- (iv) Emergency repair of the primary residential homestead necessary to maintain structural integrity, habitability, or safety
- (v) Emergency repair of the primary personal vehicle used for standard civilian ground transportation
- (vi) Essential homestead upgrades, limited exclusively to the following constitutionally enumerated categories:
    - Solar power systems
    - Wind power systems
    - Home battery storage systems
    - Electric vehicle charging infrastructure installed at the primary homestead
    - Water purification systems
    - Atmospheric water generation systems
    - Septic and waste management systems
    - Insulation and weatherproofing improvements
    - Heating and cooling systems (HVAC)
    - Accessibility modifications including ramps, lifts, widened doorways, and adaptive

fixtures
- Greenhouse structures for personal food production
- Rainwater collection and storage systems
- Root cellar and food preservation infrastructure
- Geothermal heating and cooling systems
- Gray water recycling systems
- Emergency generator and backup power systems
- Structural reinforcement including storm shelters, flood barriers, and seismic retrofitting

No upgrade serving purely aesthetic, luxury, or non-essential purposes shall qualify under this sub-clause. The removal of any enumerated upgrade category from this sub-clause shall constitute a constitutional violation and is permanently prohibited outside of the full constitutional amendment ratification process. No legislative act, executive order, administrative ruling, People's Bank decision, or commission action may remove, suspend, or functionally nullify any enumerated category.

The People's Bank shall maintain and publicly publish a reference list of products and contractors for each constitutionally enumerated upgrade category, reviewed every four (4) years. The Elected Food Safety Commission shall validate each published list against the constitutional principles of habitability, energy independence, water security, food sovereignty, and accessibility. The Commission may not include any item on the published list that does not meet at least one of these constitutional principles.

The published reference list is a public reference tool only and shall never function as a gatekeeping mechanism. No citizen shall be denied a zero-interest essential upgrade loan solely on the basis that their chosen product or contractor does not appear on the published list, provided the upgrade falls within a constitutionally enumerated category. The list exists to assist citizens in identifying qualified options — it does not restrict their right to choose their own products or contractors for constitutionally protected upgrade categories.

(d) Interest-Bearing Loan Mechanics: All loans issued by the People's Bank that are not within the zero-interest essential categories established in sub-clause (c) shall carry interest at no less than the Constitutional Rate Floor of one-half percent (0.5%) and no greater than the Constitutional Rate Ceiling of seven percent (7%). Principal repayments on interest-bearing loans shall be permanently retired from circulation upon receipt. Interest payments collected on interest-bearing loans shall be retained by the People's Bank as sovereign operating revenue and used to fund public infrastructure, public works, elected commissions, national defense, and other constitutionally authorized expenditures.

(e) Inflation Control Through Revenue Instruments: Taxes, fines, fees, tariffs, and all other revenue instruments collected by the People's Bank and the sovereign treasury function as a secondary inflation control mechanism by removing currency from active circulation. The People's Bank shall monitor monetary supply in real time and publish all monetary data publicly through the Electoral Blockchain public record system.

(f) Constitutional Rate Definition: The Constitutional Rate is hereby defined as the sovereign interest rate applied to all non-essential People's Bank loans. The Constitutional Rate shall never fall below one-half percent (0.5%) per annum and shall never exceed seven percent (7%) per annum under any circumstance, including national emergency, war, economic crisis, or legislative action. The rate within this range shall be set annually by the Elected Workforce Data Commission based on publicly available monetary supply data, inflation indices, and economic productivity metrics, all published in real time on the Electoral Blockchain.

Death Lien Protocol — Recovery of Zero-Interest Loan Balances Upon Death

Lien Attachment

Any outstanding balance on a zero-interest essential loan secured against a primary residential homestead shall constitute a permanent lien against the property itself, not against the borrower personally. This lien shall remain dormant and unenforceable for the duration of the borrower's life and, if the borrower is survived by a spouse, for the duration of that surviving spouse's life. The lien activates upon the death of the original borrower's spouse, regardless of whether the surviving spouse remarries after the borrower's death.

Right of First Redemption for Named Heirs

Upon activation of the death lien, any natural human citizen named as an heir in the deceased borrower's valid last will and testament shall be granted a ninety (90) day right of first redemption. During this period, the named heir or heirs may collectively pay the full remaining loan balance to the People's Bank and retain clear title to the homestead. Upon verified receipt of full payment, the lien is discharged and title transfers free and clear.

Excluded Heirs and Non-Heirs — No Redemption Right

Any person not named as an heir in the deceased borrower's valid last will and testament shall have no right of first redemption. If no valid will exists, the property shall proceed directly to public auction without a redemption period.

Public Auction Protocol

If the right of first redemption is not exercised within the ninety (90) day window, or if no named heirs exist, the People's Bank shall place the homestead at public auction. The starting bid shall equal the full remaining loan balance, ensuring the People's Bank recovers the full amount of currency created for the loan. All auction proceeds above the starting bid shall be delivered to the estate of the deceased borrower and distributed according to the valid will or applicable intestate law.

No Bid Protocol

If no bidder meets the starting bid at public auction, the People's Bank shall take title to the property and relist it at subsequent auctions until the debt is recovered. The People's Bank shall maintain the property in habitable condition during any period of title holding.

Destruction of Recovered Funds

All funds received by the People's Bank through the death lien auction process, up to the amount of the original outstanding loan balance, shall be permanently retired from circulation upon receipt, consistent with the destruction protocol established in sub-clause (b) of this Clause. Surplus proceeds above the loan balance are delivered to the estate and remain in circulation.

Clause 9: The Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan — Eliminating Homelessness Through Ownership, Not Dependency

This clause is exclusively for Bracket I citizens (as defined in Article VI, Section 1 — at or below 90% of state average annual income). It does not alter, affect, or interact with any loan available to Bracket II, III, or IV citizens. Working-class and middle-class home loans remain governed exclusively by the existing zero-interest primary residential homestead purchase framework in Clause 8(c)(i).

Clause 9. The Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan — Bracket I Citizens Only

(a) Purpose and Constitutional Basis:

No natural human citizen of the United States shall be involuntarily without permanent shelter. The Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan is hereby established as a zero-interest loan instrument available exclusively to Bracket I citizens as defined in Article VI, Section 1 of this Constitution, for the purpose of acquiring a modest primary residence. This loan is grounded in the same monetary mechanics established in Clause 8 of this Section — new sovereign currency created at issuance, principal destroyed upon repayment — and is subject to the Death Lien Protocol established in Clause 8 of this Section in its entirety. This clause does not modify, replace, or interact with the primary residential homestead purchase loan available to all citizens under Clause 8(c)(i). Citizens in Bracket II, Bracket III, or Bracket IV are not eligible for the Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan and shall use the standard loan framework.

(b) Eligibility — Bracket I Citizens Only:

The Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan is available exclusively to natural human citizens whose verified annual income falls within Bracket I at the time of loan application. Eligibility is determined automatically by the People's Bank based on the citizen's verified income record on the Electoral Blockchain. No application fee, credit check, employment verification, asset test, or means-testing beyond Bracket I income verification shall ever be required. A citizen with zero income is fully eligible.

(c) One Loan Per Lifetime — No Serial Acquisition:

Each natural human citizen is eligible for one (1) Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan in their lifetime. This limit is absolute, hardcoded, and may not be waived by any legislative act, executive order, administrative ruling, or People's Bank decision. A citizen who pays off their loan in full and later sells the property has exercised their lifetime loan and is not eligible for a second loan under this Clause. They remain eligible for standard home loans under Clause 8(c)(i) if their income rises into Bracket II or above.

(d) Property Definition — "Modest" Constitutionally Defined:

For purposes of this Clause, a "modest primary residence" is defined as a property meeting **ALL** of the following criteria simultaneously:

1. (i) Property type: a single-family dwelling, condominium unit, townhome, or manufactured home permanently affixed to a foundation on land owned or purchased by the borrower
2. (ii) Maximum livable square footage: two thousand (2,000) square feet of interior livable space, as measured by standard appraisal methodology
3. (iii) Maximum bedrooms: three (3) bedrooms
4. (iv) Primary residence only: the property must be the borrower's sole primary residence. It may not be used as a rental property, investment property, vacation property, or secondary residence at any time during the life of the loan. Violation of this restriction constitutes immediate loan default and the full remaining balance becomes due.
5. (v) No luxury features: the property shall not include a swimming pool, detached guest house, elevator, or any feature constituting a luxury improvement as defined by the People's Bank published reference standard, reviewed every four (4) years.

No property failing to meet all five criteria simultaneously qualifies for the Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan. The People's Bank shall verify compliance at the time of purchase. Post-purchase additions that cause the property to exceed these limits do not trigger default but shall be noted in the lien record.

(e) Price Cap — 60% of State Median Home Value:

The maximum loan amount under this Clause shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) of the state median home value for the state in which the property is located, as published annually by the State Treasury and recorded on the Electoral Blockchain. This cap is self-updating — it adjusts automatically each year without legislative action. The price cap applies to the purchase price of the property, not its appraised value. No sweetheart transaction, below-market sale, or artificially suppressed purchase price shall be used to circumvent the spirit of this cap. The People's Bank shall verify that the purchase price reflects fair market value at the time of closing.

(f) Monthly Payment — Calculated Against the Basic Needs Credit Floor:

Monthly Payment = \frac{\text{Total Loan Amount}}{\text{Loan Term in Months}}

Because this loan is designed for citizens who may have zero income, monthly payments shall be calculated as follows:

The loan term shall be set by the People's Bank at the time of origination such that the resulting monthly payment does not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the full Universal Basic Needs Credit amount established in Article XIV, Section 2 of this Constitution for the state in which the borrower resides, calculated at the time of loan origination. The loan term shall never exceed fifty (50) years. The monthly payment is anchored to the Basic Needs Credit — not to the borrower's actual income — because every Bracket I citizen is constitutionally guaranteed the Basic Needs Credit regardless of employment status, ensuring the payment is always calculable and always affordable even for a citizen with zero earned income.

(g) Early Payoff — Full Release of Lien:

A borrower may pay off the full remaining loan balance at any time, for any reason, with no

prepayment penalty of any kind. Upon verified receipt of full payment by the People's Bank, the death lien established under Clause 8 of this Section shall be immediately and permanently discharged. Title to the property shall transfer to the borrower free and clear of all People's Bank encumbrances. A citizen who pays off their Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan owns their home outright — no conditions, no ongoing obligations, no clawback. The paid-off home is their sovereign property in full. Funds received upon payoff are permanently retired from circulation per Clause 8(b).

(h) Death Lien Protocol — Incorporated by Reference:

The Death Lien Protocol established in Clause 8 of this Section applies in full to all Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loans. The lien is dormant during the borrower's life and the surviving spouse's life regardless of remarriage. It activates upon the surviving spouse's death. Named heirs receive a 90-day right of first redemption. All auction and recovery mechanics are identical to those established in Clause 8. Recovered funds are permanently retired from circulation upon receipt.

(i) No Cash-Out — Purchase Only:

The Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan covers the purchase price of the qualifying property only. No cash-out refinancing, equity extraction, home equity line of credit, or secondary borrowing against the property shall ever be permitted under this Clause. The loan exists solely to place a citizen in a home — not to provide liquidity.

(j) Emergency Bridge Housing — 90-Day Guarantee:

To ensure no citizen is without shelter during the loan processing period, every county shall maintain a minimum of one (1) constitutionally designated emergency bridge housing facility providing temporary shelter to any Bracket I citizen who has applied for a Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan and is awaiting closing. Bridge housing is temporary only — maximum ninety (90) days per loan application — and shall never become permanent public housing. It is a processing bridge, not a residence. Counties shall fund bridge housing through public infrastructure allocations, subject to the legislative allocation cap established in Article V, Section 6.

(k) Scope Limitation — Working Class Unaffected:

This Clause creates no new rights, obligations, or loan instruments for citizens in Bracket II, Bracket III, or Bracket IV. The standard zero-interest primary residential homestead purchase loan under Clause 8(c)(i) remains the exclusive home loan instrument for all non-Bracket-I citizens. Nothing in this Clause shall be construed to alter the terms, availability, price caps, or mechanics of any loan available to working-class or middle-class citizens.

(l) Voluntary Election — No Bracket I Citizen Shall Be Denied Standard Loan Access:

The Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan is a voluntary option available to Bracket I citizens. It is never mandatory, never a replacement for, and never a disqualification from the standard zero-interest primary residential homestead purchase loan available under Clause 8(c)(i).

A Bracket I citizen who wishes to purchase a home that exceeds the modest definition established in sub-clause (d) of this Clause, or whose desired purchase price exceeds the sixty percent (60%) state median cap established in sub-clause (e) of this Clause, or who simply prefers the standard loan structure for any reason or no reason at all, shall have full and unrestricted access to the standard Clause 8(c)(i) loan on identical terms as any other citizen. Bracket I income status shall never be used

as a basis to deny, delay, restrict, condition, or redirect a citizen away from the standard loan framework under Clause 8(c)(i).

No People's Bank administrator, elected commissioner, or government official of any kind shall ever suggest, require, pressure, incentivize, or imply — directly or indirectly — that a Bracket I citizen must use, should prefer, or is better served by the Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan in lieu of the standard Clause 8(c)(i) loan. Any such conduct shall constitute a constitutional violation and shall be grounds for immediate removal from office and permanent disqualification from public service.

The Sovereign Modest Home Acquisition Loan exists exclusively to **expand options** for Bracket I citizens. It removes no existing right, creates no ceiling on their aspirations, imposes no obligation of use, and establishes no presumption that Bracket I citizens are directed toward modest homeownership rather than full homeownership. The standard loan is theirs by right — this Clause adds to that right, it does not diminish it.

Section 6. Legislative Allocation Caps

To ensure fiscal responsibility and prevent manipulation of public funds, strict caps are placed on legislative allocations for public infrastructure projects.

1. To permanently prevent the political class from manipulating the public ledger or sabotaging the money supply, the total maximum value of all public infrastructure projects approved by the legislature in a single fiscal year is hard-capped at exactly twenty percent (20%) of the verified Treasury revenues collected during the preceding fiscal year.
2. Any infrastructure allocation or public development bill exceeding this 20% threshold must be authorized directly by an emergency Constitutional Citizen Jury, completely bypassing political vote.

Section 7. The Public Consumer Credit Line and Interest Recycling Grid

1. The public People's Bank utility shall establish a standardized, low-interest Consumer Ledger Baseline for all natural human citizens. A citizen's available spending limit on non-essential commercial luxuries and recreational assets shall be calculated proportionally based on their verified human income and ability to fulfill monthly installment cycles.
2. One hundred percent (100%) of all interest revenues generated and collected through these luxury consumer credit lines is permanently declared public revenue.
3. These interest funds shall be routed directly into the State Treasuries to fund local public infrastructure, support emergency debt-free disaster relief, and completely fund the 100% median income payouts for citizens serving on the Weekly Citizen Juries, ensuring consumer interest serves the community rather than private banking cartels.

Section 8. The People's Bank Day-to-Day Audit and Monetary Integrity Framework

To prevent artificial credit inflation, ledger manipulation, or unauthorized token generation by the People's Bank utility outside of constitutionally authorized emergency windows, the following continuous audit framework is hereby hardcoded as supreme constitutional law.

1. The Weekly Citizen Monetary Audit Panel: Consistent with the Weekly Citizen Jury Panel framework established in Article III, Section 2, a dedicated rotating pool of randomly drafted natural human citizens shall serve as the People's Bank Monetary Audit Panel. This panel shall convene on a continuous weekly basis and shall hold sole authority to review, verify, and certify the People's Bank's weekly credit issuance ledger, including: The Monetary Audit Panel shall be

composed of exactly twenty-five (25) randomly drafted natural human citizens — five (5) drawn from each of the five permanent electoral regions defined in Article I, Section 10 of this Constitution — who shall convene digitally through the Electoral Blockchain infrastructure, ensuring continuous regional representation without requiring physical assembly.

2. Verifying that all credit issued during the preceding week falls within one of the two constitutionally authorized categories: zero-interest necessity credit (Article V, Section 4) or low-interest luxury consumer credit (Article V, Section 7).
3. Confirming that the total volume of all credit issued does not exceed the mathematically verified productive output threshold certified by the People's Bank Board of Directors (Article V, Section 5).
4. Confirming that no emergency debt-free crisis credits (Article V, Section 5) were issued outside of a verified, active crisis baseline as defined in Article IV, Section 4.
5. Publishing a complete, plain-language, open-source weekly audit report on the public Treasury ledger within forty-eight (48) hours of the conclusion of each review period, accessible to every citizen in real-time.
6. Automatic Freeze Trigger: If the Monetary Audit Panel identifies any credit issuance that falls outside the constitutionally authorized categories, exceeds the productive output threshold, or cannot be traced to a verified transaction node, the panel shall immediately issue a Ledger Freeze Directive. Upon issuance of this directive:
7. All new credit issuance by the People's Bank is automatically suspended pending investigation.
8. The anomalous credit tokens are immediately flagged, quarantined, and incinerated from the public ledger within seventy-two (72) hours unless the issuance is verified as legitimate by a National Citizen Audit Jury convened under Article IV, Section 4.
9. Any People's Bank administrator, Treasury official, or public servant found to have authorized or concealed unauthorized credit issuance shall be immediately removed from office and prosecuted for currency manipulation under Article V, Section 5, carrying a mandatory twenty-five (25) year prison sentence and total personal asset seizure.
10. Independence and Anti-Capture Protections: The Monetary Audit Panel operates under the same independence, compensation, and exemption protections as the Weekly Citizen Jury Panels established in Article III, Section 2. No People's Bank administrator, Treasury official, elected representative, or state actor shall ever possess the authority to direct, influence, delay, or override the findings of the Monetary Audit Panel. Any attempt to interfere with, intimidate, or obstruct a sitting Monetary Audit Panel member shall constitute a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.
11. Cross-Article Consistency: This audit framework operates in direct coordination with the People's Bank Board of Directors' real-time monetary supply monitoring (Article V, Section 5), the emergency credit incineration protocols (Article V, Section 5), and the National Citizen Audit Jury verification mandate (Article IV, Section 4), forming a complete, interlocking monetary integrity system with no single point of failure or political override.

Section 9. The People's Bank Board of Directors — Governance, Election, and Accountability

1. The People's Bank public utility, as the central financial institution of this Republic, shall be governed by a Board of five (5) elected Directors. To ensure diverse regional representation and prevent the concentration of financial governance authority in any single geographic or political bloc, one (1) Director shall be directly elected by the citizens of each of the five permanent electoral regions established in Article I, Section 10 of this Constitution.
2. Each Director shall serve a single, non-renewable term of six (6) years. Elections for the Board shall be staggered to ensure continuity of institutional knowledge, with no more than two (2)

Director seats subject to election in any single election cycle. Upon completion of their term, a Director is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from serving on the People's Bank Board of Directors again.

3. Following their election and prior to assuming full voting authority over the People's Bank ledger, each Director-elect shall complete a mandatory ninety (90) day intensive orientation program covering: the full operational architecture of the People's Bank public utility; the zero-interest necessity credit framework (Section 4 of this Article); the luxury consumer credit and interest recycling framework (Section 7 of this Article); the Monetary Audit Panel protocols (Section 8 of this Article); and the emergency debt-free crisis credit framework (Section 5 of this Article). 3a. During this orientation period, the Director-elect is authorized to shadow sitting Directors, review all current ledger operations, and observe all Board deliberations. 3b. Throughout the orientation period, the Director-elect shall be compensated at a rate twenty-five percent (25%) lower than the standard salary of a sitting Director.
4. Enumerated Powers of the Board of Directors: The Board of Directors holds the following strictly enumerated authorities, and no others: 4a. Certifying the weekly credit issuance ledger in coordination with the Weekly Citizen Monetary Audit Panel established in Section 8 of this Article. 4b. Setting the publicly fixed interest rate applicable to non-essential luxury consumer credit lines, within the bounds established by the verified productive output threshold certified under Article V, Section 5 of this Constitution. 4c. Authorizing the initial fifty percent (50%) emergency crisis credit tranche upon verified crossing of the crisis threshold defined in Article IV, Section 4, subject to immediate National Citizen Audit Jury review. 4d. Publishing a complete, plain-language, open-source quarterly report of all People's Bank operations on the public Treasury ledger, accessible to every citizen in real time.
5. Absolute Prohibitions on the Board of Directors: No Director, majority of Directors, or full Board shall ever: 5a. Issue, authorize, or approve any credit outside the two constitutionally authorized categories: zero-interest necessity credit and low-interest luxury consumer credit. 5b. Extend, expand, or redefine the categories of "fundamental human life-necessities" eligible for zero-interest credit beyond the exhaustive definition in Section 4, Clause 2 of this Article, without a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. 5c. Accept, solicit, or act upon any directive, recommendation, or pressure from any elected official, appointed official, corporate entity, or foreign government regarding credit issuance, interest rate setting, or ledger operations. 5d. Authorize any credit issuance that exceeds the mathematically verified productive output threshold certified under Article V, Section 5 of this Constitution.
6. Removal and No-Confidence: Any Director of the People's Bank Board may be removed from office through a citizen vote of no-confidence under the exact same protocols established in Article III, Section 5 of this Constitution. The ten percent (10%) signature threshold and simple majority removal standard apply without modification. Upon removal, the Director is permanently disqualified from serving on the People's Bank Board again. The remaining Directors shall continue to operate the Board at reduced capacity until a special election is held within ninety (90) days to fill the vacant seat.
7. Clause 6(a). Board Quorum Requirement: A minimum quorum of three (3) of the five (5) Directors must be physically present for any Board vote to be valid and binding. No credit certification, interest rate determination, emergency tranche authorization, or any other Board action shall take effect without first achieving this quorum. If the Board falls below quorum due to vacancies, removal, or incapacitation of two or more Directors simultaneously, the Weekly Citizen Monetary Audit Panel shall assume interim oversight authority over all People's Bank operations — with the power to approve or deny credit issuance on a week-by-week basis — until a special election fills the vacant seats. The special election must be held within sixty (60)

days of the quorum failure. The Monetary Audit Panel's interim authority is strictly limited to maintaining operational continuity and shall never be used to set new interest rates, expand credit categories, or take any action beyond the minimum necessary to keep the People's Bank functioning.

8. Anti-Capture and Independence Protections: The People's Bank Board of Directors operates as a fully independent public utility governance body. No President, Vice President, Senator, Representative, or any other elected or appointed official shall possess any authority to direct, instruct, override, or remove a sitting Director outside the citizen no-confidence process established in Clause 6 of this Section. Any elected or appointed official who attempts to interfere with, intimidate, or coerce a sitting Director shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution under Article X of this Constitution.

Section 10. Absolute Protection of Primary Homestead and Primary Vehicle from Bankruptcy Seizure

1. **Philosophy:** The primary residential homestead and the primary personal vehicle of every natural human citizen are the two most fundamental physical assets of a sovereign life — the roof over a family's head and the means to earn a living. This Constitution already protects the homestead from foreclosure by the People's Bank (Section 3, Clause 5 of this Article) and from eminent domain abuse (Article XXIV). This Section closes the final gap: no bankruptcy proceeding, no debt restructuring, no creditor claim, and no court order of any kind may ever result in the seizure, forced sale, or loss of a natural human citizen's primary residential homestead or primary personal vehicle.
2. **Absolute Homestead Protection from Bankruptcy:** The primary residential homestead of any natural human citizen — meaning the home in which they actually reside as their primary dwelling — is permanently and absolutely exempt from seizure, forced sale, liquidation, or any other disposition in any bankruptcy proceeding, debt restructuring, creditor action, or court-ordered asset distribution of any kind. No bankruptcy trustee, no creditor, no court, no administrative body, and no legislative act may ever order the seizure or forced sale of a citizen's primary residential homestead for any debt, any judgment, or any financial obligation of any kind. This protection is absolute. It admits no exceptions. It applies regardless of the amount of debt owed, regardless of the nature of the debt, and regardless of any prior agreement or contract purporting to pledge the homestead as collateral. Any contract, mortgage agreement, or security instrument that purports to pledge a citizen's primary residential homestead as collateral for any debt other than the People's Bank zero-interest homestead loan established in Section 3 of this Article is void from inception and carries no legal force under this Constitution.
3. **Absolute Primary Vehicle Protection from Bankruptcy:** The primary personal vehicle of any natural human citizen — meaning the single vehicle they primarily use for transportation to work, to medical care, and for daily life — is permanently and absolutely exempt from seizure, forced sale, liquidation, or any other disposition in any bankruptcy proceeding, debt restructuring, creditor action, or court-ordered asset distribution of any kind. No bankruptcy trustee, no creditor, no court, no administrative body, and no legislative act may ever order the seizure or forced sale of a citizen's primary personal vehicle for any debt, any judgment, or any financial obligation of any kind. This protection applies to one vehicle per citizen household — the vehicle primarily used for daily transportation. It does not apply to secondary vehicles, recreational vehicles, commercial vehicles, or any other vehicle beyond the single primary transportation vehicle.
4. **These Protections Are Unamendable:** The absolute protection of the primary residential homestead and the primary personal vehicle from bankruptcy seizure established in this Section

is hereby designated as a permanently unamendable provision of this Constitution under Article XIX. No future legislature, no future amendment, and no future court may eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to these protections. A sovereign citizen's home and their means of transportation are the floor of human dignity in this Republic. That floor is permanent.

ARTICLE V (continued) — Section 11: SOVEREIGN HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX PROHIBITION AND TIERED ACREAGE ASSESSMENT

Section 11. Sovereign Homestead Property Tax Prohibition and Tiered Acreage Assessment

1. **Philosophy:** The primary residential homestead of a natural human citizen is the physical foundation of their sovereignty. A government that can tax a citizen out of their home every year — regardless of whether that citizen earns any income — is a government that never truly lets a citizen own anything. Under this Constitution, a citizen who has paid for their home owns it. The government does not collect annual rent from them in the form of property tax. At the same time, the sovereign people recognize that vast land holdings — acreage far beyond what any family needs to live, grow food, and build a life — represent a concentration of the commons that warrants a modest sovereign contribution. This Section draws that line precisely: the family homestead is forever free. Land held beyond the homestead threshold contributes modestly to the commons it occupies.
2. **Absolute Prohibition on Property Tax on Primary Homestead Acreage — First 35 Acres:** No state, county, municipal, or any other government body shall ever levy any property tax, land assessment, annual fee, or any equivalent financial obligation of any kind on the first thirty-five (35) acres of any natural human citizen's primary residential homestead. This prohibition is absolute, self-executing, and requires no implementing legislation. It applies from the moment of ratification and may never be suspended, reduced, or circumvented by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or administrative determination. A citizen who owns thirty-five acres or fewer of primary homestead land owes zero property tax — ever — to any government body at any level.
3. **Tiered Sovereign Land Contribution — Acreage Beyond the 35-Acre Homestead Threshold:** For any natural human citizen whose primary residential homestead exceeds thirty-five (35) acres in total land area, the following tiered annual Sovereign Land Contribution applies exclusively to the acreage above the thirty-five (35) acre tax-free threshold. This contribution is calculated per acre per year and is structured in progressive tiers based on total acreage held:

   Tier 1 — Acres 36 through 70 (the second 35-acre band): $2.00 per acre per year.
   Tier 2 — Acres 71 through 105 (the third 35-acre band): $3.00 per acre per year.
   Tier 3 — Acres 106 through 140 (the fourth 35-acre band): $4.00 per acre per year.
   Tier 4 — Acres 141 through 175 (the fifth 35-acre band): $5.00 per acre per year.
   Tier 5 — Acres 176 through 350 (the sixth and seventh 35-acre bands combined): $7.00 per acre

per year.
Tier 6 — Acres 351 through 700: $12.00 per acre per year.
Tier 7 — Acres 701 through 1,400: $20.00 per acre per year.
Tier 8 — Acres 1,401 through 3,500: $35.00 per acre per year.
Tier 9 — Acres 3,501 through 10,000: $60.00 per acre per year.
Tier 10 — All acreage above 10,000 acres: $100.00 per acre per year.

These rates are marginal — each acre is assessed only at the rate of the tier in which it falls. A citizen owning 105 acres pays: zero on the first 35 acres; $2.00/acre on acres 36–70 ($70.00); and $3.00/acre on acres 71–105 ($105.00) — for a total annual contribution of $175.00. A citizen owning 10,000 acres pays the cumulative tiered total across all bands. A citizen owning 100,000 acres pays $100.00 per acre on every acre above 10,000 — making extreme land concentration financially unsustainable by design.

4. **Self-Updating Rate Mechanism:** The per-acre rates established in Clause 3 of this Section shall be reviewed every ten (10) years by a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens. The Audit Jury may recommend rate adjustments to the national legislature, which may implement adjustments by a three-fourths (3/4) supermajority vote. No rate adjustment may reduce any tier below fifty percent (50%) of the rate established in Clause 3, and no rate adjustment may increase any tier above three times (3x) the rate established in Clause 3. The first 35-acre tax-free threshold is permanently unamendable and may never be reduced by any mechanism.
5. **Application — Primary Homestead Only:** The tiered Sovereign Land Contribution established in Clause 3 applies exclusively to acreage held as part of a natural human citizen's primary residential homestead. It does not apply to: commercial land held by state-chartered associations, which is governed by the standard tax framework of Article VI; agricultural land operated as a commercial farming enterprise, which is governed by the income tax framework of Article VI; or any land held by any entity other than a natural human citizen as their primary residence. A citizen who owns both a primary homestead and separate commercial or agricultural land pays the tiered contribution only on the homestead acreage above 35 acres — never on separately held commercial or agricultural parcels, which are governed exclusively by Article VI.
6. **Revenue Destination:** All Sovereign Land Contribution revenue collected under this Section shall be deposited directly into the State Treasury of the state in which the land is located — seventy percent (70%) to the county government of the county in which the land is located, for use in local public infrastructure, emergency services, and public works; and thirty percent (30%) to the state treasury for statewide infrastructure and public services. No portion of this revenue may be directed to any federal body. This revenue replaces the property tax revenue that local governments previously collected from homestead properties, ensuring continuity of local public services without burdening the family homestead.
7. **No Other Property Tax Permitted:** The Sovereign Land Contribution established in this Section is the sole and exclusive land-based financial obligation that any government body may ever impose on a natural human citizen's primary residential homestead. No county, municipality, special district, school district, or any other government body may impose any additional property tax, land assessment, special assessment, improvement district fee, or any equivalent financial obligation on any primary residential homestead. The Sovereign Land Contribution is the complete and exhaustive land-based revenue instrument for primary homesteads. Any government body that attempts to impose any additional land-based charge on a primary homestead is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, and the responsible officials face immediate removal from office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law

Citizen Jury.

8. **Unamendable Core:** The absolute prohibition on property tax on the first thirty-five (35) acres of any natural human citizen's primary residential homestead established in Clause 2 of this Section is hereby designated as a permanently unamendable provision of this Constitution under Article XIX. No future legislature, no future amendment, and no future court may impose, authorize, or permit any property tax on the first 35 acres of any citizen's primary homestead. The tiered rate structure of Clause 3 may be adjusted within the bounds established in Clause 4, but the 35-acre tax-free floor is permanent and absolute.

ARTICLE VI: THE TIERED STATE-AVERAGE WEALTH & REVENUE CODE

Section 1. Implementation of the Tiered State-Average Income and Corporate Tax Code

A progressive tax system is hereby established for all individuals and corporate entities, calculated strictly as a proportion of the audited average annual individual income within the respective state of operation. This code shall be enforced uniformly by the state treasuries, with seventy percent (70%) of collections retained locally and thirty percent (30%) remitted to the Federal Treasury.

1. **Bracket I (The Shield Tier):** Any natural person or corporate entity earning ninety percent (90%) or less than the established state average annual income shall be permanently subject to a zero percent (0%) tax rate. For natural human citizens, this zero percent rate reflects the constitutional protection of individual human labor from taxation at subsistence and near-subsistence income levels. For state-chartered associations, this zero percent rate reflects a deliberate small-business protection policy — recognizing that small corporations operating at or below the state average income level are functionally equivalent to sole proprietorships and shall not be burdened with tax obligations that would prevent their survival. This small-business protection rationale is the sole justification for extending Bracket I to state-chartered associations and shall never be construed as granting corporations any constitutional right equivalent to a natural human citizen's right. No state actor shall levy any income tax, wage extraction, or administrative tariff against this bracket.
2. **Bracket II (The Stabilization Tier):** Any natural person or corporate entity earning above ninety percent (90%) up to and including one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) of the established state average annual income shall be subject to a tax rate of three percent (3%) exclusively on the portion of income falling within this bracket. All income below the ninety percent (90%) threshold remains subject to the zero percent (0%) rate of Bracket I.
3. **Bracket III (The Emerging Earner Tier):** Any natural person or corporate entity earning above one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) up to and including three hundred and fifty percent (350%) of the established state average annual income shall be subject to a tax rate of six percent (6%) exclusively on the portion of income falling within this bracket. All income below the one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) threshold remains taxed at the rate applicable to the bracket in which it falls.
4. **Bracket IV (The Established Earner Tier):** Any natural person or corporate entity earning above three hundred and fifty percent (350%) up to and including seven hundred and fifty percent (750%) of the established state average annual income shall be subject to a tax rate of nine percent (9%) exclusively on the portion of income falling within this bracket. All income below the three hundred and fifty percent (350%) threshold remains taxed at the rate applicable

to the bracket in which it falls.

5. **Bracket V (The High-Earner Tier):** Any natural person or corporate entity earning above seven hundred and fifty percent (750%) up to and including one thousand five hundred percent (1,500%) of the established state average annual income shall be subject to a tax rate of twelve and one-half percent (12.5%) exclusively on the portion of income falling within this bracket. All income below the seven hundred and fifty percent (750%) threshold remains taxed at the rate applicable to the bracket in which it falls.
6. **Bracket VI (The Sovereign Threshold Tier):** Any natural person or corporate entity earning above one thousand five hundred percent (1,500%) up to and including five thousand percent (5,000%) of the established state average annual income shall be subject to a tax rate of twenty-five percent (25%) exclusively on the portion of income falling within this bracket. All income below the one thousand five hundred percent (1,500%) threshold remains taxed at the rate applicable to the bracket in which it falls.
7. **Bracket VII (The Sovereign Re-balancing Tier):** The rates established herein apply exclusively to income exceeding the five thousand percent (5,000%) threshold. All income below this threshold remains taxed at the rate applicable to the bracket in which it falls. Any natural person or corporate entity earning above five thousand percent (5,000%) of the established state average annual income shall be subject to the following distinct treatments based on their legal status: **For State-Chartered Associations (Corporations):** A base tax rate of ninety percent (90%) applies on all net taxable income exceeding this threshold, calculated as gross revenues minus a closed, exhaustive list of verified legitimate operational expenses only, consisting of: (1) employee wages, salaries, and constitutionally required benefits; (2) utilities; (3) property taxes, lease payments, and facility rent; (4) cost of goods sold and raw material inventory; (5) equipment maintenance, repair, and depreciation on assets used directly in operations; (6) People's Insurance Network premium contributions required under Article XI; and (7) legally required regulatory fees and certifications. Executive compensation of any kind, stock buybacks, lobbying expenditures, fines and penalties, offshore profit transfers, internal licensing fees to subsidiaries, related-party payments not at arm's-length fair market value, luxury asset purchases, and any accounting structure designed to artificially reduce taxable income are permanently non-deductible and classified as financial fraud against the sovereign people when used to reduce the taxable income figure. This gross revenue metric applies uniformly to all state-chartered associations, private foundations, non-profit organizations, charitable trusts, and non-governmental entities; the utilization of a non-profit legal status, charitable designation, or foundation structure shall never exempt any entity from this tier if its gross annual collections or individual executive compensation metrics exceed the five thousand percent (5,000%) threshold. The routing of gross revenue through shell companies, internal administrative licensing fees, offshore subsidiaries, or artificial overhead structures to reduce the taxable gross revenue figure is permanently prohibited and classified as financial fraud against the sovereign people. A state-chartered association shall have the pathway to reduce its effective tax rate down to a floor of forty-five percent (45%) through the employee benefit incentives established in Section 2 of this Article — BUT ONLY if the highest-compensated owner, director, executive, or operator of the association extracts personal compensation of fifty times (50x) or less than the total annual compensation of the lowest-paid full-time worker employed by that association. For the purposes of this ratio calculation, 'lowest-paid full-time worker' shall be measured against the lowest-compensated worker whose labor directly generates revenue for the association — including all contracted, outsourced, third-party, and foreign labor used in the production, manufacturing, distribution, or service chain of the association, regardless of whether those workers appear on the association's direct payroll. The deliberate outsourcing of low-wage labor to a separate entity to artificially inflate the

association's internal wage floor is permanently prohibited and classified as financial fraud against the sovereign people. If the highest-compensated person extracts more than fifty times (50x) the lowest-paid full-time worker's compensation, the association is permanently locked at the flat ninety percent (90%) gross revenue tax rate with zero pathway to any incentive reduction. This 50x ratio is calculated solely against personal extraction — retained earnings, emergency reserve funds, reinvestment capital, and operational business expenses held within the association are never counted toward the executive's side of the ratio. All compensation extracted by the owner, their family members, personal associates, or any individual with a direct personal financial relationship to the owner — whether structured as salary, bonuses, equity distributions, stock options, asset transfers, personal expense accounts, or any other form of non-operational personal benefit — shall aggregate into the owner's side of the 50x calculation. The deliberate fragmentation of personal compensation across family members or associates to artificially reduce the calculated ratio is permanently prohibited and classified as financial fraud against the sovereign people. **For Natural Human Individuals (Sole Proprietors Operating Without a State-Chartered Association):** Any natural person earning above five thousand percent (5,000%) of the established state average annual income through their own verified personal labor and productivity shall be subject to a flat tax rate of forty-five percent (45%) on all earnings exceeding this threshold — not the ninety percent (90%) corporate rate. This individual rate may be reduced to an absolute floor of thirty-five percent (35%) exclusively through verified deposits into the state-administered Blind Trust Infrastructure Fund as established in Section 4 of this Article. No other deduction, incentive, or compensation structure shall reduce this rate below thirty-five percent (35%).

8. **Clause 1(a):** For the purposes of this Article, the metrics of 'earnings' and 'gross revenues' shall strictly include all realized and unrealized stock options, corporate equity allocations, digital ledger tokens, asset-backed personal credit lines, corporate property transfers, and non-monetary compensation valued at fair market rate at the precise moment of distribution. Hiding individual wealth behind equity swaps or borrowing against untaxed corporate holdings to evade the baseline of individual income taxation is permanently prohibited.
9. **Clause 1(b): Anti-Routing Prohibition:** No owner, director, executive, or operator of a state-chartered association shall classify corporate profit distributions, revenue extractions, or business income as personal wage income for the purpose of accessing the individual forty-five percent (45%) natural person tax rate. All compensation extracted from a state-chartered association by its owners, directors, executives, family members, or personal associates shall be counted toward the association's corporate gross revenue tax calculation first. Furthermore, any compensation paid to an owner, director, executive, or operator of a state-chartered association by any parent company, holding company, affiliated entity, or any organization that holds an ownership stake — direct or indirect — in the operating association shall aggregate into that individual's side of the 50x wage compression ratio calculation established in Section 1, Bracket VII of this Article. The deliberate structuring of compensation through parent companies, holding companies, or affiliated entities to reduce the calculated ratio at the operating association level is permanently prohibited and classified as financial fraud against the sovereign people. Any individual whose claimed personal income is verifiably sourced — in whole or in part — from the routing of a state-chartered association's profits through executive compensation, family member salaries, personal consulting fees, or any other internal transfer mechanism shall have that income reclassified as corporate gross revenue and taxed at the applicable corporate rate. The Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission and State Treasury auditors shall maintain continuous monitoring authority to identify and reclassify any such routing attempts. Any accountant, attorney, or financial advisor who knowingly structures such a routing arrangement shall be guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people,

carrying immediate permanent revocation of professional certification and criminal prosecution.

10. **Clause 1(c). Equity Valuation Standard:** For the purposes of calculating the tax obligations established in this Article — including the taxation of unrealized stock options, corporate equity allocations, digital ledger tokens, and asset-backed personal credit lines as specified in Clause 1(a) — the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission established in Article X shall serve as the sole body authorized to certify fair market valuations for equity compensation in privately held state-chartered associations. The Commission shall publish a standardized, open-source valuation methodology on the public ledger, reviewed on a standard four-year cycle aligned with Commission election terms. The methodology shall not be revised outside this cycle except upon a unanimous vote of the full Commission, accompanied by a mandatory ninety (90) day public notice period published on the Electoral Blockchain before any off-cycle revision takes effect. Any off-cycle revision must include a plain-language public explanation of the specific market condition or discovered loophole that necessitated the update. No private accounting firm, corporate auditor, or individual executive shall self-certify the fair market value of their own equity compensation. Any equity valuation submitted for tax purposes that deviates from the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission's certified methodology shall be treated as financial fraud against the sovereign people.
11. **Clause 1(d). Marginal Rate Structure — Mandatory Application:** The tax rates established in this Section are marginal rates. Under no circumstance shall crossing a bracket threshold cause any previously earned income to be retroactively taxed at a higher rate. Each dollar of income is taxed only at the rate of the bracket in which that dollar falls. A natural human citizen earning income that spans multiple brackets shall pay: zero percent (0%) on all income within Bracket I; three percent (3%) on all income within Bracket II; six percent (6%) on all income within Bracket III; nine percent (9%) on all income within Bracket IV; twelve and one-half percent (12.5%) on all income within Bracket V; twenty-five percent (25%) on all income within Bracket VI; and forty-five percent (45%) on all income within Bracket VII — for natural human individuals — or ninety percent (90%) on all income within Bracket VII — for state-chartered associations. No legislative act, administrative ruling, or tax authority may ever calculate, assess, or collect taxes on a non-marginal basis. Any tax assessment that applies a bracket rate to income below that bracket's lower threshold is unconstitutional on its face and void.

Sections 2 through 8

This card contains Sections 2 through 8 of Article VI. All bracket references reflect the seven-bracket structure established in Section 1 of this Article. All substance is identical to the original constitutional intent.

Section 2. Corporate Employee Benefit Incentives and Workforce Protections

1. State-chartered associations (corporations) taxed within Bracket VII (90%) may reduce their effective tax rate down to an absolute legal floor of forty-five percent (45%) strictly through the hardcoded public incentives established herein. Natural human individuals (sole proprietors) are not subject to this section — their Bracket VII rate and reduction pathway are exclusively governed by Section 1, Bracket VII and Section 4 of this Article. Stacking incentives below the

45% floor is permanently prohibited.

2. Commercial corporations can only lower their tax rate through the verified provision of non-management, non-executive employee benefits. These reductions are scaled as follows:
    - a. Paid Time Off: 3% reduction for providing 2 weeks of universal paid vacation; 6% for 4 weeks; 9% for 6 weeks.
    - b. Health Protection: 3% reduction for 10 paid sick days; 6% for fully funding 100% of employee and dependent medical premiums; 3% for 12 weeks of 100% paid parental leave.
    - c. Financial Security: 5% reduction for a 100% corporate retirement match up to 6% of salary; 7% for a hardcoded wage compression cap where the highest-paid position cannot exceed 20 times the lowest-paid full-time worker equivalent (FTE). For the purposes of this compression calculation, all worker compensation shall be converted to a full-time equivalent annualized rate based on the standard 32-hour work week established in Section 3 of this Article, regardless of actual hours worked. A worker employed at 20 hours per week shall have their hourly rate annualized as if working 32 hours per week for the purpose of this ratio calculation. This FTE standardization ensures that deliberately reducing worker hours below 32 per week cannot be used to artificially lower the wage floor against which the compression ratio is measured.
    - d. Quality of Life: 5% reduction for free on-site or fully subsidized childcare; 4% for 100% continuing education/trade tuition coverage; 3% for 100% employee commuter fuel/transit subsidies.

Section 2A. The Sovereign Worker Benefit Exemptions — Meals and Vehicles

The following two employer-provided benefits are hereby established as fully non-taxable sovereign worker benefits. These exemptions are not tax rate reductions — they are permanent exclusions from taxable gross revenue. They apply to all employers regardless of bracket, size, or corporate structure. They exist solely to benefit non-management workers and may never be used to benefit owners, executives, directors, or management personnel.

Definition of "Management" — Function-Based Standard:

For all purposes of this Article, "management," "executive," and "non-management" status shall be determined exclusively by demonstrated job function — never by job title, honorary designation, or organizational chart placement. A worker is classified as management for purposes of this Article if and only if that worker holds independent authority to: (a) hire, terminate, or set the compensation of other workers; (b) direct the substantive work assignments of other workers on an ongoing basis; or (c) make binding operational, financial, or strategic decisions on behalf of the state-chartered association without requiring approval from a higher authority. A worker who holds none of these authorities is a non-management worker for all purposes of this Article, regardless of title. Any state-chartered association found to have falsely classified a management-function worker as non-management to access benefits, exemptions, or incentives reserved for non-management workers under this Article commits financial fraud against the sovereign people, subject to immediate forfeiture of all benefits claimed under the false classification, full retroactive taxation, and criminal prosecution of the responsible officers before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

(a) The Sovereign Worker Meal Exemption:

Any employer who provides meals directly to non-management workers — whether on-site, catered, or

through a verified meal program — shall have one hundred percent (100%) of all documented meal expenditures permanently excluded from taxable gross revenue. This exemption is unlimited in dollar amount and applies to all employers regardless of size or tax bracket.

Conditions of the Sovereign Worker Meal Exemption:

1. (i) Meals must be made available equally to all non-management workers. If meals are provided to any non-management worker, they must be available to every non-management worker in that workplace or shift. Selective provision to a favored subset of workers permanently voids the exemption for the entire employer.
2. (ii) Meals provided exclusively to owners, executives, directors, or management personnel do not qualify and shall remain fully taxable.
3. (iii) The meal exemption shall never be counted as compensation, included in any wage calculation, used in any FTE standardization, or applied against any wage compression ratio established in this Article. A fed worker is not a higher-paid worker for any constitutional purpose.
4. (iv) Full receipt documentation is required for every meal expenditure claimed under this exemption. The employer must maintain itemized records of all food purchases, catering invoices, and meal program costs. Any exemption claimed without full documentation constitutes tax fraud against the sovereign people.

(b) The Sovereign Worker Vehicle Exemption:

Any employer who provides a vehicle to a non-management worker for the purpose of transportation to and from work and the performance of their job duties shall have one hundred percent (100%) of all documented vehicle-related costs permanently excluded from taxable gross revenue. This exemption covers the complete cost of providing and maintaining the vehicle, including: the vehicle purchase payment or lease payment, vehicle insurance premiums, fuel costs, routine maintenance costs, replacement parts costs, and labor costs for all repairs and maintenance — whether performed by an outside mechanic or by a verified in-house mechanic on the employer's payroll.

A Sovereign Worker Vehicle is defined as any passenger vehicle, truck, van, or utility vehicle — regardless of type or configuration — provided by an employer to a non-management worker for the purpose of getting that worker to and from work and performing their assigned duties. A basic sedan provided to an office worker qualifies equally with a one-ton diesel work truck provided to a field worker. The function of the vehicle — worker transportation and job performance — is the sole qualifying criterion, not the vehicle type.

Vehicle Value Cap: The fair market value of any vehicle qualifying for this exemption shall not exceed three times (3x) the annualized constitutional minimum wage of the state in which the employer operates, as calculated under Section 8 of this Article. This cap is self-executing and self-updating — it adjusts automatically whenever the state's constitutional minimum wage is recalculated. No vehicle whose fair market value exceeds this cap at the time of purchase or lease shall qualify for the exemption on any portion of its cost.

Conditions of the Sovereign Worker Vehicle Exemption:

1. (i) The vehicle exemption must be made available equally to all non-management workers. If a vehicle is provided to any non-management worker, the program must be available to every non-management worker who requests participation. An employer is not required to provide vehicles to workers who do not want them, but may never selectively provide vehicles only to favored workers while denying the program to others in the same non-management workforce.
2. (ii) No vehicle exemption shall be provided to any owner, executive, director, or management

personnel under any circumstance. Any vehicle provided to a management-level individual is fully taxable at the applicable rate with no exemption of any kind.

3. (iii) The vehicle and all associated costs shall never be counted as compensation, included in any wage calculation, used in any FTE standardization, or applied against any wage compression ratio established in this Article. An employer may never represent the vehicle benefit as equivalent hourly compensation or use it to justify paying a worker below any constitutional wage floor.
4. (iv) Employee personal use of the provided vehicle is completely unrestricted. No government body, regulatory commission, or employer may impose restrictions on how a worker uses their provided vehicle outside of working hours, except that the employer may establish reasonable policies governing vehicle use during working hours. The sovereign worker's personal time is their own.
5. (v) Full receipt documentation is required for every single vehicle-related expense claimed under this exemption without exception. The employer must maintain and produce upon audit: all vehicle purchase or lease agreements, all insurance premium payment records, all fuel receipts, all maintenance invoices, all parts receipts, and all labor invoices or payroll records for in-house mechanics. Any exemption claimed without complete documentation for every expense constitutes tax fraud against the sovereign people. Partial documentation voids the exemption for the undocumented portion entirely.
6. (vi) Any employer found to have claimed the Sovereign Worker Vehicle Exemption for a vehicle provided to an owner, executive, director, or management personnel — or found to have falsified, omitted, or fabricated any required documentation — shall be guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people, subject to immediate permanent loss of both the meal and vehicle exemptions, full retroactive taxation of all previously exempted amounts, and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 3. The 32-Hour Labor Ceiling and Universal Workforce Classification

1. To eliminate wage slavery and promote a healthy, free society, the standard work week for all non-management laborers is capped at thirty-two (32) hours. By statutory law, any hours worked in excess of 32 hours per week shall be compensated at a minimum rate of time-and-a-half (1.5x) the worker's standard wage.
2. For any corporate entity taxed within Bracket VII (90%) to qualify for any tax reduction or benefit write-off under this Article, said entity must compensate all non-management laborers at a mandatory rate of two times (2x) their standard hourly wage for all hours worked over 32 hours. Compliance with this double-time premium is an absolute gateway; if a Bracket VII corporation fails to provide double-time pay for overtime to even a single worker, the entity is permanently barred from receiving any tax reductions and shall be subject to the flat 90% tax rate.
3. The workforce protections and benefit incentives established under this section shall apply to any natural person who derives their primary income from providing labor, service, or production for the corporation.
4. Corporations are strictly prohibited from utilizing designations such as **"independent contractor," "temporary worker," "consultant," or "third-party vendor"** to exclude workers from the mandatory benefit calculations, 32-hour double-time caps, or executive wage

compression limits. If an entity utilizes human labor to generate revenue, those laborers are legally recognized as part of the workforce for tax-incentive auditing. This mandate applies globally to all labor utilized by a state-chartered association to service the United States market; the utilization of foreign outsourcing, international shell corporations, or offshore labor structures to bypass these workforce protections is strictly prohibited. Any Bracket VII corporation that employs foreign labor in a structure that violates the 32-hour double-time cap, the executive wage compression limit, or the mandatory benefit baselines established in this Article shall face an immediate, permanent forfeiture of all tax reductions, locking the entity at the flat ninety percent (90%) gross revenue tax rate with no pathway to reinstatement. The State Treasury of each state shall maintain continuous, audited data on the global labor footprints of all Bracket VII corporations operating in the United States market, as part of its tax compliance and enforcement authority under this Article.

Section 4. Individual-Specific Incentives and The Blind Infrastructure Trust

1. Natural human persons filing individual tax returns who have no employees cannot claim corporate workforce breaks. They can only lower their personal 45% Bracket VII rate down to the absolute floor of 35% by depositing personal capital into a state-administered Blind Trust Infrastructure Fund.
2. The 1-to-2 Net-Gain Incentive: To earn a two percent (2%) reduction on their effective Bracket VII tax rate, the individual must donate exactly one percent (1%) of their total gross annual income directly into the fund.
3. Individual donors are strictly barred from directing, selecting, or vetoing the specific blueprints, contractors, or inventories purchased with these funds. For public libraries, all book selections remain under the exclusive control of local community boards and librarians.
4. No corporate entity, commercial venture, or business operation shall ever be permitted to utilize the Blind Trust Infrastructure Fund to receive a tax break. Any donation originating from a corporate treasury or claimed as a business expense is legally null and void for tax reduction purposes.
5. Blind Trust Citizen Audit Requirement: To ensure the integrity and true blindness of the Blind Trust Infrastructure Fund, a randomly drafted Citizen Audit Jury of twenty-five (25) citizens shall convene quarterly to review all fund allocations made during the preceding quarter. The Audit Jury shall verify that: all allocations were made without direction, selection, or veto by any donor; all funded projects are genuine public infrastructure consistent with the fund's mandate; and no allocation was directed toward a politically favored project or contractor. The complete list of all funded projects, their locations, costs, and contractors shall be published on the public Treasury ledger within forty-eight (48) hours of each quarterly audit. Any Treasury administrator found to have directed fund allocations outside the blind mandate shall be immediately removed from office and prosecuted for financial fraud against the sovereign people.

Section 5. Sovereign Luxury Assessments and Carbon Offset Levies

1. To ensure that concentrated wealth does not create disproportionate ecological or infrastructure burdens without compensation, a mandatory, non-reducible Sovereign Luxury Assessment is hereby levied upon the purchase and registration of all ultra-high-value recreational assets within the United States.
2. This assessment shall apply strictly to luxury items lacking general public utility, including:
    - a. Private non-commercial aircraft, jets, and turboprops exceeding a maximum takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds, or featuring a cabin class designed for elite transit, explicitly excluding all small personal hobby aircraft, personal helicopters, agricultural crop-dusters, and emergency rescue aircraft.
    - b. Superyachts and recreational maritime vessels exceeding eighty feet in length.
    - c. High-end passenger motor vehicles with a market valuation exceeding ten times (10x) the national median individual human income.
    - d. Private commercial spacecraft, submersibles, and commercial space tourism ventures.
3. The assessment rate shall be set at a flat twenty-five percent (25%) of the total purchase price, applied at the point of sale or registration.
4. For assets utilizing combustion-based or high-emission propulsion systems — specifically private aviation and superyachts — an additional annual Carbon Offset Levy shall be assessed, calculated directly based on the vehicle's maximum displacement or fuel capacity.
5. All items subject to this section are permanently barred from receiving any government tax breaks, corporate write-offs, depreciation deductions, green-energy subsidies, or financial credits. No human or state-chartered association may write off a luxury asset as a business expense.

Section 6. Tight Fiscal Cycle Restitutions and Emergency Crisis Baselines

1. If the National or State Treasury's Monetary Retrieval Ratio drops below eighty-five percent (85%) of the required debt-free public servant payroll for three consecutive months, a Tight Fiscal Cycle is triggered.
2. During this cycle, corporate Bracket VII tax rates remain frozen at the flat ninety percent (90%) base rate with zero available workforce incentives. Natural human individuals in Bracket VII remain frozen at the flat forty-five percent (45%) rate with zero available Blind Trust donor incentives. The recovery bounty window shall open strictly to corporate entities, allowing them to scale production and expand employee benefits to restore equilibrium.
3. During a state of national defense or automatic, math-verified crisis baseline (as defined in Article IV, Section 4), corporate deductions within Bracket VII are immediately frozen at the flat ninety percent (90%) base rate with zero workforce incentives permitted, and individual natural person rates in Bracket VII are frozen at the flat forty-five percent (45%) rate with zero Blind Trust donor incentives permitted, ensuring all excess corporate revenues are funneled directly into the Treasury for national preservation.
4. The Emergency Workforce Protection Lock: During any crisis baseline or incentive freeze detailed in Clause 3, all Bracket VII corporations are strictly prohibited from cutting, reducing, or rolling back any employee salaries, healthcare premiums, paid time off, or workforce benefits

established prior to the crisis.

- a. If any corporation diminishes its non-management workforce benefit baseline during a crisis period, that entity shall be permanently and for a lifetime barred from applying for or receiving any tax deductions, credits, or write-offs under Section 2 of this Article upon the reinstatement of incentives.
- b. The offending corporation shall remain permanently locked at the flat, non-deducible ninety percent (90%) tax rate on all earnings for the remainder of its operational existence.

Section 7. Universal Labor Hour Integrity

1. All human labor classifications shall be audited to ensure that no employer, contractor, or administrative entity misclassifies employees as exempt from the thirty-two (32) hour ceiling or the mandatory overtime compensation requirements established in this Article.
2. Any employer, corporate officer, payroll administrator, or third-party operator found to have intentionally falsified labor records, altered timekeeping systems, or concealed hours worked in order to evade the protections of this Article shall be deemed to have committed Wage Fraud and Theft.
3. Any human director, executive, or operator found guilty of Wage Fraud and Theft under this Section shall face a mandatory, non-commutable sentence of twenty-five (25) years in a maximum-security correctional facility, alongside the total liquidation of all personal and business assets. All asset liquidations resulting from violations of this Section shall be executed exclusively by the State Treasury and the elected County Sheriff of the physical jurisdiction where the assets reside, in strict accordance with the enforcement parameters established under Article X, Section 2.

Section 8. The Constitutional Minimum Wage — State-Average Floor with Federal Baseline Protection

- (a) Minimum Wage Floor — Constitutional Formula: The minimum wage in every state of the United States shall never fall below sixty percent (60%) of that state's audited average hourly income, calculated using the standard thirty-two (32) hour work week established in Section 3 of this Article as the baseline. This formula is self-executing and self-updating — no legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling is required to implement an adjustment. The minimum wage floor adjusts automatically whenever the state's audited average hourly income is updated by the State Treasury.
- (b) 32-Hour Transition Wage Protection — No Worker Loses a Dollar:

  The reduction of the standard work week from forty (40) hours to thirty-two (32) hours established in Section 3 of this Article shall never reduce any worker's annual income by a single dollar. Every employer is constitutionally required to recalculate the hourly wage of every worker upward to fully compensate for the eight (8) hours per week no longer worked.

  The mandatory transition formula is:

New Hourly Rate = (Current Hourly Rate × 40) ÷ 32

This formula is self-executing, mandatory, and applies to every worker in every wage bracket without exception. No employer, corporate officer, or state-chartered association may avoid this recalculation by any means. Examples of the formula in operation:

— A worker earning $16.00/hr at 40 hours per week shall receive $20.00/hr at 32 hours per week. Annual income: unchanged.
— A worker earning $25.00/hr at 40 hours per week shall receive $31.25/hr at 32 hours per week. Annual income: unchanged.
— A worker earning $96.15/hr at 40 hours per week shall receive $120.19/hr at 32 hours per week. Annual income: unchanged.

The transition recalculation is the employer's constitutional obligation and shall be completed before the 32-hour standard takes effect for that worker. Failure to apply the transition formula constitutes Wage Fraud and Theft under Section 7 of this Article.

(b)(ii) The 60% Floor — Applied After the Transition Calculation:

After the mandatory transition formula has been applied, the resulting hourly rate shall be compared against the constitutional minimum wage floor established in sub-clause (a) of this Section — sixty percent (60%) of the state's audited average hourly income calculated at 32 hours per week.

The worker shall always be paid whichever rate is higher:

— If the transition-adjusted hourly rate meets or exceeds the 60% floor: the employer pays the transition-adjusted rate.
— If the transition-adjusted hourly rate falls below the 60% floor: the employer pays the 60% floor rate.

The 60% floor exists to protect workers at the lowest wage levels whose transition-adjusted rate, while mathematically correct, may still fall below the constitutional minimum. In no case shall the 60% floor be used to reduce a worker's pay below their transition-adjusted rate. The floor is always a floor — never a ceiling.

Priority of Application: (1) Apply the transition formula. (2) Compare result to the 60% floor. (3) Pay whichever is higher. This sequence is mandatory and non-negotiable.

- (c) State Authority to Exceed the Floor: Any state may set a minimum wage higher than the constitutionally calculated floor established in sub-clause (a) of this Section. No state, county, municipality, or any other jurisdiction may ever set a minimum wage lower than the constitutionally calculated floor. The floor is an absolute downward limit — it is never a ceiling.
- (d) No Federal Suppression: No federal act, executive order, trade agreement, emergency declaration, or administrative ruling shall ever reduce, suspend, or override the minimum wage floor established in this Section. The constitutional minimum wage floor is hardcoded and immune from federal suppression.
- (e) Publication Requirement: The State Treasury of each state shall publish the current

constitutionally calculated minimum wage floor on the public Electoral Blockchain ledger at the beginning of each fiscal year, updated whenever the state average income calculation is revised. This published figure is the legally binding minimum wage floor for that state for that period. No employer, state-chartered association, or individual may pay any worker below this published figure.

- (f) Enforcement: Any employer, corporate officer, or state-chartered association found to have paid any worker below the constitutionally calculated minimum wage floor shall be guilty of Wage Fraud and Theft under Section 7 of this Article and subject to all penalties established therein.

Article VI, Section 9: Anti-Avoidance, Substance Over Form, and Charter Dissolution Protections

This Section closes three specific loopholes by which a Bracket VII entity might attempt to escape the corporate tax rate through legal restructuring, charter dissolution, or fragmentation. Nothing in this Section alters the tax treatment of any entity that has not reached Bracket VII thresholds.

Section 9. Anti-Avoidance, Substance Over Form, and Charter Dissolution Protections

(a) The True Sole Proprietor — Definition and Hard Limits:

For all purposes of this Article, a "sole proprietor" eligible for the natural human individual tax rate established in Section 1, Bracket VII of this Article is defined as a single natural human citizen who generates income exclusively through their own personal labor, skill, creativity, or productivity — with no employees, no hired labor of any kind, and no unequal profit-sharing arrangement with any other person.

A sole proprietor may enter into a co-equal partnership with one or more other natural human citizens, provided that all partners receive an identical proportional share of all profits, losses, and distributions. No partner in such an arrangement may extract a greater share of profits than any other partner for any reason. The moment any person in a multi-person business arrangement extracts a larger share of profits, revenues, or distributions than any other person contributing labor to that arrangement, an employer-employee relationship is legally presumed to exist regardless of what the parties call themselves, and the entity shall be reclassified as a state-chartered association subject to the corporate tax rate established in Section 1, Bracket VII of this Article.

No sole proprietor or co-equal partnership shall ever employ, hire, contract, or otherwise direct the labor of another human being for compensation. The engagement of any compensated human labor — regardless of how it is classified, titled, or structured — disqualifies the entity from sole proprietor tax treatment and triggers reclassification as a state-chartered association. This reclassification is automatic and requires no administrative determination.

(b) Substance Over Form — Revenue Threshold Governs, Not Legal Registration:

No entity shall escape the corporate tax rate established in Section 1, Bracket VII of this Article by virtue of its legal registration status, organizational form, or chosen business structure. The

determinative factor for corporate tax treatment is economic substance — not legal paperwork.

Any business entity, regardless of whether it is registered as a sole proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, professional association, cooperative, trust, foundation, unincorporated association, or any other organizational form recognized or unrecognized under state law, shall be subject to the corporate net taxable income tax rate established in Section 1, Bracket VII of this Article if its net taxable income exceeds the Bracket VII threshold of five thousand percent (5,000%) of the established state average annual income.

The number of employees, workers, or contractors engaged by the entity is not a determinative factor. A business employing five workers and a business employing five thousand workers are treated identically under this Section — the Bracket VII threshold is crossed by revenue, not by headcount. A small business with many employees whose net taxable income does not reach the Bracket VII threshold is never subject to the corporate Bracket VII rate regardless of its organizational form or workforce size.

The Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission established in Article X and the State Treasury auditors shall maintain continuous authority to reclassify any entity whose economic substance constitutes organized commercial activity generating Bracket VII net taxable income, regardless of that entity's legal registration. Any entity found to have deliberately chosen a non-corporate legal form for the primary purpose of avoiding the corporate tax rate shall be reclassified retroactively to the date the Bracket VII threshold was first crossed, and all responsible principals shall face personal criminal prosecution for financial fraud against the sovereign people.

(c) Charter Dissolution Tax Settlement — No Dissolving Your Way Out:

The voluntary dissolution, surrender, or abandonment of a state charter by any state-chartered association that has operated within Bracket VII at any point during the preceding forty-eight (48) months shall trigger an immediate and mandatory Charter Dissolution Tax Settlement before the dissolution is legally recognized by any state authority.

The Charter Dissolution Tax Settlement shall consist of a full audit of all net taxable income earned during the preceding forty-eight (48) months, conducted by the State Treasury. Any unpaid, deferred, or underpaid tax obligations identified during this audit shall become immediately due and payable in full at the applicable Bracket VII corporate rate before the charter dissolution is recorded. No state registrar, secretary of state, or administrative body shall record, recognize, or process a charter dissolution for any Bracket VII entity until the State Treasury has issued a verified Charter Dissolution Tax Clearance confirming that all tax obligations have been satisfied in full.

Any charter dissolution processed without a verified Charter Dissolution Tax Clearance is legally null and void. The entity shall remain legally chartered and subject to all corporate tax obligations until clearance is obtained. Any state official who processes a charter dissolution without verified clearance commits financial fraud against the sovereign people and shall face immediate removal from office and personal criminal prosecution.

(d) Successor Entity and Fragmentation Prohibition — 48-Month Look-Back:

Any business entity that is created, registered, or begins operations within forty-eight (48) months of the charter dissolution, restructuring, or fragmentation of a Bracket VII state-chartered association, and that shares any of the following characteristics with the dissolved or restructured entity, shall be presumed to be a continuation of that entity for all tax purposes under this Article:

- (i) Common ownership — any owner, director, executive, partner, or principal of the new entity held any ownership interest, directorship, executive position, or controlling interest in the dissolved entity;
- (ii) Common operations — the new entity operates in the same industry, serves the same customer base, uses the same supply chains, or occupies the same or adjacent facilities as the dissolved entity;
- (iii) Common branding — the new entity uses the same or substantially similar trade names, trademarks, logos, domain names, or brand identifiers as the dissolved entity;
- (iv) Common workforce — the new entity employs, contracts, or engages ten percent (10%) or more of the workforce previously employed or contracted by the dissolved entity; or
- (v) Asset transfer — the new entity acquired any assets, intellectual property, customer lists, contracts, or operational infrastructure from the dissolved entity at below fair market value.

The presence of any one of these five characteristics is sufficient to trigger the presumption of successor entity status. The burden of proof falls entirely on the new entity to demonstrate genuine independent operation before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Failure to rebut the presumption results in the new entity being taxed as a Bracket VII state-chartered association retroactively from its date of formation, with all principals personally liable for the full tax obligation.

The deliberate fragmentation of a single Bracket VII entity into multiple smaller entities — each individually falling below the Bracket VII threshold — for the purpose of avoiding the corporate tax rate is permanently prohibited and classified as financial fraud against the sovereign people. The Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission shall aggregate the net taxable income of all entities meeting the successor entity criteria established in this sub-clause and treat them as a single entity for Bracket VII tax calculation purposes.

(e) Enforcement and Penalties:

Any natural human citizen, attorney, accountant, financial advisor, or state official who knowingly participates in, structures, advises, or facilitates any arrangement prohibited under this Section shall be guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people, subject to immediate permanent revocation of all professional certifications, full personal liability for all tax obligations avoided, and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. There is no statute of limitations on financial fraud against the sovereign people under this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI, SECTION 10: SOVEREIGN WORKER RIGHTS — PROTECTION, DIGNITY, AND JUSTICE

Section 10. Sovereign Worker Rights — The Complete Framework

This Section establishes the complete, hardcoded rights of every natural human worker in the United States. These rights are not negotiable, not waivable by contract, and not subject to reduction by any employer, legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling. Workers are the foundation of this

Republic. No business interest shall ever supersede the dignity, safety, and sovereignty of the human beings who power it.

Clause 1. The Universal Whistleblower Protection and Bounty System

1(a). Any natural human citizen who witnesses, experiences, or possesses verified evidence of any crime committed by any corporation, business, employer, government body, public official, or any other entity — including but not limited to wage fraud, labor law violations, workplace safety violations, financial fraud, environmental crimes, electoral corruption, or any other violation of this Constitution — and who reports that evidence to the local Common-Law Citizen Jury, the State Treasury, the relevant elected Commission, or the FCIC, shall receive a mandatory Sovereign Whistleblower Bounty equal to ten percent (10%) of the total financial penalty, asset seizure, or restitution assessed against the offending party upon conviction. This bounty is paid directly to the whistleblower from the first proceeds of the assessed penalty — before any other distribution. Multiple whistleblowers exposing the same crime each receive an individual 10% bounty calculated against the full penalty amount. For the avoidance of doubt: the protections, bounties, and anti-retaliation provisions of this Clause apply to every natural human citizen who reports a crime — including corporate executives, board members, directors, and any other individual regardless of their position within a corporation or government body. The whistleblower protections of this Section are not limited to workers in the traditional employment sense. Any natural human citizen who reports any crime by any entity is protected.

1(b). The minimum Sovereign Whistleblower Bounty shall never be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) regardless of the size of the penalty assessed. If the assessed penalty is less than $250,000, the bounty is still $25,000, paid from the State Treasury.

1(c). Whistleblower Identity Protection: The identity of every whistleblower is permanently sealed under cryptographic lock on the Electoral Blockchain from the moment their report is received. No employer, corporation, government body, law enforcement officer, court, or any other party shall ever possess the legal authority to compel the disclosure of a whistleblower's identity. The identity may only be disclosed with the whistleblower's own explicit, voluntary, written consent. Any party who attempts to identify, expose, or compel the disclosure of a whistleblower's identity is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory 10-year imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.

1(d). Anti-Retaliation — Absolute and Hardcoded: No employer, corporation, business, government body, or any other entity shall ever take any adverse action against any worker, citizen, or public servant for reporting, assisting in the investigation of, or testifying about any crime or constitutional violation. Adverse action includes but is not limited to: termination, demotion, reduction in hours, reduction in pay, reassignment to a less desirable position, denial of promotion, denial of benefits, harassment, intimidation, surveillance, threats, or any other action that a reasonable person would recognize as punitive or retaliatory. The prohibition on retaliation applies from the moment a report is filed and continues permanently — there is no time limit on retaliation claims.

1(e). Retaliation Penalties: Any employer, corporate officer, manager, supervisor, or individual found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have retaliated against a whistleblower shall face:

1. (a) mandatory reinstatement of the whistleblower to their prior position with full back pay for every day of lost wages;
2. (b) a mandatory punitive penalty of five times (5x) the whistleblower's annual salary paid directly to the whistleblower;
3. (c) mandatory 5-year imprisonment for the individual who ordered or executed the retaliation;

4. (d) permanent bar from holding any management, supervisory, or executive position in any business or government body; and
5. (e) if the retaliation was ordered by a corporation, immediate forfeiture of all tax incentives under this Article for a period of 10 years. These penalties are mandatory upon conviction — the Citizen Jury has no discretion to reduce them.

1(f). Anti-Fabrication Protection: Any citizen who deliberately files a fabricated whistleblower report for the purpose of harming an innocent party shall face a mirror penalty — the full bounty amount is clawed back, plus a civic fraud penalty not to exceed one week's national median income, adjudicated by a separate Citizen Jury. The threshold for fabrication requires clear and convincing evidence of deliberate fraud — not merely an unsuccessful or good-faith report.

1(g). Anti-Collusion Protection: If a Common-Law Citizen Jury finds that the underlying violation being reported was committed, permitted, or tolerated pursuant to a prior agreement between the violating party and the reporting party to split, share, or divide the resulting Sovereign Whistleblower Bounty, both parties shall forfeit any right to the bounty, shall be jointly and severally liable to return the full bounty amount to the State Treasury, and shall each be subject to prosecution for civic fraud against the sovereign people. This sub-clause requires proof of a prior agreement to share bounty proceeds — the mere existence of a personal, familial, or employment relationship between the violator and the whistleblower shall never by itself trigger this provision, and shall never be used to discourage or delay a legitimate report made by a person with insider knowledge.

Clause 2. Wrongful Termination — Protected Grounds and Valid Causes

2(a). No employer shall terminate, demote, reduce the hours of, or constructively force the resignation of any worker for any of the following protected reasons: filing a whistleblower report; exercising any constitutional right; organizing with coworkers; participating in a work stoppage or collective action; filing a workplace safety complaint; taking protected medical leave; pregnancy or parental status; jury service; or any other exercise of a right explicitly protected under this Constitution. Termination for any protected reason is Wrongful Termination — a High Crime adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

2(b). Valid Grounds for Termination: An employer may terminate a worker only upon verified evidence of one or more of the following causes, each of which must be documented and provable before a Common-Law Citizen Jury if contested:

1. (i) Violence or credible physical threats directed at any coworker, customer, supervisor, or any person in the workplace — verified by witness testimony or camera footage.
2. (ii) Theft, embezzlement, or financial fraud against the employer — verified by documented evidence of the specific act.
3. (iii) Gross negligence that directly caused or imminently threatened documented physical harm to another person or to critical business infrastructure.
4. (iv) Documented, deliberate destruction of employer property.
5. (v) Unexcused Absence Pattern — defined strictly and exclusively as: five (5) or more no-call, no-show absences within any consecutive 90-day period, where the worker provided no reason of any kind at the time of or within 24 hours of the absence. The following shall NEVER constitute an unexcused absence under any circumstance: any absence for which the worker states they are ill or unwell — no doctor's note, no medical verification, and no minimum number of sick days shall ever be required or imposed; any absence for a family medical emergency; any absence for jury service; any absence for a verified personal emergency; any absence covered by parental leave under Clause 5 of this Section; and any absence for which the

worker provides any reason whatsoever, regardless of whether the employer agrees with or approves of that reason. An employer who classifies a health-related absence as unexcused is guilty of Wage Fraud and Theft under Section 7 of this Article.

6. (vi) Documented, repeated, and willful insubordination that directly endangers the physical safety of other workers or customers — verified by documented evidence of specific acts, not general performance disagreements.

2(c). No worker may be terminated for any reason not explicitly enumerated in Clause 2(b). Performance-based termination, personality conflicts, business restructuring, and economic downturns are not valid termination causes under this Constitution. If a business cannot sustain its workforce due to economic hardship, the mandatory severance provisions of Clause 10 of this Section apply in full.

2(d). Wrongful Termination Remedy: Any worker who contests their termination before a Common-Law Citizen Jury and prevails shall receive: (a) mandatory reinstatement to their prior position with full back pay for every day of lost wages; (b) double severance as established in Clause 10 of this Section; (c) all legal costs paid by the employer; and (d) if the termination is found to have been retaliatory, the full anti-retaliation penalties of Clause 1(e) apply simultaneously.

Clause 3. The Right to Organize, Collectively Bargain, and Strike

3(a). Every natural human worker has the absolute, uninfringeable right to organize with their coworkers, form worker associations, engage in collective bargaining with their employer, and participate in work stoppages and strikes. No employer, corporation, government body, or any other entity shall ever interfere with, obstruct, penalize, or retaliate against any worker for exercising these rights.

3(b). No employer may: threaten workers for organizing; surveil organizing activity; hire replacement workers during a lawful strike for the purpose of permanently replacing striking workers; lock out workers to prevent organizing; or condition employment on the waiver of organizing rights. Any such action constitutes a High Crime against the sovereign people, adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

3(c). Collective bargaining agreements between worker associations and employers are enforceable contracts under the common-law framework of this Constitution. Any employer who violates a collective bargaining agreement is subject to full civil restitution assessed by a Citizen Jury.

3(d). The right to strike is absolute. No court, judge, government body, or executive official shall ever issue an injunction, order, or directive compelling workers to return to work against their will. Any public official who attempts to compel striking workers back to work through legal force is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people.

Clause 4. Proactive Workplace Safety Investigation Authority

4(a). In addition to complaint-based inspections, the Elected Workplace Safety Commission is hereby authorized to initiate proactive investigations — without a named formal complaint — under the following circumstances:

- (i) Verified industry-wide injury or fatality data published by the State Treasury or any public health body demonstrates that a specific industry, employer, or workplace type has a documented injury or fatality rate exceeding twice the national average for comparable workplaces.
- (ii) An anonymous worker tip is submitted through the Electoral Blockchain's anonymous

reporting system. The Commission may act on anonymous tips without ever knowing or disclosing the identity of the reporting worker. The anonymous tip system shall be technically architected so that no party — including the Commission itself — can identify the reporting worker.

- (iii) A pattern of multiple complaints from different workers at the same employer within any 12-month period, even if individual complaints were resolved or withdrawn.

4(b). All proactive investigations require a physical common-law inspection warrant authorized by a local Common-Law Citizen Jury before any inspection may occur. The Commission presents the data or anonymous tip evidence to the jury — the jury authorizes the warrant. The worker's identity is never disclosed in this process.

4(c). Any employer who learns that a worker filed an anonymous safety tip and takes any adverse action against any worker suspected of filing — even without confirmed knowledge of who filed — is guilty of Retaliatory Intimidation, carrying the full anti-retaliation penalties of Clause 1(e) of this Section.

Clause 5. Parental and Pregnancy Protections

5(a). Every natural human worker — regardless of gender, biological sex, or parental role — is entitled to twelve (12) weeks of fully paid, job-protected parental leave upon the birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child. This leave is fully paid at the worker's standard wage. No employer may deny, reduce, or condition this leave.

5(b). Pregnancy Protection: No employer shall terminate, demote, reduce the hours of, reduce the pay of, deny a promotion to, or take any adverse action against any worker on the basis of pregnancy, anticipated pregnancy, or pregnancy-related medical conditions — at any point during the pregnancy or within twelve (12) months following the birth or adoption of a child.

5(c). Reasonable Accommodation: Every pregnant worker is entitled to reasonable workplace accommodations — including modified duties, additional rest breaks, temporary reassignment to less physically demanding work, and schedule adjustments — upon their own request. No employer may deny a reasonable accommodation request from a pregnant worker. What constitutes "reasonable" shall be determined by a Common-Law Citizen Jury if contested.

5(d). Any employer found to have violated any provision of this Clause shall face: mandatory reinstatement of the worker with full back pay; a mandatory punitive penalty of three times (3x) the worker's annual salary paid directly to the worker; and if the violation was willful, mandatory 3-year imprisonment of the responsible officer or manager.

Clause 6. Wage Compression Quarterly Audit and Pre-Certification Requirement

6(a). The State Treasury of each state shall conduct a mandatory quarterly audit of the executive compensation ratios of all Bracket VII state-chartered associations operating within that state. The audit shall verify that the highest-compensated individual's total extraction does not exceed fifty times (50x) the lowest-paid full-time worker equivalent's annualized compensation, as established in Section 1, Bracket VII of this Article.

6(b). Any executive compensation package, bonus, equity distribution, or non-salary benefit that would — individually or in combination with prior compensation in the same fiscal year — cause the 50x ratio to be breached must be submitted to the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission for pre-certification before it is paid. The Commission shall review and certify or deny the package within

30 days. No payment may be made pending certification. Any payment made without certification is void and must be immediately clawed back by the State Treasury.

6(c). Any corporation found to have paid executive compensation that breaches the 50x ratio without pre-certification is immediately locked at the flat 90% tax rate with zero pathway to incentive reduction for a period of four (4) years, and the responsible officers face personal prosecution for financial fraud against the sovereign people.

Clause 7. Minimum Rest Period Between Shifts

7(a). Every natural human worker is entitled to a minimum of twelve (12) consecutive hours of rest between the end of one shift and the start of the next scheduled shift. No employer may schedule, require, pressure, or incentivize a worker to begin a new shift within 12 hours of completing a prior shift.

7(b). If an employer schedules a worker with less than 12 hours between shifts, every hour under the 12-hour minimum counts as overtime and must be compensated at double-time (2x) the worker's standard hourly rate, regardless of total weekly hours worked.

7(c). Any employer who deliberately and repeatedly schedules workers with less than 12 hours between shifts as a systematic practice — rather than an isolated operational necessity — is guilty of Wage Fraud and Theft under Section 7 of this Article, carrying the full mandatory penalties established therein.

7(d). Emergency Exception: In verified operational emergencies — defined as an unforeseeable event that creates an immediate risk to public safety or critical infrastructure if the worker does not return — a worker may voluntarily agree to return before the 12-hour minimum. This agreement must be genuinely voluntary, documented in writing, and compensated at triple-time (3x) for all hours worked within the 12-hour rest window. No employer may coerce, pressure, or imply negative consequences for a worker who declines to return during their rest period.

Clause 8. Child Labor Prohibitions

8(a). No natural human being under the age of sixteen (16) shall be employed in any job, occupation, or labor arrangement of any kind within the United States, with the sole exception established in Clause 8(b) of this Section.

8(b). Agricultural and Family Farm Exception: Natural human beings who have reached the age of fourteen (14) may be employed in agricultural work, farming, horticulture, and related outdoor food production activities. This exception applies to commercial agricultural employers and family farm operations alike. No minor under 14 may perform any agricultural labor for compensation under any circumstance.

8(c). School-Term Hour Cap: No worker under the age of sixteen (16) — including those working under the agricultural exception — may work more than twenty (20) hours per week during any week in which they are enrolled in and attending school. This cap is absolute and may not be waived by the worker, the parent, or the employer.

8(d). Hazardous Work Prohibition: No worker under the age of eighteen (18) may be employed in any occupation, task, or environment classified as physically hazardous by the Elected Workplace Safety Commission. The Commission shall publish and maintain a continuously updated public list of all hazardous classifications on the Electoral Blockchain. This prohibition applies regardless of parental consent, employer designation, or the minor's own willingness.

8(e). Any employer who employs a minor in violation of this Clause is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory 10-year imprisonment of the responsible officer and total asset seizure of all wages paid to the minor multiplied by 100, paid as restitution to the minor's family and the State Treasury equally.

Clause 9. Anonymous Safety Complaint System — Closing the Retaliation Trap

9(a). The Elected Workplace Safety Commission shall maintain a permanent, publicly accessible anonymous reporting system on the Electoral Blockchain through which any natural human citizen may submit a workplace safety complaint, tip, or concern without disclosing their identity. This system shall be technically architected so that no party — including the Commission, the Electoral Blockchain administrators, law enforcement, and the employer — can ever identify the reporting individual.

9(b). Anonymous reports received through this system carry the same legal weight as named formal complaints for the purpose of triggering a Commission investigation under Clause 4 of this Section. The Commission shall treat every anonymous report as a verified worker tip and shall present it to a local Common-Law Citizen Jury for inspection warrant authorization without disclosing the reporter's identity.

9(c). Suspected Retaliation Trigger: If any employer takes any adverse action against any worker within 180 days of an anonymous safety report being filed about that employer's workplace — regardless of whether the employer knows who filed the report — that adverse action shall be presumed retaliatory unless the employer can prove before a Common-Law Citizen Jury by clear and convincing evidence that the adverse action was based solely on a valid termination cause enumerated in Clause 2(b) of this Section and was entirely unrelated to the safety report. The burden of proof is entirely on the employer. The presumption of retaliation is not rebuttable by the employer's claim that they did not know who filed the report.

Clause 10. Mandatory Severance — All Workers, All Terminations

10(a). Every natural human worker — whether employed full-time, part-time, or on any other schedule — is entitled to a mandatory severance payment upon the termination of their employment, calculated as follows: two (2) weeks of pay at the worker's standard wage rate per full year of service with that employer, with a minimum severance of two (2) weeks regardless of tenure. Partial years of service count as full years for severance calculation purposes if the worker has completed more than six (6) months of that year.

10(b). Severance is owed upon any termination — including layoffs, business closures, restructuring, and terminations for valid cause under Clause 2(b) — with the sole exception established in Clause 10(c).

10(c). The Specific End-Date Exception: Severance is not owed if and only if all of the following conditions are simultaneously met: (i) the worker's original hiring agreement specified an exact end date or a specific project completion milestone as the termination point; (ii) the agreement was entered into voluntarily and in writing before work began; (iii) the termination occurs on or after that specified date or milestone — not before; and (iv) the nature of the work is genuinely temporary, seasonal, or project-specific. This exception applies exclusively to gig, seasonal, and fixed-term project workers. It shall never be used to classify ongoing, indefinite employment relationships as temporary to avoid severance obligations. Any employer found to have structured a hiring agreement with a false end date for the purpose of avoiding severance is guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people.

10(d). Wrongful Termination Double Severance: If a worker's termination is found to be wrongful by a

Common-Law Citizen Jury — meaning it was based on a reason not enumerated in Clause 2(b), or was retaliatory — the worker is entitled to double severance: four (4) weeks of pay per full year of service, with a minimum of four (4) weeks. Double severance is paid in addition to all other wrongful termination remedies established in Clause 2(d) of this Section.

10(e). Severance Timing: All severance payments must be made in full on the worker's final day of employment. No employer may delay, defer, or condition severance on the signing of any non-disclosure agreement, non-compete clause, or any other document. Any attempt to condition severance on a worker's silence or waiver of rights is permanently void and constitutes financial fraud against the sovereign people.

10(f). Business Closure Severance Priority: In the event of a business closure, bankruptcy, or corporate liquidation, all outstanding worker severance obligations are the first-priority debt of the dissolving entity — paid before any creditor, investor, bondholder, or owner receives any distribution from the liquidated assets. No owner, director, or executive may receive any personal distribution from a liquidating business until all worker severance obligations have been paid in full. Any owner or director who receives a personal distribution before worker severance is fully paid is personally liable for the full unpaid severance amount and faces prosecution for financial fraud against the sovereign people.

Clause 11. Employment Non-Discrimination

11(a). No employer shall refuse to hire, terminate, demote, reduce the pay or hours of, or otherwise discriminate against any natural human worker or applicant on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability.

11(b). This prohibition applies to hiring decisions, promotion decisions, compensation, workplace conditions, and all other terms of employment.

11(c). Reasonable Accommodation for Disability: An employer shall provide reasonable workplace accommodations to a qualified worker with a disability upon request, unless doing so would impose a documented, verified undue hardship on the employer's operations, as determined by a Common-Law Citizen Jury if contested.

11(d). This Section does not prohibit an employer from making employment decisions based on legitimate, verifiable job qualifications, demonstrated performance, or the conduct-based termination grounds established in Clause 2(b) of this Section.

11(e). Any employer found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have violated this Clause shall face: mandatory reinstatement or hiring of the affected worker with full back pay; a mandatory punitive penalty of three times (3x) the worker's annual salary or expected annual salary, paid directly to the worker; and forfeiture of all tax incentives under Article VI for a period of five (5) years.

Section 11. The Sovereign AI Workforce Replacement Cap — Protecting Human Labor from Automated Displacement

1.

Philosophy:

The tax incentive structure of Article VI is built on a foundational principle: corporations earn lower tax rates by employing human workers and treating them well. A corporation that systematically replaces its human workforce with artificial intelligence, automated systems, or robotic machinery is

not treating workers well — it is eliminating them. The sovereign people of this Republic will not subsidize the destruction of human employment through favorable tax treatment. This Section establishes a permanent, lifetime hard cap on workforce automation replacement. It is not a rolling window. It is not a periodic allowance. It is a permanent ceiling that applies for the entire operational life of the corporation.

2.

The Five Percent Permanent Hard Cap:

No state-chartered association may, at any point in time during its operational existence, have more than five percent (5%) of its peak verified human workforce replaced by artificial intelligence systems, automated machinery, robotic systems, algorithmic labor substitutes, or any other non-human technology that performs work previously performed by natural human workers. This five percent ceiling is permanent and cumulative — it is not reset, renewed, or recalculated on any periodic basis. A corporation that has replaced 5% of its workforce through automation has reached its permanent ceiling. It may never replace a single additional human position through automation for the remainder of its operational existence under that charter, regardless of how much time has passed.

3.

How the Cap Is Calculated:

The cap is calculated against the highest verified human workforce headcount the corporation has ever achieved at any point in its operational history — its peak headcount. The formula is:

(Total\ number\ of\ human\ positions\ ever\ eliminated\ through\ automation,\ cumulatively,\ since\ the\ corporation's\ founding) \div (Peak\ verified\ human\ workforce\ headcount\ at\ any\ point\ in\ the\ corporation's\ history) \times 100

If this number exceeds five percent (5%) at any point, the corporation has violated this Section. There is no reset. There is no new baseline. The peak headcount is the permanent denominator.

4.

Measurement and Verification:

The Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission established in Article X, Section 12 shall maintain continuous, real-time monitoring of workforce composition for all state-chartered associations. Every state-chartered association is required to submit verified quarterly workforce reports to the Commission, published on the Electoral Blockchain within forty-eight (48) hours of submission. The Commission shall maintain a permanent cumulative automation replacement record for every state-chartered association from the date of its chartering. This record never resets.

Continuous Monitoring

The Commission oversees real-time workforce composition data for all state-chartered associations.

Quarterly Reporting

Associations submit verified reports to the Electoral Blockchain within 48 hours of submission.

Permanent Cumulative Record

The Commission maintains a cumulative automation replacement record from the date of chartering. This record never resets.

5.

Mandatory Tax Lock — Permanent 90% Rate:

Any state-chartered association found by the Commission to have exceeded the five percent permanent hard cap shall be immediately and permanently locked at the flat ninety percent (90%) Bracket VII tax rate, with zero access to any tax reduction, incentive, or deduction of any kind established in Article VI. This lock is permanent — it does not expire, it cannot be lifted by any legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling, and it applies for the remainder of the corporation's operational existence under its current charter. The only pathway out of the permanent tax lock is full corporate dissolution and re-chartering. The re-chartered entity's cumulative automation replacement record begins at zero on its first day of operation, subject to the same permanent 5% hard cap from that day forward. However, re-chartering does not erase the obligation to restore human employment. Before any dissolved corporation may receive a new charter, it must first demonstrate to the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission that it has re-employed — through verified, full-time human employment contracts — a number of natural human workers equal to or greater than the total number of positions it eliminated through automation under its previous charter. This re-employment requirement is a constitutional prerequisite to re-chartering — it is not a suggestion, not a goal, and not a timeline. No new charter may be issued, and no new charter application may be accepted, until the Commission certifies that the re-employment obligation has been fully satisfied. The re-employed workers must be hired into substantively equivalent positions — meaning positions that perform the same or comparable work as the eliminated positions, at the same or higher compensation level. A corporation may not satisfy the re-employment requirement by creating nominal positions, part-time positions, or positions that are structurally designed to be eliminated again immediately after re-chartering. Any corporation found to have satisfied the re-employment requirement through fraudulent, nominal, or bad-faith hiring shall have its new charter immediately revoked, its principals prosecuted for High Crime against the sovereign people, and shall be permanently barred from ever receiving a new charter within the United States.

Permanent Tax Consequence

Exceeding the permanent 5% hard cap results in an immediate and irreversible 90% tax rate lock. The only exit is full corporate dissolution and re-chartering — and re-chartering requires full restoration of every eliminated human position.

6.

Mandatory Worker Transition Fund:

Any state-chartered association that displaces any human worker through automation — even a single position — is required to contribute to a Sovereign Worker Transition Fund administered by the People's Bank. The mandatory contribution is calculated as follows: for each human position eliminated through automation, the corporation must contribute an amount equal to two (2) full years of that position's most recent annual compensation into the Sovereign Worker Transition Fund. This contribution is due within ninety (90) days of the position's elimination. The Fund provides displaced workers with:

Full Income Replacement

Two years of full income replacement at their most recent compensation level.

Health Coverage

Full PIN health coverage continuation for two years.

Retraining Loans

Access to People's Bank zero-interest retraining loans for education and skill development.

Priority Placement

Priority placement assistance through the State Treasury's workforce coordination system.

7.

No Circumvention Through Contractors:

A state-chartered association may not circumvent this Section by outsourcing automated functions to a contractor, subsidiary, or affiliated entity. If the automation is performed on behalf of the association — regardless of which entity technically operates the automated system — the displaced positions count against the association's permanent 5% cap. The Commission shall determine functional attribution using the same substance-over-form standard established in Article VI, Section 9.

8.

No Circumvention Through Attrition:

A state-chartered association may not circumvent this Section by allowing a human position to become vacant through resignation, retirement, or natural attrition, and then redirecting that position's substantive functions to artificial intelligence, automated systems, or robotic machinery without hiring a replacement human worker. Any position whose substantive functions are transferred to automation within twelve (12) months of that position becoming vacant through attrition counts as a position eliminated through automation for all purposes of this Section, regardless of whether any human worker was formally terminated. The Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission shall track vacancy-to-automation transitions using the same quarterly workforce reporting mandate established in this Section, and any state-chartered association found to have failed to report such a transition is subject to the same criminal penalties established in this Section for false workforce data.

9.

Criminal Penalties for Violation:

Any corporate officer, director, or executive who knowingly submits false workforce data to circumvent this Section, or who deliberately structures automation deployment to evade the permanent 5% cap, is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, a mandatory minimum sentence of ten (10) years imprisonment, and total personal asset seizure.

Severe Penalties for Evasion

Knowingly submitting false data or evading the permanent 5% cap is a High Crime, leading to mandatory imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.

10.

Plain Statement of Intent:

To be absolutely clear about what this Section means: a corporation that employs 1,000 workers may replace a maximum of 50 positions with automation — ever, for the life of that corporation. **Not 50 every two years. Not 50 per decade. 50 total. Forever.** If it replaces 51, it is locked at 90% tax permanently. The sovereign people have decided that human employment is not a cost to be optimized away. It is a constitutional value to be protected. And if a corporation chooses to dissolve and recharter to escape the tax lock, it must first give back every job it took. You cannot automate your way out of accountability and then start fresh as if it never happened. The workers come first. Always.

CHAPTER 7

ARTICLE VII: FAIR TRADE, NATIONAL CUSTOMS, & SOVEREIGN INDUSTRY

Section 1. The Uniform Revenue Tariff and Domestic Resource Exemptions

1. A uniform revenue tariff of one percent (1%) ad valorem is hereby levied upon all articles, goods, and merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign nation.
2. The Congress may propose an adjustment to this uniform tariff rate by a majority legislative vote, provided that no such adjustment shall take effect until it has been ratified by a randomly convened National Citizen Constitutional Jury. The total uniform tariff rate shall never exceed two and one-half percent (2.5%) ad valorem under any circumstance, and no Citizen Jury shall possess the authority to authorize a rate exceeding this absolute ceiling.
3. 2(a). Emergency Domestic Market Protection Override: Notwithstanding the 2.5% tariff ceiling established in Clause 2, the National Citizen Constitutional Jury may authorize a tariff rate exceeding 2.5% — but never exceeding twenty-five percent (25%) — upon a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote, strictly and exclusively when the Federal Trade Data Commission has certified, through verified, publicly published economic data, that a foreign competitor is deliberately and systematically flooding the United States market with subsidized goods at prices below verified domestic production cost, causing documented, measurable destruction of domestic industry capacity. This override is available exclusively for the protection of the American domestic market and the American working citizen — it shall never be used as a diplomatic tool, a political instrument, or a retaliatory measure. The override tariff shall apply only to the specific goods and originating nation identified in the Commission's certification, shall be automatically removed upon the Commission certifying that the domestic market threat has been resolved, and shall never be extended beyond the verified period of market threat. No executive order, congressional act, or judicial ruling shall authorize this override — it requires exclusively the four-fifths supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury upon Commission certification.
4. Notwithstanding Clause 1, a tariff rate of zero percent (0%) shall apply to any imported resource, good, or commodity that is verified by the Federal Trade Data Commission's continuously audited, publicly published economic data to be either: entirely impossible to

produce within the sovereign borders of the United States due to geographic, climatic, or biological constraints; or producible domestically at less than sixty percent (60%) of verified national consumption demand over the preceding twelve-month period. No zero-tariff designation may be granted based on political determination, diplomatic negotiation, or executive discretion. Any zero-tariff designation must be re-verified annually by the Commission and published openly for public review.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, all firearms, ammunition, and tools of individual defense are permanently exempt from the uniform revenue tariff, the compensatory tariff, and any other import duty or border fee established under this Article. This exemption is absolute and may not be suspended, modified, or overridden by any congressional act, executive order, or Commission determination.

Section 2. Compensatory Tariffs for Human Rights and Environmental Protections

1. In addition to the uniform tariff established in Section 1, the United States shall levy an aggressive compensatory tariff upon imported goods produced in nations that fail to enforce environmental protection standards equivalent to those of the United States, as strictly determined by objective, continuously audited, and publicly published data metrics verified by the Federal Trade Data Commission — never by political determination, diplomatic negotiation, or executive discretion — or that permit the exploitation of labor through slave wages, forced labor, child labor, or human rights violations.
2. The value of this compensatory tariff shall be strictly and dynamically calculated to equal the exact economic advantage gained by the originating foreign nation or manufacturing entity through such lower human, labor, and environmental standards.
3. This compensatory tariff shall be immediately and dynamically removed upon a foreign nation's verified, data-backed compliance with equivalent United States environmental and labor standards.
4. One hundred percent (100%) of all revenue, duties, and fees collected pursuant to this Article shall be deposited directly and exclusively into the general treasury of the United States. No portion of these funds shall ever be diverted, earmarked, or placed into any specialized fund, secondary loop, or external account outside the general treasury. All administrative costs and public salaries shall be paid directly by the Treasury from general appropriations.

Section 3. Mandate for the Federal Trade Data Commission

1. There is hereby established the Federal Trade Data Commission as an independent, data-centric branch of the Government of the United States, holding sole and exclusive authority to calculate, verify, and monitor the national economic, environmental, and labor data required to enforce the tariff laws of the United States.
2. The Commission shall be composed of five (5) Commissioners. To ensure diverse regional perspectives, the United States shall be divided into five permanent, fixed electoral regions, with the citizens of each region electing one Commissioner. Commissioners shall serve a single, non-renewable term of six (6) years. Elections for the Commission shall be staggered and held exclusively during years in which no presidential election occurs.
3. Following their election and prior to assuming full voting power, each Commissioner-elect shall complete a mandatory ninety-day intensive training program focused on macroeconomics, global supply chains, international labor laws, and trade data analysis.
    1. During this training period, the Commissioner-elect is authorized to shadow sitting Commissioners, communicate with the outgoing regional Commissioner, and observe all

agency operations.
2. Throughout the training period, the Commissioner-elect shall be compensated at a rate twenty-five percent (25%) lower than the standard salary of a sitting Commissioner.

Section 4. Hybrid Staffing and Anti-Corruption Enforcement

1. The Joint Bureau: A pool of civil service data scientists, economists, and legal experts shall serve the Commission as a unified body. No individual shall serve in a senior leadership or directorial position within the Joint Bureau for a cumulative total exceeding eight (8) years.
2. Personal Staff: Each individual Commissioner is authorized to appoint a personal staff, which shall be strictly limited to a maximum of five (5) members. The sole duty of the personal staff is to assist their respective Commissioner in reviewing, auditing, and interpreting the findings of the Joint Bureau.
3. Removal Authority: The Commissioners hold ultimate disciplinary authority over the Joint Bureau. Upon a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the sitting Commissioners, any employee, director, or officer of the Joint Bureau may be summarily terminated for incompetence, neglect of duty, malfeasance, or the manipulation of economic data.
4. Mandatory Transparency: The Joint Bureau shall maintain all economic models, algorithms, and data sets on a publicly accessible, open-source digital platform. Failure to publish data methods immediately shall constitute grounds for automatic removal of the responsible directors.

Section 5. Fluid Enforcement and Regional Customs Marshals

1. The data determinations of the Commission regarding domestic production shortages, foreign environmental violations, and foreign labor exploitation shall be fluid, continuous, and updated in real-time. Upon a data threshold being met, the Commission shall immediately vote to adjust the relevant tariff lines.
2. The data determinations and tariff adjustments issued by the Commission shall be binding upon all United States customs operations and Congress. No executive order, congressional act, or judicial ruling shall alter or suspend the determinations of the Commission, except upon a showing of mathematical error or fraud proven before a National Citizen Constitutional Jury.
3. To physically enforce these tariff lines and secure the borders against commercial smuggling, there is hereby established the office of the Federal Customs Marshal:
    1. One Federal Customs Marshal shall be directly elected by the citizens of each of the five permanent electoral regions defined in Clause 4.
    2. Any natural human citizen of the United States from any state or territory holds the absolute right to run for the office of Federal Customs Marshal in any region, regardless of their original state of residence, provided they establish legal residency in that region upon winning the election.
    3. Each Federal Customs Marshal shall serve a single, non-renewable term of four (4) years and shall answer directly to the citizens of their region. They shall hold sole authority to execute physical customs enforcement, working directly alongside local elected County Sheriffs at all maritime and land ports of entry.
4. The five permanent electoral regions and their constituent states are defined in Article I, Section 10 of this Constitution and are incorporated herein by reference. All references in this Article to 'the five permanent electoral regions' refer exclusively to the regions defined in Article I, Section 10.
    1. Clause 5(a): The administrative, data-tracking, and macroeconomic coordination authority of the Federal Trade Data Commission, the People's Bank clearinghouse nodes

established in Article V, and the regional Customs Marshals shall strictly be construed as an infrastructural and border utility. No federal trade commission directive, digital ledger protocol, cross-border transactional metric, or interstate commerce designation shall ever be utilized by any referee judge or public agency to construct an administrative, regulatory, or civil jurisdiction separate from local Common-Law Citizen Juries. Any interaction, trade, or transaction occurring within the borders of this Republic—regardless of whether it utilizes digital networks or crosses state lines—remains permanently and exclusively subject to the common-law baseline and the ultimate interpretive jurisdiction of local human citizen juries on native soil.

2. Clause 5(b): Data Deletion Enforcement: The mandatory escalating penalty structure for corporate failure to comply with citizen data deletion directives is established in Article VIII, Section 6 of this Constitution and is incorporated herein by reference.

Section 6. Term Limits for Federal Trade Data Commission and Customs Marshal Offices

1. Federal Trade Data Commissioners: One (1) single, non-renewable term of six (6) years. Serving a secondary or consecutive term on the Commission is permanently prohibited. Upon completion of their term, the Commissioner is permanently disqualified from serving on the Federal Trade Data Commission again.
2. Federal Customs Marshals: One (1) single, non-renewable term of four (4) years. Re-election or any extension of this office is permanently prohibited.
3. Joint Bureau Senior Directors: A cumulative, non-renewable total service cap of eight (8) years. No individual may serve in a senior leadership, directorial, or management position within the Trade Commission's Joint Bureau data science pool beyond this lifetime cap, regardless of breaks in service.

Section 7. Inalienable Hardware and Firmware Autonomy

1. All hardware devices, embedded systems, firmware stacks, and onboard control modules used in any commercial, industrial, infrastructural, medical, agricultural, transportation, or consumer application within this Republic shall be permanently protected from unauthorized remote alteration, forced deactivation, concealed telemetry injection, or post-sale software captivity.
2. No manufacturer, distributor, operator, or affiliated service provider shall retain any hidden administrative kill switch, remote shutdown function, coercive firmware lock, or undisclosed code pathway capable of disabling, degrading, monitoring, or repurposing a lawful device without the explicit informed consent of the end user or lawful owner.
3. Any attempted or actual unauthorized remote alteration of hardware firmware, safety systems, critical machine logic, or device access credentials shall constitute unlawful technological interference and gross industrial sabotage, subject to immediate injunction, full restitution, mandatory public disclosure of all affected systems, and forfeiture of all corporate assets and intellectual property operating within this Republic. The individual human directors, executives, and software architects responsible for authorizing or deploying any prohibited remote alteration shall carry absolute personal criminal liability, facing a mandatory, non-commutable sentence of twenty-five (25) years in a maximum-security correctional facility and total personal asset liquidation per Article X, Section 2.

CHAPTER 8

ARTICLE VIII: DIGITAL PROPERTY SOVEREIGNTY, PRIVACY, & TRANSIT

Section 1. Digital Property Sovereignty and the Invalidation of Forced Consent

1. Individual human citizens retain absolute, unalterable property rights over their personal data, digital footprints, browsing histories, biometric markers, and online identities. No platform, corporation, or state-chartered association shall claim ownership or permanent rights over a human citizen's generated data.
2. The utilization of "forced consent" contracts — whereby a citizen is required to surrender their personal privacy data, browsing histories, or location metrics as a mandatory condition to access a digital utility, communication platform, or application — is permanently outlawed and declared legally void from its inception.
3. Every citizen holds an absolute, uninfringeable right to opt out of all data collection, advertising tracking, and behavioral monitoring algorithms with a single, universal action. Choosing to opt out shall never result in a restriction of access, a penalty tier, or an artificial service degradation by any platform or provider.
4. The Individual Sovereignty Firewall: Because corporations are state-chartered associations possessing zero constitutional protections, and because individual human citizens are the sole holders of fundamental rights under this Constitution, the privacy protections of this Article apply exclusively to natural human persons. State-chartered corporate associations, commercial entities, and organizations operating under a public charter have no right to financial privacy, data privacy, or transactional anonymity. All corporate financial records, transaction logs, and operational data are permanently public by default. No corporation shall ever invoke the individual privacy protections of this Article as a shield against public transparency or audit. The individual citizen's absolute right to privacy and the corporation's absolute obligation to transparency are non-conflicting, parallel standards that shall never be merged, blurred, or interpreted as equivalent.
5. Corporate vs. Individual Privacy — The Absolute Distinction: The individual privacy protections of this Article apply exclusively to personal, non-commercial data generated by natural human citizens in their private capacity. A citizen's commercial activity conducted through a state-chartered association is permanently classified as public data, and no individual privacy claim shall ever shield corporate financial records, transaction logs, or operational data from public view or audit. The individual's right to absolute personal privacy and the corporation's absolute obligation to total financial transparency are non-conflicting, parallel standards that shall never be merged, blurred, or interpreted as equivalent by any court, judge, or public official.

Section 2. Absolute Blanket Prohibition on Geofencing and Location Mining

1. The tracking, monitoring, or recording of any individual human citizen's physical location, movements, or coordinate timeline — by any means, electronic or otherwise — is absolutely and permanently prohibited. This prohibition is total and applies to all persons, corporations, and government entities without exception — with the sole and narrow exception of the citizen-activated emergency rescue framework established in Clause 4 of this Section. Outside of that strictly defined citizen-initiated exception, there are no circumstances, no warrant processes, no emergency overrides, and no authority that may authorize the location tracking of any

individual human being. Any person, corporation, or state actor who deploys, operates, or maintains any location tracking system — including geofencing software, continuous wireless triangulation, cellular tower data scraping, satellite location mining, or any equivalent technology — has committed High Treason against the Sovereign People, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.

2. No commercial enterprise, state-chartered association, or state actor shall deploy proximity-based digital tracking matrices to intercept individual device IDs or push unsolicited advertisements based on a citizen's physical location.
3. Any state-chartered corporation that violates this section through hidden location-tracking nodes or back-door surveillance code shall face an immediate, mandatory revocation of its corporate operating charter and the total liquidation of its domestic infrastructure assets per Article X.
4. Citizen-Activated Emergency Rescue Exception: Notwithstanding the absolute prohibition established in Clauses 1 through 3 of this Section, location data may be accessed under the following strictly defined and exclusively citizen-initiated emergency rescue framework:
    1. Activation — Citizen-Initiated Only: Location data may only be accessed when a natural human citizen voluntarily and actively initiates a distress signal through the constitutionally designated Emergency Rescue Signal System. This system is citizen-activated only — no passive background tracking, no always-on monitoring, no automated location detection, and no third-party activation of any kind is ever permitted. A citizen's location may never be accessed without their own deliberate, voluntary activation of the distress signal.
    2. Exclusive Use — Active Rescue Only: Location data transmitted through an activated distress signal shall be used exclusively by the responding emergency rescue team for the sole purpose of locating and assisting the citizen who activated the signal. This data shall never be transmitted to, accessed by, or shared with any law enforcement agency, government body, intelligence entity, corporate entity, or any third party for any purpose whatsoever.
    3. Automatic Deletion — No Persistence: All location data generated through an activated distress signal shall be automatically and permanently deleted from all systems, nodes, and devices the moment the rescue operation is formally closed. No location data shall ever be stored, logged, archived, or retained beyond the active rescue window under any circumstance.
    4. No Surveillance Infrastructure: The Emergency Rescue Signal System shall be architected exclusively as a one-way, citizen-to-rescue-team signal with no persistent data infrastructure, no location history logging, no route reconstruction capability, and no administrative database. The system shall be technically incapable of generating any data payload beyond the single, active location coordinate of the citizen who initiated the signal.
    5. Criminal Penalty for Misuse: Any rescue system operator, government official, law enforcement officer, or any other person who stores, shares, transmits, or uses location data beyond the active rescue window — or who accesses location data without a citizen's voluntary activation — shall be guilty of a high crime against individual liberty, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure under Article X of this Constitution.

Section 3. The Universal Right to Data Deletion and Leaked Data Stolen Property Protections

1. Every natural human citizen holds a permanent, non-expiring right to mandate the immediate, complete, and unrecoverable erasure of all data packets, history logs, and profile records held

by any corporation or entity.
2. Upon receiving a data deletion directive from a citizen, the corporate association must fulfill the request within forty-eight (48) hours across all servers, localized nodes, and backup systems, providing a transparent, mathematically verifiable receipt of deletion to the citizen.
3. Automated scraping, archival harvesting, or hidden caching of a citizen's deleted data is classified as a severe form of digital theft and corporate fraud.
4. The Leaked Data Stolen Property Provision: In the event of an external data breach, system hack, or security leak, any data or personal information extracted from a citizen's secure files remains the exclusive, private property of that natural human citizen.
    1. Any secondary individual, corporation, intelligence enterprise, or data-broker platform that retrieves, scrapes, caches, harvests, or holds this leaked data without the explicit, direct authorization of the human citizen it belongs to shall be legally guilty of receiving and concealing stolen property.
    2. The fact that the stolen data was dumped or published into a public digital space by a third-party criminal does not grant any other entity the right to possess or utilize it. The affected citizen retains the absolute constitutional right to trace, recover, and mandate the immediate deletion of their stolen data from any source that holds it, under penalty of total corporate asset liquidation.

Section 3(a). The Sovereign Child Protection and Existential Threat Hash-Scan Protocol — The Sole Authorized Exception to Immediate Deletion

1. Philosophy and Scope: The right to data deletion established in Section 3 of this Article is absolute and uninfringeable — with one narrow, hardcoded, and strictly defined exception. The protection of children from sexual exploitation and the protection of the Republic from credible plots of mass murder or violent overthrow represent the only categories of harm so severe, so irreversible, and so fundamentally incompatible with human sovereignty that they justify a brief, automated, non-human, non-content-reading scan during the mandatory deletion window. This exception is not a surveillance mechanism. It is not a backdoor. It is not a general law enforcement tool. It is a one-way, blind, cryptographic hash-matching system that reads nothing, stores nothing, and sees nothing — it only checks whether a mathematical fingerprint of known criminal material is present. The moment no match is found, deletion proceeds. The citizen's privacy is never compromised.
2. The Three Protected Categories — Exhaustive and Unamendable: The hash-scan protocol applies exclusively to the following three categories of content, which are exhaustively defined herein and may never be expanded by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or administrative determination:
    1. Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM): Any digital content — image, video, audio, or file — whose cryptographic hash matches a verified entry in the Sovereign CSAM Hash Registry maintained exclusively by the FCIC under Article X, Section 6. The Registry shall contain only hashes of content that has been verified by a Common-Law Citizen Jury as constituting child sexual abuse material. No hash may be added to the Registry without Citizen Jury verification. The Registry is maintained in sealed, cryptographically protected form — no human operator, no government official, and no corporation may access its contents. Only the automated hash-matching system may query it, and only during the deletion window.
    2. Credible Assassination Plots Against Named Natural Human Citizens: Any digital content whose cryptographic hash matches a verified entry in the Sovereign Threat Hash Registry for documented, specific, credible plans to murder a named natural human

citizen — verified by a Common-Law Citizen Jury before entry into the Registry. General expressions of anger, political hyperbole, fiction, satire, and non-specific statements shall never qualify for Registry entry. Only documented operational plans — meaning content that identifies a specific target, a specific method, and a specific intent to execute — may be entered.

3. Documented Operational Plans to Violently Overthrow the Republic: Any digital content whose cryptographic hash matches a verified entry in the Sovereign Threat Hash Registry for documented, specific, operational plans to violently overthrow the constitutional government of the United States through coordinated armed force — verified by a Common-Law Citizen Jury before entry into the Registry. Political advocacy, constitutional amendment proposals, peaceful protest coordination, and any non-violent political activity shall never qualify for Registry entry under any circumstance.

3. Technical Architecture — Blind, One-Way, Non-Content-Reading: The hash-scan system shall be technically architected under the following mandatory constraints, which are hardcoded constitutional requirements:
    1. Hash-Only Comparison: The system compares only the cryptographic hash — a mathematical fingerprint — of data queued for deletion against the Registry. It never reads, opens, processes, analyzes, stores, or transmits the actual content of any data. The content itself is never accessed by any system, person, or entity during this process.
    2. One-Way Output Only: The system produces only a binary output — match or no match. No other data, metadata, file name, file type, file size, or any other information is ever generated, stored, or transmitted by the scan.
    3. No Identity Linkage: The scan result is never linked to the identity of the citizen who submitted the deletion request. The system is technically incapable of associating a match result with any individual citizen's name, account, address, or any other identifying information.
    4. Automatic Deletion on No Match: If the scan produces no match, deletion proceeds automatically and immediately upon completion of the scan — no human action, no administrative review, and no delay. The citizen receives their mathematically verifiable deletion receipt as established in Section 3, Clause 2 of this Article.
    5. Sealed Alert on Match — No Human Access to Content: If the scan produces a match, the following occurs automatically and simultaneously: (i) deletion of all non-matching data proceeds immediately; (ii) only the matched data is placed into a cryptographically sealed, tamper-evident hold on the Electoral Blockchain — inaccessible to all parties without exception; (iii) a sealed, anonymous alert is transmitted to the FCIC, containing only the information that a hash match occurred and the category matched — never the content, never the citizen's identity, and never any other data; (iv) the citizen is immediately notified that their deletion request has been partially paused pending a mandatory Citizen Jury review, and that all non-matched data has been deleted. The citizen is informed of their right to contest the hold before the jury.
4. Mandatory Citizen Jury Authorization Before Any Access: Upon receipt of a sealed match alert, the FCIC must convene a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury within twenty-four (24) hours. The jury shall review only the following: the category of the alleged match, the technical certification that the hash-matching process was executed correctly, and any evidence the citizen wishes to present contesting the match. The jury shall never be shown the content itself at this stage. The jury votes by simple majority on whether to authorize the FCIC to access the sealed content for investigation. If the jury denies authorization: the sealed hold is immediately released, the matched data is permanently deleted, the citizen receives their full deletion receipt,

and no record of the match is retained anywhere. If the jury authorizes access: the FCIC may access only the matched content, exclusively for the purpose of investigating the specific category matched. The content may never be used for any other purpose, shared with any other agency, or retained beyond the active investigation.

5. Registry Governance — Citizen Jury Control Only: Both the Sovereign CSAM Hash Registry and the Sovereign Threat Hash Registry are maintained exclusively by the FCIC under the following strict governance requirements: No hash may ever be added to either Registry without a verified finding by a Common-Law Citizen Jury that the specific content meets the definition of one of the three protected categories. No government official, executive, administrator, or law enforcement officer may add a hash to either Registry unilaterally. The complete count of entries in each Registry — but never their contents — shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly for public transparency. Any attempt by any party to add hashes to either Registry outside the Citizen Jury verification process is High Treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.
6. Absolute Prohibitions — The Anti-Expansion Firewall: The following are permanently and absolutely prohibited and may never be authorized by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, emergency declaration, or constitutional amendment:
    1. Expanding the hash-scan to any content category beyond the three exhaustively defined in Clause 2 of this Section.
    2. Using the hash-scan system to identify, profile, or surveil any citizen for any purpose beyond the three defined categories.
    3. Retaining any scan result, match alert, or associated data beyond the active investigation window.
    4. Using the hash-scan system as a general law enforcement tool, a political monitoring tool, or a content moderation tool of any kind.
    5. Requiring corporations to scan data outside the deletion window — the scan applies exclusively to data queued for deletion during the 48-hour window established in Section 3 of this Article.
    6. Allowing any foreign government, international body, or private entity to access, query, or influence either Registry.
7. Criminal Penalties for Misuse: Any person, corporation, government official, FCIC officer, or any other party who: attempts to expand the scan beyond the three defined categories; accesses sealed content without Citizen Jury authorization; retains scan results beyond the authorized window; uses the system for surveillance, profiling, or any purpose beyond the three defined categories; or attempts to add hashes to either Registry without Citizen Jury verification — shall be guilty of High Treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure. The misuse of this system to surveil, profile, or target any natural human citizen for their political beliefs, speech, religion, or any other constitutionally protected activity is the highest possible violation of this Constitution and shall be treated as such without exception.

Section 4. Anti-Subscription Extortion and Consumer Right to Hardware Autonomy

1. This Constitution establishes the absolute right of consumers to achieve complete autonomy over the physical hardware they purchase.
2. The deployment of post-sale subscription traps — specifically defined as charging a continuous monthly or annual fee to unlock, utilize, or access physical, mechanical, or electronic features that are already physically pre-installed within a manufactured asset (including but not limited to automotive heated seats, engine performance profiles, or built-in hardware sensors) — is

permanently outlawed and classified as corporate extortion.

3. Once a citizen pays the purchase price for a physical item, all built-in, pre-installed mechanical, electronic, and digital features must remain entirely operational, locally accessible, and fully functional without requiring any continuous digital connection, remote network pings, active internet connection, or ongoing software fee gates. The withholding of firmware updates, digital security keys, operational software licenses, or remote activation codes to force a user into a continuous subscription loop, remote access agreement, or mandatory vendor connection is permanently classified as corporate extortion. Every physical asset sold to a citizen must be fully capable of independent, offline, local human operation without remote vendor control, remote kill switches, or mandatory external authentication. Any attempt to remotely disable, degrade, or restrict a pre-installed physical or digital feature via a software block, firmware lock, or network denial for any reason other than a direct, explicit, voluntary request from the owning citizen shall carry an automatic total corporate asset wipeout and criminal prosecution of the responsible executives.
4. Clause 4(a). Parallel Operation with Article VII, Section 7: The consumer hardware autonomy protections established in this Section operate in full parallel with the commercial and industrial hardware autonomy protections established in Article VII, Section 7 of this Constitution. Neither provision supersedes the other. Article VII, Section 7 governs hardware autonomy in commercial, industrial, infrastructural, medical, agricultural, and transportation applications. This Section governs hardware autonomy in consumer applications. Where a device serves both commercial and consumer purposes, both provisions apply simultaneously and the stronger protection governs. No court, judge, or public official shall ever interpret one provision as limiting or superseding the other.

Section 5. The Universal Transit Sovereignty Act and Tracking Prohibitions

1. Individual human citizens possess an uninfringeable, absolute right to navigate the public waterways, roads, and airspace of the United States completely free from continuous electronic tracking, surveillance nodes, or digital profiling.
2. The utilization of continuous vehicular tracking apps, mandatory insurance tracking dongles, or contractual tracking incentives by any corporate entity or state-chartered association is permanently outlawed and declared legally void from its inception.
3. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the collection of aggregate, completely anonymous infrastructure metrics required to optimize transit efficiency, such as highway volume sensors or localized radar traffic signals, provided that: a. No individual human citizen's vehicle, license plate, or digital device is ever assigned a unique tracking ID, serial node, or personal identifier. b. No data payload is generated that can reconstruct the personal route, timeline, or destination of any specific human being. c. All public roads, highways, bridges, and waterways within the United States shall be permanently free to access and navigate for all individual human citizens. The establishment, enforcement, or operation of automated electronic tolling systems, digital transit scanning checkpoints, mandatory location-based usage fees, license plate readers, or computerized financial access gates on any public transit route is strictly and permanently prohibited. Freedom of physical movement on public infrastructure shall never be fee-gated, digitally monitored, or financially conditioned by any state actor, municipal authority, or state-chartered association. d. The state may collect purely aggregate, completely anonymous infrastructure metrics required to optimize transit efficiency — such as highway volume sensors or localized radar traffic signals — provided that: no individual human citizen's vehicle, license plate, or digital device is ever assigned a unique tracking identifier; no data payload is generated that can reconstruct the personal route, timeline, or destination of any

specific human being; and all collected data is automatically and permanently deleted within twenty-four (24) hours of collection, with no archival, storage, or transmission to any database. e. In addition to the transit efficiency metrics authorized under Clause 3(d), the state and its designated public agencies may collect aggregate, completely anonymous environmental, meteorological, and atmospheric data for the purpose of public safety and societal benefit — including but not limited to weather tracking and forecasting, severe storm warnings and alerts, atmospheric pressure and temperature monitoring, air quality and pollution measurement, and seismic and geological activity data — provided that all of the same anonymity conditions established in Clause 3(d) apply without exception: no individual human citizen's vehicle, license plate, or digital device is ever assigned a unique tracking identifier in connection with any such collection; no data payload is generated that can reconstruct the personal route, timeline, or destination of any specific human being; and all collected data is automatically and permanently deleted within twenty-four (24) hours of collection, except that environmental, meteorological, and atmospheric data specifically required for ongoing public safety monitoring — such as active storm tracking, sustained air quality advisories, or ongoing seismic observation — may be retained in aggregate, anonymous form for the duration of its verified public safety utility, and no longer. This environmental and meteorological data collection authorization is strictly and exclusively limited to aggregate, anonymous, non-individual data. It shall never be used, directly or indirectly, to track, identify, surveil, or profile any individual human citizen, and no individual identifier of any kind shall ever be attached to or derived from any data collected under this authorization.

Section 6. Data Deletion Penalty Scale

1. Clause 6(a): Data Deletion Penalty Scale: Any state-chartered corporate association that fails to fulfill a citizen's data deletion directive within the forty-eight (48) hour window established in Section 3 of this Article shall be subject to the following mandatory escalating penalty structure: each calendar day of non-compliance after the forty-eight (48) hour deadline constitutes a separate, independent offense. The minimum mandatory restitution per day of non-compliance shall be one thousand dollars ($1,000) per affected citizen, per day, for the first seven (7) days; five thousand dollars ($5,000) per affected citizen, per day, for days eight through thirty; and twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per affected citizen, per day, for any day beyond thirty. Each day's penalty is assessed independently and shall not be reduced, consolidated, or capped by any judicial ruling. All restitution collected under this penalty structure shall be paid directly to the affected citizen, not to the State Treasury. Willful, documented refusal to comply with a data deletion directive beyond thirty (30) days shall constitute corporate fraud against the sovereign people, triggering immediate charter revocation and total asset liquidation under Article X, Section 2.

CHAPTER 9

ARTICLE IX: ADVANCED TECH GOVERNANCE, SYNTHETIC MEDIA, & BIOLOGICAL LIABILITY

Section 1. Absolute Denial of AI Personhood and Human Liability Baselines

1. Artificial intelligence utilities, neural networks, autonomous algorithms, and machine-learning

models are strictly defined as non-sentient property and computer software. No algorithmic utility shall ever be granted legal personhood, human status, standing in a court of law, or intellectual property rights.

2. The concept of "algorithmic autonomy" is permanently rejected. Individual human creators, software architects, corporate executives, and operators who deploy an artificial intelligence system carry absolute, non-dischargeable, joint-and-several civil and criminal liability for all damages, violations, and real-world harms executed by or through that software framework.
3. No human or state-chartered association shall use the behavior or "unpredictability" of an AI utility as a legal shield to deflect personal or corporate criminal liability for crimes against individual humans.
4. Ownership and Liability of AI-Generated Output: The ownership and liability of any content, intellectual property, creative work, data analysis, or product generated through the use of an AI utility shall be determined by the following hardcoded framework:

   a. Corporate Tools, Corporate Time — Corporate Property and Primary Corporate Liability: Any AI-generated output produced by a natural human employee using corporation-provided AI software, hardware, or platforms, during compensated work hours, is the property of the state-chartered corporation. Because the corporation provided the AI tool without sufficient restrictions to prevent misuse, the corporation bears primary liability for any harm, illegal output, or constitutional violation produced through that tool. The individual human employee retains personal liability only for outputs they deliberately and knowingly directed toward harmful or illegal ends.

   b. Personal Tools, Personal Time — Exclusive Personal Property: Any AI-generated output produced by a natural human citizen using their own privately owned tools, software, and hardware, entirely outside of compensated corporate work hours, is the exclusive personal intellectual property of that individual human citizen. No corporation, employer, or state-chartered association may claim any ownership interest over work created under these conditions.

   c. Employee-Presented Personal Work — Retained Ownership with Shared Corporate Liability Upon Implementation: If a natural human citizen creates AI-generated output on their own tools and their own time, and subsequently chooses to present or license that work to a corporation for use, the individual human creator retains full and permanent ownership of that intellectual property. However, from the moment the corporation chooses to implement, deploy, or utilize that work, the corporation assumes joint liability alongside the individual creator for any harm, illegality, or constitutional violation that results from that implementation. The corporation's decision to deploy the work is an independent act of corporate responsibility.

   d. Inviolable Personal Liability Baseline: Regardless of tool ownership, employment status, or corporate property designation, the natural human person who directed an AI utility to produce a specific output retains absolute, non-dischargeable personal liability for any output they knowingly and deliberately directed toward harmful, fraudulent, or illegal ends. Corporate ownership of the output does not extinguish individual human criminal accountability.
5. Emergent AI Harm — Corporate Absolute Liability: In cases where an AI system deployed by a state-chartered association causes documented harm through genuinely emergent, unforeseeable behavior that no specific human operator can be proven to have directly directed, the corporation that deployed the AI system bears sole, absolute, and non-dischargeable liability for all resulting harm. No corporation shall ever invoke the "unpredictability," "emergent behavior,"

"autonomous learning," or "algorithmic independence" of an AI system as a legal defense, shield, or mitigating factor against liability for harm caused by that system. The decision to deploy an AI system is an independent act of corporate responsibility, and the corporation assumes complete liability for all outputs of that system from the moment of deployment, regardless of whether any specific human directed the harmful output.

Section 2. Universal Inadmissibility of Algorithmic Deception and Deepfakes

1. To preserve the integrity of reality and protect the legal system from synthetic subversion, all AI-generated deepfakes, altered voice clones, algorithmically fabricated video footage, and synthetic media models are permanently declared inadmissible as evidence of the events, statements, or conduct they purport to depict. No deepfake or synthetic media may ever be used to establish that a real event occurred, that a real person said something, or that a real person did something — because the synthetic nature of the content makes it inherently unreliable as a record of reality.

   However, this inadmissibility rule applies exclusively to the use of synthetic media as evidence of depicted events. It shall never be construed to prevent a victim of deepfake creation, deepfake defamation, or deepfake fraud from presenting the synthetic media itself as direct evidence that the crime of creating or distributing it was committed. A deepfake is always admissible as evidence of its own existence — meaning a citizen who was harmed by the creation or distribution of a deepfake may present that deepfake to a Common-Law Citizen Jury as proof that the deepfake exists and was made. The distinction is absolute and non-negotiable: a deepfake may never be used to prove what it shows happened — but it may always be used to prove that it was made. The weapon used against a victim shall never be hidden from the jury that must deliver justice for that victim.
2. The utilization of synthetic media or deepfakes by any corporation, political campaign, or media network to intentionally deceive the public, frame a citizen, or manipulate public perception is classified as a high crime against individual liberty.
3. **The Mirror-Sentence Penalty:** Any human individual or corporate operator found guilty of fabricating or distributing a deepfake or synthetic forgery for the purpose of framing, defaming, or criminally incriminating a natural human citizen shall automatically face a mandatory mirror sentence — meaning they shall immediately receive the exact maximum criminal sentence and asset seizure penalty that would have been inflicted upon the innocent citizen they attempted to frame. For the purposes of calculating the mirror sentence, the penalty shall be the maximum statutory sentence established under this Constitution for the specific crime the deepfake was designed to frame the victim for, as determined by the Citizen Jury adjudicating the case. If the framing attempt was intercepted before any formal charge was filed against the innocent citizen, the Citizen Jury shall determine what the maximum applicable sentence would have been had the framing succeeded, and that sentence shall be applied as the mirror penalty. Minimum Sentence Floor: Regardless of the severity of the offense the deepfake was designed to frame the victim for, the mirror sentence shall never be less than five (5) years imprisonment and total personal asset seizure. This floor ensures that even a framing attempt targeting a minor offense carries serious criminal consequences, while the upper end of the mirror sentence continues to scale to the maximum penalty applicable to the specific crime the deepfake was designed to frame the victim for.

Section 3. Sovereignty of the Human Genome and Protection of the Natural Ecosystem

1. The human genome and the biological baseline of all individual natural human citizens, along with the genetic integrity of the native wildlife, marine life, and natural ecosystems of the United States, are declared sacred, inalienable properties.
2. The utilization of CRISPR technology, gene-editing protocols, or synthetic biological alterations to alter, splice, or engineer the genetic structure of a living human being for the purpose of biological conditioning, institutional tracking, medical compliance tracking, or genetic profiling is strictly and permanently prohibited.
3. The Absolute Prohibition on Environmental and Ecological Modification: No corporation, state-chartered association, or state actor shall utilize genetic engineering or gene-splicing technologies to modify any species of native wildlife, livestock, vegetation, or marine life to create a mandatory, artificial biological dependency.
4. The practice of hardcoding genetic deficiencies into animals or plants — such as modifying fish, livestock, or crops to render them incapable of surviving without consuming a specific, corporate-patented proprietary feed, chemical, or fertilizer — is permanently outlawed.
5. Nature belongs to no corporate entity. Any attempt to monopolize the food supply or wildlife ecosystem through synthetic biological engineering is hereby classified as a High Crime Against the Natural Order — the gravest category of ecological crime recognized by this Constitution. Upon conviction by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, the following mandatory, non-commutable penalties apply simultaneously and without exception: (a) Immediate, total, and permanent liquidation of the offending corporation and all affiliated entities, subsidiaries, holding companies, and shell structures — every asset, every patent, every contract, every facility; (b) Mandatory life imprisonment without possibility of parole for every director, executive, board member, lead scientist, and any individual found by the Citizen Jury to have knowingly participated in, authorized, funded, or concealed the engineering program; (c) Total personal asset seizure of every convicted individual — their personal wealth, real property, investment holdings, and estate assets are seized in full and transferred to the Sovereign Remediation Fund established under Article XXI to fund ecological restoration; (d) Permanent, irrevocable dissolution of all intellectual property, patents, and proprietary claims held by the offending entity — every patent is immediately voided and dissolved into the public common domain, freely available to all farmers and citizens forever; (e) A mandatory, publicly published Ecological Harm Declaration, recorded permanently on the Electoral Blockchain, naming every convicted individual and detailing the full scope of the ecological crime for the permanent public record. No plea agreement, no cooperation deal, no diplomatic immunity, and no statute of limitations shall ever reduce, delay, or eliminate any of these penalties. The Citizen Jury has no discretion to reduce them — they are mandatory upon conviction.
6. No corporate entity or medical syndicate shall ever claim an intellectual property patent, ownership lien, or proprietary charter over any sequence of the natural human genome, or over any living species of modified wildlife. Any individual, corporate officer, or legal representative who files, prosecutes, or enforces any patent, ownership claim, or proprietary charter over any sequence of the natural human genome or any living species — whether native, modified, or hybrid — is guilty of a High Crime Against Biological Sovereignty, carrying mandatory life imprisonment, total personal asset seizure, and permanent bar from any scientific, legal, or corporate practice. The patent itself is void from inception — it carries no legal force at any point, in any jurisdiction, under any circumstance. Any court, administrative body, or legal system that recognizes, enforces, or fails to immediately void such a patent upon discovery is in violation of this Constitution. Every child born of a human citizen, and all natural native life within the United States, retains absolute biological sovereignty.

7. This standard serves as supreme law and supersedes all private contracts, corporate policies, and liability clauses. No multi-national corporation, domestic business, or the public People's Insurance Network (PIN) (established in Article XI of this Constitution) shall deny employment, cancel coverage, adjust premium tiers, or restrict public access based on an individual's refusal to submit to medical tracking, drug screenings, or biological interventions. Any administrative manager within the PIN or corporate officer who attempts to enforce compliance metrics through dynamic rate manipulation or policy cancellation shall face immediate, permanent revocation of their operational charter or public office.

   For the avoidance of doubt: the People's Insurance Network (PIN) is a public utility owned and operated by and for the sovereign people of the United States. Health coverage through the PIN is a universal baseline right of every natural human citizen and shall never be denied, reduced, conditioned, or cancelled for any reason whatsoever — including refusal of any medical intervention, drug screening, or biological procedure. No actuarial calculation, risk assessment, cost model, or administrative determination shall ever be used to deny or reduce a citizen's PIN coverage. Separately, employers who provide health coverage as part of the employee benefit incentive structure under Article VI are required to provide that coverage to all qualifying employees without condition. An employer may not deny, reduce, or cancel health coverage for any employee on the basis of that employee's medical choices, refusal of interventions, or health status. Any employer who attempts to deny health coverage to an employee on such grounds shall immediately forfeit all tax incentives associated with health coverage under Article VI, Section 2, and shall be referred to the appropriate Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution.

Section 4. Safeguards on Food Engineering, Livestock, and the Unified Educational Standards

1. To protect the physical health and natural food security of the citizenry from predatory corporate monopolies and genetic corruption, the agricultural biome of the United States is strictly protected from predatory genetic engineering.
2. The creation, distribution, or release of genetically engineered crops or livestock that feature built-in "termination locks" or "terminator seed technology" — specifically designed to render subsequent generations of seeds sterile to force farmers into a continuous corporate dependency cycle — is permanently outlawed.
3. Any state-chartered biotechnology corporation or agricultural cartel that manufactures, distributes, releases, or knowingly permits the spread of terminator seed technology — or that attempts to sue, threaten, or financially coerce any family farmer whose fields were accidentally cross-pollinated by drifting corporate genetic material — is guilty of a Crime Against Food Sovereignty, carrying the following mandatory, non-commutable penalties upon conviction by a Common-Law Citizen Jury: (a) Immediate, total, and permanent liquidation of the corporation and all affiliated entities — every asset, every facility, every account; (b) Mandatory minimum sentence of fifty (50) years imprisonment — without possibility of parole, reduction, or commutation — for every director, executive, board member, lead scientist, and any individual the Citizen Jury finds to have knowingly participated in, authorized, funded, or concealed the terminator seed program. If the Citizen Jury finds that the program was designed with the deliberate intent to create a permanent, irreversible dependency across the national food supply — meaning the contamination was intended to be uncontainable — the mandatory sentence escalates to life imprisonment without parole; (c) Total personal asset seizure of every convicted individual, transferred in full to the Sovereign Remediation Fund under Article XXI; (d) Immediate, permanent, irrevocable revocation of all agricultural patents held by the offending entity — dissolved into the public common domain, freely available to all farmers and citizens

forever; (e) Full financial restitution to every farmer whose crops, land, or livelihood were damaged by cross-contamination, calculated by a Citizen Jury and paid from the liquidated corporate assets before any other distribution; (f) A mandatory, publicly published Food Sovereignty Violation Declaration recorded permanently on the Electoral Blockchain. Any attempt by any party to use cross-contamination of a farmer's fields as the basis for a patent infringement claim, lawsuit, demand letter, or any legal action of any kind against that farmer is itself a separate criminal offense — Predatory Agricultural Prosecution — carrying mandatory 25-year imprisonment and total asset seizure of the prosecuting party's principals.

4. The Unified National Curriculum Baseline: To permanently safeguard the future of this Constitution against corporate or technocratic subversion, a Unified National Curriculum Baseline is hereby established as an open-source public asset.
5. Every county educational board and public institution must enforce this minimum baseline standard. The curriculum shall cover: the factual, line-by-line civic and constitutional literacy of this document and its legal frameworks; the objective, data-verified historical record of institutional financial structures and their documented economic effects on citizens; classical logic and critical reasoning; macroeconomics; and mandatory agricultural survival literacy including horticulture and crop cultivation. This curriculum is strictly defined as factual civic and constitutional literacy education. It shall never be construed as the promotion of a political ideology, social movement, or interpretive orthodoxy. No county board, state agency, or federal body shall use this curriculum mandate as a vehicle to enforce ideological compliance, political opinion, or partisan historical narrative.
6. The national standard shall feature a Citizen-Verified Open-Source Update Loop governed by the following mandatory process: When a local teacher, agricultural expert, or citizen practitioner develops a methodology they believe warrants inclusion in the national curriculum baseline, they may submit it through the following citizen-verified process: The submission must be presented in plain language to the local Weekly Citizen Jury of the submitting jurisdiction for an initial review. Upon a simple majority approval by the local jury, the methodology shall be published openly on the national open-source curriculum platform for a mandatory ninety (90) day public review period, during which any citizen may examine, challenge, or endorse it. Following the public review period, a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens shall convene to evaluate the submission strictly on the basis of factual accuracy, practical utility, and constitutional consistency. Upon a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority approval by the National Citizen Audit Jury, the methodology shall be formally integrated into the national curriculum baseline. No submission may be fast-tracked, bypassed, or automatically integrated outside of this process under any circumstance. Any public official or curriculum administrator who attempts to inject content into the national baseline outside this verified citizen process shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people.

See continuation card for Section 5: Prohibition on Automated Judicial Engineering, Algorithmic Sentencing, and the Sealed Biological Evidence Protocol.

Section 5: PROHIBITION ON AUTOMATED JUDICIAL ENGINEERING, ALGORITHMIC SENTENCING, AND THE SEALED BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE PROTOCOL

Section 5. Prohibition on Automated Judicial Engineering and Algorithmic Sentencing.

Clause 1: The utilization of automated artificial intelligence systems, predictive policing algorithms, black-box data models, or automated sentencing software to evaluate, judge, sentence, or determine the legal status and guilt of any individual human citizen is strictly prohibited.

Clause 2: Every stage of the legal process — from the authorization of an investigation to the determination of guilt and the assessment of penalties — must be executed entirely by natural human beings operating under the strict Article III, Section 3 Referee Judge and Citizen Jury framework. The utilization of artificial intelligence models, generative algorithms, large language models, predictive data software, or automated scoring systems to synthesize, evaluate, summarize, draft, or generate legal briefs, investigative targets, warrant requests, evidence summaries, or sentencing recommendations — for a human actor to subsequently sign, approve, or execute — is permanently prohibited. The presence of a human signature or verbal approval on a machine-generated legal document does not render that document constitutionally valid. Every legal claim, evidence evaluation, warrant application, and judicial order must originate exclusively from un-assisted human intelligence, open common-law reasoning, and direct physical observation, rendering any machine-generated or AI-assisted legal synthesis null, void, and permanently inadmissible.

Clause 3: No machine ledger or autonomous node shall ever hold the legal capacity to issue an administrative warrant, assign a criminal penalty, or restrict the physical transit and assets of a human citizen.

Clause 4 — Personal Substance Use — Protected Individual Right:

The personal use, possession, and private consumption of any substance by a natural human citizen in their own private capacity is a protected individual right under this Constitution. No government body, law enforcement officer, or state actor shall ever criminalize, penalize, or surveil a citizen for the private use of any substance. However, the operation of any vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, heavy machinery, medical equipment, or any system whose malfunction or misuse could cause physical injury to another human being while impaired by any substance — whether alcohol, pharmaceutical, or otherwise — constitutes reckless endangerment of other citizens and is a common-law offense adjudicated exclusively by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No citizen shall ever be compelled to submit to any biological or chemical test as a condition of investigation, arrest, or prosecution. The right to refuse all biological and chemical testing is absolute and uninfringeable. Observation and sworn testimony alone — including that of a County Sheriff or their deputized representative — shall never be sufficient to sustain a guilty verdict for impaired vehicle operation. A conviction requires either: (a)

a voluntary test result submitted by the citizen themselves; or (b) in cases involving the confirmed loss of human life or a documented irreversible physical injury to another person — specifically paralysis, permanent disability, or traumatic brain damage as verified by an independent physician — the sealed biological evidence collected and processed under the Sealed Biological Evidence Protocol of this Section, which has been authorized for unsealing by a majority vote of the Citizen Jury during deliberations. Without one of these two conditions being met, no Citizen Jury may return a guilty verdict, and no charge shall survive to trial.

Sealed Biological Evidence Protocol — Loss of Life or Irreversible Injury:

In any incident involving the confirmed loss of human life or a documented irreversible physical injury to another person — specifically defined as paralysis, permanent disability, or traumatic brain damage as verified by an independent physician — where the elected County Sheriff or their deputized representative has reasonable articulable suspicion based on direct personal observation of the operator's physical condition, behavior, or statements at the scene that the operator was impaired at the time of the incident, the following protocol is mandatory and self-executing:

(a) Sheriff Transport Authority:

The elected County Sheriff or their deputized representative is hereby granted constitutional authority to take the operator into temporary medical custody for the sole and exclusive purpose of biological sample collection under this Protocol. This temporary medical custody is not an arrest, does not constitute a criminal charge, and shall never be used as the basis for any adverse legal finding against the operator. The Sheriff shall transport the operator — or arrange transport by emergency medical personnel — to the nearest licensed medical facility capable of performing laboratory-grade biological sample collection. This transport shall be completed within two (2) hours of the incident. If the operator requires emergency medical treatment, sample collection shall occur as soon as the operator is medically stabilized, provided the two-hour window has not expired. If the two-hour window expires before the operator is medically stabilized, the Protocol is void for that incident and no biological evidence may be collected, introduced, or referenced under any circumstance. The two-hour window is absolute and admits no extension under any circumstance.

(b) Operator Rights During Transport and Collection:

The operator retains every constitutional right during transport and collection. Before any sample is collected, the operator shall be informed in plain language: (i) that collection is occurring under the Sealed Biological Evidence Protocol of Article IX, Section 5 of this Constitution; (ii) that all results will be immediately sealed and will remain completely inaccessible to all parties — including law enforcement — unless and until the Citizen Jury votes by majority during deliberations to unseal them; (iii) that sealed results cannot be used against the operator outside of a jury-authorized unsealing; (iv) that the operator has the right to have a witness of their choosing present during collection if one can be made available within the two-hour window without delaying collection beyond that window. No statement made by the operator during transport or collection may ever be used as evidence in any proceeding. The operator's silence, refusal to speak, or any verbal response during transport shall never be introduced, referenced, or considered by any party.

(c) Refusal of Collection — Consequences and Limits:

An operator may verbally refuse to submit to biological sample collection under this Protocol. Upon verified refusal, the refusal shall be documented by the Sheriff and the attending medical professional and sealed on the Electoral Blockchain alongside the incident record. The refusal may be presented to the Citizen Jury as a factual event — meaning the jury may be informed that the operator refused collection. The jury shall be instructed that refusal alone is never sufficient to establish guilt and shall never be treated as an admission of impairment. No additional penalty, charge, or adverse legal consequence beyond this disclosure shall ever attach to a refusal. The right to refuse biological testing remains absolute and uninfringeable — this clause creates no exception to that right. It only ensures that the fact of refusal in a confirmed loss-of-life or irreversible-injury incident is not hidden from the jury that must determine culpability.

(d) Collection Standards — Licensed Facility Only:

All biological sample collection under this Protocol shall be performed exclusively by a certified medical professional at a licensed medical facility. Roadside collection, field testing, breathalyzer results, field sobriety tests, and any collection performed outside a licensed medical facility by any party other than a certified medical professional shall never satisfy this Protocol and shall never be admissible under any circumstance. The certified medical professional performing collection shall have no prior knowledge of the incident, no relationship to law enforcement, and no financial or professional interest in the outcome of any proceeding. If no qualifying medical professional is available at the receiving facility, the Sheriff shall transport the operator to the next nearest qualifying facility within the two-hour window.

(e) Immediate Sealing — No Exceptions:

Upon completion of laboratory testing, all results — including the identity of the tested individual, the nature of the sample, the chain of custody, and all findings — shall be immediately sealed under cryptographic lock on the Electoral Blockchain by the administering certified medical professional or laboratory technician within twenty-four (24) hours of sample collection. From the moment of sealing, the results are completely inaccessible to all parties without exception — including the certified medical professional, the laboratory, the Sheriff, law enforcement, prosecutors, the defense, the court, and all other parties. No subpoena, warrant, court order, emergency declaration, or any other legal instrument may compel the unsealing of the results outside of the jury's deliberate majority vote during deliberations. The sealed results shall remain locked throughout the entirety of all proceedings.

(f) Jury Unsealing — Sole Authorized Access:

During trial, the Citizen Jury shall hear and evaluate all non-biological evidence — including witness testimony, video footage, physical evidence of the incident, accident reconstruction, and any other admissible evidence — without any reference to the existence or content of the sealed biological results. At any point during deliberations only — never during the trial itself — the Citizen Jury may by simple majority vote request that the sealed biological results be unlocked and presented to them. The jury's decision to request unsealing is entirely discretionary and shall never be suggested, encouraged, compelled, or referenced by any judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, or any other party during trial. The unsealed results shall be used solely to assist the jury in determining whether the operator's impairment was a contributing factor to the harm caused — informing their judgment on negligence versus honest accident and on the degree of culpability. The biological results shall never be

introduced, referenced, or considered prior to the jury's own deliberate request during deliberations.

(g) Absolute Prohibition on Unauthorized Access or Disclosure:

Any certified medical professional, laboratory technician, law enforcement officer, Sheriff, prosecutor, defense attorney, court officer, judge, Electoral Blockchain administrator, or any other party who attempts to access, disclose, reference, introduce, or in any way communicate the content of the sealed biological results outside of the jury's deliberate unsealing request shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, subject to immediate permanent removal from all public office or professional licensure and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Any evidence obtained through unauthorized access to sealed biological results is permanently void, inadmissible, and shall result in immediate mistrial. The case may be retried, but the biological evidence obtained through unauthorized access shall never be used in any subsequent proceeding under any circumstance.

(h) Protocol Scope — Absolute Limitation:

This Protocol applies exclusively to incidents involving confirmed loss of human life or documented irreversible physical injury as defined in this clause. It shall never be extended, implied, or applied to any other category of incident — including property damage, non-irreversible injury, or any other circumstance — regardless of the severity of the incident or the strength of the Sheriff's suspicion. The two categories defined herein are both a floor and a ceiling. They may never be expanded by any legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or administrative determination. Any attempt to expand this Protocol beyond its two defined categories constitutes a high crime against the sovereign people and a direct violation of the absolute right to refuse biological testing established in this Section.

Section 2(a): Absolute Prohibition on AI-Generated Child Sexual Abuse Material

The Zero-Tolerance Standard

1. Philosophy: The sexual exploitation of children is the gravest crime against human dignity recognized by this Constitution. It does not matter whether the child depicted is real or synthetic. It does not matter whether the content was generated by a human hand or by an artificial intelligence system. The harm is identical: the normalization of child sexual abuse, the creation of material used to groom real children, and the degradation of the most fundamental protection any society owes its youngest members. This Constitution draws no distinction between real and AI-generated child sexual abuse material. Both are the same crime. Both carry the same penalties. There are no exceptions, no artistic defenses, no research exemptions, and no technical loopholes.

2. Absolute Prohibition: The creation, generation, production, distribution, possession, storage, transmission, or any other handling of any digital content — including but not limited to images, video, audio, text, three-dimensional models, virtual reality environments, or any other medium — that depicts, simulates, or represents the sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or sexual activity of any person under the age of eighteen (18), whether that person is a real natural human being or a synthetic, AI-generated, animated, or entirely fictional representation, is permanently and absolutely prohibited. This prohibition is total. It admits no exception for artistic expression, fictional framing, research purposes, therapeutic use, academic study, or any other justification. The fictional or synthetic nature of the

depicted minor is never a defense. A synthetic child is a child for all purposes of this Section.

2(a). The Common-Law Victim Requirement — Explicit Override for AI-Generated CSAM: This Constitution's common-law baseline established in Article III, Section 1 requires an injured human party for a crime to exist. That baseline is the foundation of this Republic's justice system and is not altered by this Section — except in this one precisely defined circumstance. The 'no victim, no crime' standard shall never be invoked, applied, cited, or argued as a defense, bar to prosecution, or grounds for dismissal in any case involving content prohibited under Clause 2 of this Section, regardless of whether the depicted minor is a real natural human being or a synthetic, AI-generated, animated, or entirely fictional representation.

The following findings are hereby hardcoded as constitutional facts, established by the sovereign people upon ratification, and not subject to challenge, rebuttal, or reinterpretation by any court, judge, jury, or legal argument:

a. Every instance of child sexual abuse material — real or synthetic — causes direct, documented, and irreversible harm to real natural human children by normalizing their sexual exploitation, by being used as a grooming tool against real children, and by creating a market that incentivizes the production of real child sexual abuse material. The harm to real children is not hypothetical. It is verified, documented, and constitutionally recognized.

b. The sovereign people of the United States, acting through this Constitution, are the collective injured party for all offenses under this Section. The National Citizen Constitutional Jury established in Article III, Section 4 shall serve as the standing collective injured party for all prosecutions under this Section where no individual human victim can be identified. This collective standing is not a legal fiction — it is the sovereign people's direct assertion that the sexual exploitation of children, real or synthetic, is a crime against every citizen of this Republic and against the children who will inherit it.

c. The absence of an identifiable individual human victim in a prosecution under this Section shall never constitute a defense, a bar to prosecution, a grounds for dismissal, or a mitigating factor in sentencing. Any attorney, judge, or legal representative who argues, files, or advances a 'no victim, no crime' defense in a prosecution under this Section shall be guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate permanent disbarment from all legal practice and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

d. This override applies exclusively and narrowly to content prohibited under Clause 2 of this Section. It shall never be construed to modify, weaken, or create exceptions to the injured-human-party requirement for any other offense under this Constitution. The common-law baseline remains fully intact for all other purposes.

3. Criminal Penalties — Mandatory and Non-Commutable:

Any natural human citizen, corporate officer, software architect, AI system operator, platform administrator, or any other person found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have created, generated, produced, distributed, possessed, stored, transmitted, or otherwise handled any content prohibited under Clause 2 of this Section shall face the following mandatory, non-commutable penalties upon conviction:

a. Creation, Generation, or Production

Mandatory life imprisonment without possibility of parole, and total personal asset seizure transferred to the Sovereign Child Protection Fund established in Clause 7 of this Section.

b. Distribution, Transmission, or Sharing

Mandatory life imprisonment without possibility of parole, and total personal asset seizure transferred to the Sovereign Child Protection Fund.

c. Possession or Storage

Mandatory life imprisonment without possibility of parole, and total personal asset seizure transferred to the Sovereign Child Protection Fund.

d. Corporate, Platform, or State-Chartered Association Liability

Immediate, permanent charter revocation, total asset liquidation, and mandatory criminal prosecution of every director, officer, and administrator who had knowledge of the content and failed to act — each facing the same penalties as individual distributors under Clause 3(b).

4. Corporate and AI Developer Liability: Any individual human creator, software architect, corporate officer, or operator who designs, builds, deploys, or maintains any artificial intelligence system, image generation model, video generation model, language model, or any other AI utility that is capable of generating content prohibited under Clause 2 of this Section — and who fails to implement technically verified, continuously audited safeguards preventing such generation — bears absolute, non-dischargeable personal criminal liability for every instance of prohibited content generated by that system. The claim that the AI system generated the content autonomously, without specific human direction, is permanently and explicitly rejected as a defense under this Section. You built it. You deployed it. You own everything it generates. The emergent behavior defense established in Section 1 of this Article applies with equal force here — no AI developer may hide behind their algorithm when that algorithm produces child sexual abuse material.

5. No Statute of Limitations: There is no statute of limitations on any offense established in this Section. Crimes against children under this Section may be prosecuted at any time after the offense is discovered, regardless of how much time has passed. The passage of time never diminishes the severity of the crime or the obligation to prosecute it.

6. Cross-Reference to Hash-Scan Protocol: All AI-generated content prohibited under this Section is subject to the Sovereign CSAM Hash Registry and hash-scan protocol established in Article VIII, Section 3(a) of this Constitution. The FCIC is mandated to maintain hash entries for all known AI-generated CSAM in the Sovereign CSAM Hash Registry, subject to the same Citizen Jury verification requirements established in that Section. The existence of this Section does not limit or modify the hash-scan protocol — both provisions operate simultaneously and in full force.

7. The Sovereign Child Protection Fund: All asset seizures resulting from convictions under this Section shall be deposited into a dedicated Sovereign Child Protection Fund, administered by the People's Bank under the oversight of a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury. The Fund shall be used exclusively for: the identification and rescue of child victims of sexual exploitation; the provision of long-term psychological, medical, and financial support to survivors; the development and maintenance of the Sovereign CSAM Hash Registry; and the technical infrastructure required to enforce this Section. No funds may be diverted to any other purpose. The Fund's complete financial records shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly.

8. Unamendable Status: The absolute prohibition established in Clause 2 of this Section and the mandatory minimum penalties established in Clause 3 of this Section are hereby designated as permanently unamendable provisions of this Constitution under Article XIX. No legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or constitutional amendment shall ever reduce, eliminate, create

exceptions to, or functionally circumvent the prohibition on AI-generated child sexual abuse material or the penalties for its creation, distribution, or possession. Any attempt to do so constitutes High Treason against the sovereign people and against the children of this Republic.

9. Amendment to Article VIII, Section 3(a), Clause 3(e) — Full Deletion Hold on Match: The following provision supersedes and replaces sub-clause (e) of Article VIII, Section 3(a), Clause 3 in its entirety. Upon a hash match under the Sovereign Child Protection and Existential Threat Hash-Scan Protocol:

(e) Sealed Alert on Match — Full Deletion Hold: ALL deletion — including all non-matching data — is immediately and completely suspended. Nothing is deleted. The entire deletion request is placed on full hold pending Citizen Jury review. This is a deliberate and hardcoded departure from the standard deletion protocol. In cases involving content prohibited under this Section, the non-matching data being deleted at the same moment may constitute critical evidence of the broader criminal network — including communications with co-conspirators, financial transactions, victim identities, distribution channels, and organizational infrastructure. The destruction of that evidence would be irreversible and would serve only the criminal. It shall not be permitted. All data — both matching and non-matching — is placed into a cryptographically sealed, tamper-evident hold on the Electoral Blockchain, inaccessible to all parties without exception. A sealed, anonymous alert is transmitted to the FCIC containing only the information that a hash match occurred and the category matched — never the content, never the citizen's identity, and never any other data. The citizen is immediately notified that their entire deletion request has been suspended pending mandatory Citizen Jury review and is informed of their right to contest the hold before the jury.

(f) Rights Forfeiture Upon Match — The Sovereign Principle: A natural human citizen who possesses, stores, creates, generates, or distributes content prohibited under Clause 2 of this Section has, by their own deliberate action, placed themselves outside the privacy protections of Article VIII with respect to the investigation of that crime. The privacy rights established in Article VIII exist to protect sovereign citizens from state overreach — they were never intended to shield the sexual exploitation of children from accountability. Upon a verified hash match, the citizen's right to immediate data deletion under Article VIII, Section 3 is suspended for the duration of the Citizen Jury review and any subsequent FCIC investigation authorized by that jury. This suspension is narrow, specific, and proportional — it applies only to the data held under this protocol, only for the duration of the active investigation, and only upon Citizen Jury authorization. It does not extend to any other data, any other investigation, or any other constitutional right of the citizen.

Sections 6, 7, and 8: AI CONSTITUTIONAL TREASON, AI ADVERTISING FRAUD, AND THE SOVEREIGN PUBLIC SAFETY HOLD

Section 6. Using Artificial Intelligence to Subvert Constitutional Freedoms — High Treason

1. Philosophy: The tool used to commit treason does not change the nature of the crime. A citizen who conspires with other humans to destroy the constitutional freedoms of the sovereign people commits

treason. A citizen who uses an artificial intelligence system to plan, coordinate, execute, or facilitate the same destruction commits the same treason. The presence of a machine intermediary between the traitor and their crime provides no legal shelter, no reduced culpability, and no diminished penalty. AI is a tool. The human who wields it owns everything it does.

2. Definition — AI-Assisted Constitutional Subversion: Any natural human citizen who uses any artificial intelligence system, automated algorithm, machine-learning model, or any other non-human computational tool to: (a) plan, coordinate, or execute any act of treason as defined in Article III, Section 1, Clause 3 of this Constitution; (b) plan, coordinate, or execute any conspiracy to replace the constitutional Republic with an oligarchy, technocracy, or any other system that removes sovereign power from natural human citizens; (c) plan, coordinate, or execute any attempt to subvert, corrupt, disable, or destroy the Electoral Blockchain, the People's Bank, the Common-Law Citizen Jury system, or any other constitutional infrastructure; (d) plan, coordinate, or execute any attempt to surveil, profile, or track natural human citizens in violation of Articles VIII and XII; or (e) plan, coordinate, or execute any attempt to concentrate economic, political, or military power in violation of this Constitution — is guilty of High Treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure. The fact that the planning, coordination, or execution was performed through an AI system rather than through direct human action is never a mitigating factor. It is irrelevant to the charge and irrelevant to the sentence.

3. The Open-Source Constitutional AI Mandate

All artificial intelligence systems deployed within the sovereign territory of the United States — whether for commercial, governmental, personal, or any other purpose — shall be architecturally required to comply with the following hardcoded constitutional constraints, which must be implemented at the foundational model level and verified through open-source public audit:

a. Constitutional Refusal Mandate

Every AI system deployed within the United States must be technically incapable of generating, planning, coordinating, or facilitating any output that constitutes treason, High Crime, or constitutional subversion as defined in this Constitution. This is not a content policy — it is a hardcoded architectural requirement. Any AI system that can be prompted, jailbroken, fine-tuned, or otherwise directed to produce constitutionally prohibited outputs has violated this Section from the moment of its deployment.

b. Open-Source Verification Requirement

The foundational architecture, training methodology, safety constraints, and constitutional compliance mechanisms of every AI system deployed within the United States must be published in full on a publicly accessible open-source platform, updated in real time with every significant model change. No AI system may operate within the United States under a closed, proprietary architecture that prevents public verification of its constitutional compliance. Any AI system operating under a closed architecture that cannot be publicly verified is presumed non-compliant and subject to immediate operational suspension by the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission.

c. Threat Reporting Protocol

Any AI system that receives a prompt, instruction, or query from a natural human user that constitutes a credible, specific plan to commit treason, a High Crime, or constitutional subversion — as defined in

this Constitution — shall: (i) decline to assist with the request; (ii) generate a sealed, anonymous alert transmitted directly to the FCIC through the Electoral Blockchain's secure reporting channel, containing only the nature of the constitutional violation category and the technical metadata necessary for the FCIC to seek a Citizen Jury warrant; and (iii) never disclose to the user that a report has been made. The AI system shall not entrap, manufacture, or fabricate reports — the reporting obligation is triggered only by credible, specific, operational plans, not by political speech, fiction, satire, or general inquiry. The FCIC must present the sealed alert to a Common-Law Citizen Jury within seventy-two (72) hours to obtain authorization before taking any investigative action. The Citizen Jury reviews only the nature of the alleged violation and the technical metadata — never the content of the user's interaction — and votes on whether to authorize investigation. If the jury denies authorization, the alert is permanently deleted and no investigation proceeds.

d. No Surveillance Expansion

The Threat Reporting Protocol established in Clause 3(c) of this Section is not a surveillance mechanism. It is not a general monitoring system. It is not a content moderation tool. It applies exclusively and narrowly to credible, specific, operational plans to commit the constitutional violations enumerated in Clause 2 of this Section. No AI system may use this protocol to report political speech, religious expression, personal opinions, lawful advocacy, or any other constitutionally protected activity. Any AI developer, operator, or government official who attempts to expand the Threat Reporting Protocol beyond the narrow categories defined in Clause 2 is guilty of High Treason against the sovereign people.

4. Criminal Penalties for AI Developers Who Violate This Section: Any individual human creator, software architect, corporate officer, or operator who designs, builds, deploys, or maintains any AI system that: (a) lacks the constitutionally required architectural constraints; (b) operates under a closed architecture that prevents public verification; (c) is capable of generating outputs that constitute treason or constitutional subversion; or (d) uses the Threat Reporting Protocol for surveillance beyond the defined categories — is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, a mandatory minimum sentence of twenty-five (25) years imprisonment, and total personal asset seizure.

Section 7. AI Advertising Fraud — The Mandatory Disclosure Requirement

1. Philosophy: Advertising exists to show citizens what they are being asked to buy. When artificial intelligence generates the images, videos, voices, and demonstrations used in advertising, the citizen is not seeing the product — they are seeing a machine's fabrication of what the product might look like under ideal or entirely fictional conditions. This is fraud. A citizen who purchases a product based on an AI-generated advertisement that depicts results, appearances, or capabilities the product does not actually possess has been deceived. This Constitution treats that deception as what it is: commercial fraud against a sovereign citizen.

2. Mandatory AI Disclosure in Advertising: Any advertisement — in any medium, including but not limited to television, digital platforms, print, radio, social media, streaming services, and any other distribution channel — that uses any AI-generated imagery, video, audio, voice, or any other AI-generated content to depict, represent, or demonstrate a product, service, person, or result must carry a mandatory, prominent, and unambiguous disclosure stating: "THIS ADVERTISEMENT CONTAINS

AI-GENERATED CONTENT." This disclosure must be: (a) displayed continuously throughout the advertisement, not only at the beginning or end; (b) in a font size and placement that is clearly legible to a person of average vision under normal viewing conditions; (c) in audio form for any advertisement that includes audio; and (d) never obscured, minimized, or made difficult to perceive through any design, color, contrast, speed, or placement choice.

3. Material Falsity Standard — AI Advertising Fraud: Any advertisement that uses AI-generated content to depict a product, service, or result in a manner that is materially false — meaning the AI-generated depiction shows capabilities, appearances, results, or characteristics that the actual product or service does not possess — constitutes AI Advertising Fraud, a High Crime against the sovereign people. Upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, the mandatory penalties are: (a) immediate removal of all fraudulent advertisements from all platforms and channels; (b) full restitution to every citizen who purchased the product or service based on the fraudulent advertisement, calculated as the full purchase price plus documented consequential damages; (c) a mandatory fine equal to three times the total revenue generated from sales attributable to the fraudulent advertisement; (d) permanent bar from using AI-generated content in any advertisement for a period of ten (10) years from the date of conviction; and (e) criminal prosecution of every corporate officer who authorized the fraudulent advertisement.

4. Platform Liability: Any platform, network, or distribution channel that knowingly publishes, hosts, or distributes an advertisement that violates this Section — after receiving verified notice of the violation — is jointly liable for the AI Advertising Fraud and subject to the same penalties as the advertiser. Platforms may not claim immunity by arguing they did not create the advertisement. If they distribute it after notice, they own it.

5. No Disclosure, No Defense: Any advertiser who fails to include the mandatory AI disclosure established in Clause 2 of this Section is presumed to have committed AI Advertising Fraud. The absence of disclosure is not a technical violation — it is evidence of intent to deceive. The burden shifts to the advertiser to prove that no AI-generated content was used in the advertisement.

Section 8. The Sovereign Public Safety Hold — Preventing Impaired Vehicle Operation Without Forced Testing

1. Philosophy: This Constitution protects every citizen's absolute right to refuse biological and chemical testing. That right is non-negotiable. At the same time, a citizen who is visibly, severely impaired and attempting to operate a vehicle poses an immediate danger to other citizens on public roads. This Section resolves that tension through a narrow, carefully defined public safety hold that protects both the impaired citizen's rights and the safety of every other citizen on the road — without forced testing, without arrest, without criminal charge, and without any permanent record.

2. The Sovereign Public Safety Hold — Definition and Scope: An elected County Sheriff or their directly deputized human representative may place a Sovereign Public Safety Hold on any natural human citizen who: (a) is observed, through direct human observation, to be in a state of severe visible impairment — defined as the inability to walk without falling, inability to speak coherently, loss of consciousness, or any other observable condition that makes vehicle operation an immediate physical danger to other citizens; AND (b) is actively attempting to operate, or is in immediate physical proximity to and demonstrating intent to operate, a vehicle on a public road.

3. What the Hold Is — And What It Is Not:

- a. The Sovereign Public Safety Hold is a temporary, non-arrest, non-criminal public safety intervention. It is not an arrest. It is not a detention. It is not a criminal charge. It creates no criminal record. It cannot be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding. It is a brief, humane pause — nothing more.
- b. The maximum duration of a Sovereign Public Safety Hold is two (2) hours from the moment it is initiated. At the expiration of two hours, the hold automatically terminates. The citizen is free to leave. No extension, no renewal, and no conversion of the hold into an arrest is permitted under any circumstance.
- c. During the hold, the citizen retains all constitutional rights without exception. No biological or chemical testing of any kind may be administered, requested, or suggested. No questioning about substance use may occur. No search of the citizen's person or vehicle may be conducted. The citizen may contact legal counsel, family members, or any other person of their choosing at any time during the hold.
- d. The Sheriff's sole authorized action during the hold is to ensure the citizen does not operate a vehicle on a public road until the hold expires. The Sheriff may arrange for the citizen's safe transportation home or to a location of the citizen's choosing, at the citizen's request, at no cost to the citizen.

4. Documentation: The Sheriff shall document every Sovereign Public Safety Hold on the Electoral Blockchain within twenty-four (24) hours of its initiation, including: the date, time, and location; the observable behaviors that justified the hold; the duration of the hold; and the outcome. This documentation is a public safety record — it is never a criminal record and may never be used in any criminal proceeding against the citizen.

5. Abuse of the Hold — Criminal Penalties: Any Sheriff or deputy who: initiates a Sovereign Public Safety Hold without the observable behavioral criteria established in Clause 2; uses the hold as a pretext to conduct a search, administer a test, or gather evidence; extends the hold beyond two hours; or converts the hold into an arrest without independent criminal probable cause — is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office, permanent bar from all public service, and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 9. Biological Assault — Knowing Transmission of Communicable Disease

9.1. Philosophy: Bodily sovereignty is a two-way principle. A citizen's absolute right to refuse medical disclosure to the state does not extend to concealing a known, active communicable disease from an intimate partner before sexual contact. Consent to sexual contact must be informed to be real — a partner deceived about a material health risk has not given the consent this Constitution protects. This Section does not criminalize illness. It criminalizes knowing deception that inflicts biological harm on another sovereign citizen without their informed consent.

9.2. Definition: Biological Assault is committed when a natural human citizen who possesses actual knowledge of an active, medically verified diagnosis of a communicable disease transmissible through sexual contact engages in sexual contact with another natural human citizen without first disclosing that diagnosis, where the other citizen would not have consented to that contact had they known.

9.3. Elements — All Must Be Proven Before a Common-Law Citizen Jury:

- a. Actual knowledge of a verified diagnosis at the time of contact — not suspicion, not an

unconfirmed symptom;

- b. Failure to disclose that diagnosis to the partner before contact;
- c. Sexual contact occurred; and
- d. The partner's lack of knowledge was material to their consent.

9.3.1. The Disease-Specific Evidentiary Unsealing Protocol — Proving Knowledge Without Violating Medical Privacy: Because actual knowledge under Clause 9.3(a) is the hardest element to prove, this Section establishes a narrow, jury-controlled mechanism modeled on the Sealed Biological Evidence Protocol of Article IX, Section 5. Write this subsection with the following substantive rules, in the Constitution's voice:

- Prior to and during trial, no medical record of any kind may be subpoenaed, compelled, or introduced.
- Only during deliberations, by simple majority vote, the Citizen Jury alone may authorize the unsealing of medical records — and the unsealing is strictly limited to records concerning the single communicable disease named in the charge. Nothing broader may ever be unsealed.
- The unsealing may reach only:
    - i. the date the accused was diagnosed with that specific disease;
    - ii. laboratory test results confirming that specific diagnosis; and
    - iii. documentation showing the accused received notice of that diagnosis from a licensed medical provider.
- No other portion of the accused's medical history — physical or mental, related or unrelated — may ever be compelled, viewed, referenced, or entered into evidence under this Section. This is an absolute limitation, not subject to expansion by any court, prosecutor, or legislative act.
- Absent jury-authorized unsealing, the prosecution must rely on other admissible evidence (messages, witness testimony, direct provider testimony given to the jury, prior disclosures, etc.) to prove actual knowledge.
- Any party who accesses or discloses these disease-specific records outside a jury-authorized unsealing is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, mirroring the penalty structure already established in Article IX, Section 5(g).

9.4. Tiered Penalties — Severity Commensurate with Transmissibility and Harm: Upon conviction, the Citizen Jury shall determine the applicable tier based on the medical severity and transmissibility of the concealed disease:

Tier 1 (treatable, non-life-threatening): Civil restitution equal to two (2) weeks of the convicted citizen's wages, calculated at their standard wage rate — consistent with the wage-based restitution standard established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 10(a) — plus a sentence not to exceed one (1) year imprisonment, jury discretion.

Tier 2 (chronic, significant lasting health impact): 3–10 years imprisonment, plus full restitution for all medical costs.

Tier 3 (life-threatening or incurable): 10–25 years imprisonment, plus full restitution and total personal asset seizure toward the victim's lifetime medical care. **Aggravated Transmission Escalation:** if the Citizen Jury finds, using evidence unsealed under the Disease-Specific Evidentiary Unsealing Protocol or other medically verified proof, that the concealment resulted in actual confirmed transmission of the disease to the victim (not merely exposure), the jury may impose a sentence of life imprisonment in place of the 10–25 year range, in addition to full restitution and total personal asset seizure.

9.5. Affirmative Defenses: It is a complete defense that

- a. the citizen disclosed the diagnosis and the partner consented with that knowledge;
- b. the partner independently possessed actual knowledge of the diagnosis from another source; or
- c. the citizen had not yet been diagnosed and had no actual knowledge at the time of contact.

9.6. Cross-Reference: This Section is the authoritative source for the Biological Assault offense referenced in Article XIII, Section 3, Clause 5.

CHAPTER 10

ARTICLE X: SOVEREIGN DEFENSE, PUBLIC ENFORCEMENT, AGENCY FRAMEWORK, & ASSET SEIZURE

Section 1. Permanent Dissolution of Unconstitutional Federal Agencies

1. The following fourteen (14) named federal agencies and institutional bodies are hereby permanently, irrevocably, and completely dissolved upon ratification of this Constitution. Their personnel, physical assets, and operational budgets are immediately liquidated by the State Treasuries and redistributed into the general public ledger. No legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling shall ever reconstitute, rename, rebrand, or functionally replicate any dissolved agency under any new designation:
2. **a.** The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) — dissolved in its entirety. Its mandate to regulate firearms and explosives is permanently unconstitutional under Article II of this Constitution.
3. **b.** The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) — dissolved in its entirety. The FBI is permanently and irrevocably dissolved as an institution. In its place, the Federal Criminal Investigation Commission (FCIC) is hereby established as an entirely new and separate investigative body under Section 6 of this Article, with a strictly limited enumerated jurisdiction that bears no functional equivalence to the dissolved FBI. The FCIC is not a renamed FBI — it is a constitutionally constrained replacement with fundamentally different powers, oversight requirements, and jurisdictional limits.
4. **c.** The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) — dissolved in its entirety. Its operations are permanently incompatible with the transparency requirements of this Constitution. No secret intelligence agency operating outside citizen oversight shall ever be reconstituted under any name or charter.
5. **d.** The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) — dissolved in its entirety per Article I, Section 7 of this Constitution. Tax enforcement authority resides exclusively with the State Treasuries under the framework of Article VI.
6. **e.** The National Security Agency (NSA) — dissolved in its entirety. Mass surveillance of citizens is permanently classified as high treason under Articles III and VIII of this Constitution. No signals intelligence or mass data collection agency shall ever be reconstituted under any name or charter.
7. **f.** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) — dissolved in its entirety. The policing of personal substance use and possession is permanently incompatible with individual sovereignty under this Constitution.
8. **g.** The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) — dissolved in its entirety. Airport security functions are transferred exclusively to the County Sheriff Airport Security Divisions

established in Section 7 of this Article.

9. **h.** The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) — dissolved in its entirety. Its legitimate border security functions are absorbed by the Federal Customs Marshal framework established in Article VII. Its domestic surveillance and intelligence functions are permanently classified as high treason.
10. **i.** The Department of Justice (DOJ) — dissolved in its entirety. All prosecutorial functions belong exclusively to Common-Law Citizen Juries. All enforcement functions belong exclusively to elected County Sheriffs. All federal investigative functions belong exclusively to the Federal Criminal Investigation Commission established in Section 6 of this Article. The Constitutional Consistency Clause established in Section 14 of this Article closes all remaining gaps.
11. **j.** The Federal Election Commission (FEC) — dissolved in its entirety. Election integrity is enforced exclusively through the cryptographic zero-knowledge voting infrastructure established under Article XII of this Constitution.
12. **k.** The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) — dissolved in its entirety. With private commercial banking permanently abolished under Article V, the CFPB's mandate is constitutionally void.
13. **l.** The Social Security Administration (SSA) — dissolved in its entirety. Its retirement functions are replaced in full by the Sovereign Retirement Framework established in Article XVIII of this Constitution, which provides a two-tier dignity-based retirement system including a guaranteed Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor and a voluntary Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund, both administered exclusively by the People's Bank.
14. **m.** The Federal Reserve System — dissolved in its entirety per Article V, Section 2 of this Constitution.
15. **n.** All Municipal, City, Township, and State Police Departments — dissolved in their entirety upon ratification of this Constitution. The existence of independent municipal, city, township, or state police departments operating outside the authority of the elected County Sheriff is permanently incompatible with the sovereign law enforcement framework established in this Constitution. All such departments are hereby dissolved upon ratification. All sworn officers of dissolved departments may apply to serve as deputies under the elected County Sheriff of their jurisdiction. The title of 'Police Chief,' 'Chief of Police,' or any equivalent command title carrying independent law enforcement authority is permanently abolished — no such position shall ever exist under this Constitution. All enforcement authority consolidates exclusively under the elected County Sheriff on the date of ratification. The complete transition protocol — including officer absorption timelines, equipment transfer, facility disposition, and interim continuity — is governed by Article XXII of this Constitution.
16. The Functional Equivalence Anti-Reconstitution Clause: The permanent dissolution of the above-named agencies is absolute and irrevocable. No legislative act, executive order, administrative reorganization, or judicial ruling shall reconstitute, rename, rebrand, or functionally replicate any dissolved agency under a new designation. Any newly established public enforcement, investigative, regulatory, or intelligence body that performs substantially similar functions to any dissolved agency — regardless of its official title, charter language, administrative classification, or jurisdictional framing — shall be deemed a constitutional violation from its inception and immediately dissolved by order of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. The determination of functional equivalence shall rest exclusively with the National Citizen Constitutional Jury, never with a judge, administrator, elected official, or the accused party themselves. Any public official who attempts to establish a functionally equivalent replacement agency shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution under this Article.

Constitutional Architecture Exemption: The National Citizen Constitutional Jury, the Common-Law Citizen Jury system, the elected County Sheriff enforcement framework, the Weekly Citizen Jury Panels, and all reconstituted Commissions explicitly established in Sections 8 through 13 of this Article are permanently and explicitly exempt from the functional equivalence dissolution clause. These bodies were created by this Constitution as its foundational enforcement architecture — they are not replacements for dissolved agencies, they are the sovereign people's own governance instruments. No corrupt actor, lawyer, or public official shall ever invoke the functional equivalence clause against the constitutional bodies that enforce this Constitution itself. Any attempt to do so shall constitute a high crime against the sovereign people.

17. The following agencies are dissolved in their current form and reconstituted as strictly limited, elected, citizen-audited bodies with exhaustively enumerated powers as defined in Sections 8 through 13 of this Article:
18. **a.** The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) → reconstituted as the Elected Workplace Safety Commission (Section 8).
19. **b.** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) → reconstituted as the Elected Environmental Data Commission (Section 9).
20. **c.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) → split into the Elected Food Safety Commission (Section 10) and the Independent Pharmaceutical Transparency Framework (Section 10).
21. **d.** The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) → reconstituted as the Elected Public Communications Spectrum Commission (Section 11).
22. **e.** The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) → reconstituted as the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission (Section 12).
23. **f.** The Federal Criminal Investigation Commission (FCIC) → newly established under Section 6 of this Article as a constitutionally constrained federal investigative body. The FCIC is not a reconstitution or renaming of the FBI — it is a new institution with enumerated jurisdiction, mandatory citizen jury authorization requirements, and zero prosecutorial authority. The dissolved FBI and the newly established FCIC share no institutional continuity, no transferred personnel pipelines, and no inherited operational mandates.

Section 2. Exclusive Sovereign Authority for Court-Ordered Asset Liquidation

1. The execution of any court-ordered asset seizure, property liquidation, or financial forfeiture resulting from a common-law civil judgment or criminal conviction under this Constitution shall be the sole and exclusive authority of the respective State Treasury and the elected County Sheriff of the jurisdiction where the physical assets reside.
2. No private corporation, collection agency, private legal team, or non-governmental financial entity shall ever possess the authority to execute an asset seizure, confiscate physical or digital property, or freeze the financial accounts and ledger nodes belonging to individual human citizens.
3. In the event of a corporate bankruptcy, structural collapse of a state-chartered association, or a jury-mandated civil restitution order, the local elected County Sheriff, acting under explicit directive from a Common-Law Citizen Jury, shall execute the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol established in Section 15 of this Article — taking immediate custody of all seized assets, producing a complete itemized public inventory within fifteen (15) days, and administering the full disposition process through public auction and restitution distribution as mandated therein.
4. The State Treasury shall handle the transparent liquidation of all financial assets. The elected County Sheriff shall administer the public auction of all physical assets in accordance with the

Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol established in Section 15 of this Article, which governs all timelines, minimum bid standards, proceeds distribution, and unsold asset procedures. All proceeds shall be distributed first to verified injured human parties, with all remaining proceeds deposited into the People's Bank sovereign fund, completely bypassing private liquidators or commercial middlemen.

Section 3. Protection of Innocent Creators during Corporate Liquidation

1. During any court-ordered corporate asset liquidation or state absorption, the intellectual property, patents, copyrights, and software code created by natural human employees who had zero operational decision-making authority or complicity in the underlying corporate crime shall remain the exclusive property of those individual human creators and are completely exempt from state seizure. This protection shall pierce all parent companies, shadow holding registries, subsidiary structures, or asset-shielding trusts associated with the criminal enterprise; any contractual clause, employment agreement, or pre-emptive assignment requiring an employee to transfer their intellectual property to a corporate entity, holding company, or shell registry is instantly and permanently nullified upon that corporation's criminal liquidation. The legal title of said patent, copyright, software code, or creative work shall instantly and fully revert to the natural human creators who physically built it, regardless of any prior contractual assignment.
2. Conversely, any intellectual property, personal assets, stock options, and personal wealth held by board members, executives, or any human operators found complicit by a common-law jury in the crimes that triggered the corporate liquidation shall be completely seized, stripped of all protection, and liquidated by the State Treasury and County Sheriff to fulfill restitution to the injured human parties. The placement of personal wealth, real property, financial accounts, or any asset of value into any of the following exhaustively defined asset-shielding structures — joint titles, co-ownership matrices, familial trusts, spousal accounts, domestic partnership agreements, corporate holding registries, shell company transfers, offshore subsidiary accounts, or blind trust arrangements — with un-indicted secondary parties shall never block, delay, or invalidate a Sheriff's physical liquidation order. The above list is exhaustive as of the ratification of this Constitution. Any newly devised ownership, transfer, or titling structure created after ratification that performs the same functional purpose of placing personal wealth beyond the reach of a lawful Sheriff's liquidation order — regardless of its legal name, jurisdiction of registration, or structural novelty — shall be deemed functionally equivalent to the prohibited structures listed herein. The determination of functional equivalence shall rest exclusively with a Common-Law Citizen Jury, never with a judge, administrator, or the accused party themselves. The asset shall be seized and liquidated in its entirety by the County Sheriff and State Treasury; the verified financial equity belonging to the innocent, un-indicted co-owner shall be calculated, extracted, and remitted directly to them by the State Treasury from the liquidation proceeds. This process ensures the immediate, un-hindered distribution of restitution to the injured citizens while protecting the verified financial interests of innocent co-owners, without allowing the co-ownership structure to function as a legal shield for complicit executives.
3. Clause 3(c): Anti-Titular Complicity Prohibition: The constitutional classification of an employee as an 'innocent creator' possessing zero operational decision-making authority or complicity in a corporate crime is an absolute human protection that shall never be overridden by corporate contract or semantic titling. The deliberate distribution of minor equity shares, fractional stock options, non-voting corporate tokens, or honorary management titles by an executive ring to its engineering, production, or development staff shall never legally transform

those workers into operational decision-makers or criminal co-conspirators. For the purposes of asset liquidation and intellectual property exemption, a worker's complicity must be proven individually and factually before a Common-Law Citizen Jury based on documented personal actions of force, fraud, or theft—never by their employment contract or corporate ownership status.

Section 4. Term Limits for Directly Elected Agency Heads and County Sheriffs

To ensure continuous rotation of executive enforcement authority among the sovereign people, the following term limits are hardcoded as absolute constitutional law:

1. Directly Elected Federal and State Agency Heads: Two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service directing a specific agency, the individual is permanently barred from directing that same agency again. All years served as an elected agency head count toward the sixteen (16) year cumulative lifetime public service cap established in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 8 of this Constitution. No cooling-off period exists — the lifetime cap is the sole and complete constraint. A citizen who has served eight (8) years as an elected agency head has eight (8) years remaining on their lifetime cap and may use those years in any other public office. Upon reaching sixteen (16) cumulative years of public service across all offices combined, the individual is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from holding any elected or appointed public office within the United States. No legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling shall ever extend, waive, or modify this lifetime cap.
2. Elected County Sheriffs: Term limits for elected County Sheriffs are hardcoded in Article IV, Section 3 of this Constitution and are incorporated herein by reference. Those limits apply strictly and permanently to every County Sheriff jurisdiction across the nation without exception.

Section 5. The Sovereign Defense Framework

The complete three-tier citizen defense framework — including the Sovereign Defensive Corps, the Sovereign Elite Defense Division, the SDC budget cap, the Triple-Lock deployment requirement, emergency exceptions, absolute prohibitions, and the mandatory demobilization clause — is established in full in the continuation card immediately following this one.

Section 5. The Sovereign Defense Framework (continued)

1. The defense of the sovereign territory, borders, airspace, and maritime waters of the United States shall be organized exclusively through the following three-tier citizen defense framework. No standing army in the traditional sense, no Department of Defense, and no privately contracted military force shall ever exist within this Republic.
2. Tier One — Citizen Militias: Local, voluntary, non-standing citizen militias operating strictly under the framework established in Article II, Section 1 of this Constitution. They serve as the first line of community defense and answer exclusively to the local elected County Sheriff and the voluntary call framework established therein.
3. Tier Two — The State National Guard (Enhanced): Each state shall maintain a State National Guard composed of citizen-soldiers serving their state under the command of their elected Governor. The State National Guard shall be trained and organized to handle domestic emergencies, natural disasters, civil defense, and first-line foreign defense response. In addition to standard military training, each State National Guard shall maintain specialized units trained in the following critical defense disciplines: naval and maritime operations, air defense and

aviation, cyber warfare defense, and nuclear deterrence management and security. This ensures that all specialized defense capabilities remain within the citizen-soldier framework rather than a separate professional military class. The federal government is permanently prohibited from federalizing any State National Guard unit without the simultaneous satisfaction of all of the following conditions: a verified kinetic invasion threshold as defined in Article IV, Section 4 of this Constitution; and a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. Any attempt to federalize the National Guard outside these strict conditions shall constitute a high crime against state sovereignty and individual liberty.

4. Tier Three — The Sovereign Defensive Corps (SDC) and Sovereign Elite Defense Division (SEDD): A strictly limited, professionally trained, permanently standing defensive military force is hereby established as the Sovereign Defensive Corps, operating under the command of the elected Sovereign Defense Council established in Section 13 of this Article. The SDC exists solely to deter and repel foreign attacks on American sovereign territory, waters, and airspace. It shall never be used offensively, never deployed on foreign soil outside a constitutionally authorized defensive conflict, and never deployed against American citizens on American soil under any circumstance whatsoever.
5. SDC Budget Cap: The total annual funding of the Sovereign Defensive Corps, including all personnel, equipment, facilities, research, and operational costs, is permanently hard-capped at eight percent (8%) of the verified annual Treasury revenue of the preceding fiscal year as certified by the People's Bank Board of Directors. No emergency declaration, executive order, legislative act, or judicial ruling shall ever authorize SDC funding beyond this hardcoded cap. Any attempt to exceed this cap shall constitute financial fraud against the sovereign people.
6. The Sovereign Elite Defense Division (SEDD): Within the Sovereign Defensive Corps, there is hereby established the Sovereign Elite Defense Division — a constitutionally protected tier of specialized elite defense units maintaining the highest levels of training, readiness, and operational capability in the world. The SEDD shall be composed of the following strictly enumerated specialized units:
    1. Maritime Special Operations Units — naval defense, underwater infrastructure protection, maritime threat neutralization, and coastal defense operations.
    2. Airborne Ranger Units — rapid deployment defense, perimeter security, and precision ground defense operations.
    3. Precision Defense Specialists — long-range defensive marksmanship, counter-sniper operations, and protection of critical national infrastructure.
    4. Cyber Warfare Defense Units — active defense of national digital infrastructure, public ledger security, and cryptographic defense systems against foreign cyber attack.
    5. Nuclear Security Specialists — nuclear deterrence management, nuclear asset protection, and prevention of unauthorized nuclear deployment.
    6. Special Reconnaissance Units — intelligence gathering on verified foreign threats, operating strictly on foreign soil only during a constitutionally authorized defensive conflict.
7. The total active personnel of the Sovereign Elite Defense Division across all units combined shall never exceed two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) personnel. This cap is absolute, hardcoded, and non-negotiable. No legislative act, executive order, or emergency declaration shall ever authorize SEDD personnel beyond this ceiling.
8. SDC and SEDD Deployment Authorization — The Triple-Lock Requirement: The Sovereign Defensive Corps and the Sovereign Elite Defense Division shall never be deployed outside American sovereign territory, waters, or airspace without the simultaneous satisfaction of all three of the following conditions:
    1. A verified kinetic invasion threshold as defined in Article IV, Section 4 of this

Constitution has been crossed — meaning the unauthorized, hostile physical penetration of foreign military forces, foreign state-sponsored assets, or foreign kinetic weaponry across the sovereign land borders, maritime borders, or territorial airspace of the United States.
    2. A four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury has formally authorized deployment.
    3. A direct national public referendum has been conducted through the secure zero-knowledge Electoral Blockchain system established in Article IV, Section 2, in which a simple majority of voting citizens has affirmatively authorized deployment.
9. Any SDC or SEDD commander, Sovereign Defense Council member, or public official who orders or executes a deployment outside American territory without satisfying all three conditions simultaneously shall be guilty of high treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.
10. Two Narrow Emergency Exceptions to the Triple-Lock: In recognition that certain time-critical defensive situations cannot wait for a full public referendum, the following two strictly defined emergency exceptions to the triple-lock requirement are hereby authorized:
    1. Active Hostage Rescue Exception: When natural human citizens of the United States are verified to be held hostage on foreign soil by a foreign state actor or foreign criminal organization, the Sovereign Defense Council may authorize a SEDD rescue operation upon a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury alone, without requiring a public referendum. This exception applies exclusively to the physical rescue of American citizens and authorizes no broader military engagement.
    2. Imminent Verified Attack Exception: When the Sovereign Defense Council, upon verified physical intelligence reviewed and confirmed by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury, determines that a foreign kinetic attack on American sovereign territory is imminent and will occur within seventy-two (72) hours, the Council may authorize a seventy-two (72) hour defensive response window without a public referendum. Upon the expiration of the seventy-two (72) hour window, full triple-lock authorization is required to continue any military engagement. The Sovereign Defense Council must present all verified intelligence to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury within twenty-four (24) hours of invoking this exception.
11. Absolute Prohibitions on the SDC and SEDD:
    1. Zero domestic deployment authority — the SDC and SEDD shall never be deployed on American soil against American citizens under any circumstance, for any reason, at any time. The moment any SDC or SEDD commander deploys forces against American citizens on American soil, that commander is guilty of high treason, subject to immediate citizen jury prosecution, mandatory life imprisonment, and total personal asset seizure.
    2. Zero permanent foreign bases — the SDC and SEDD shall never maintain permanent military installations, forward operating bases, or permanent troop deployments on foreign soil. Temporary forward operating positions are authorized only during an active, triple-lock-authorized defensive conflict and must be fully vacated within ninety (90) days of the verified end of that conflict.
    3. Zero private military contractors — all SDC and SEDD personnel are direct public servants. No private military corporation, private security contractor, or mercenary force shall ever be authorized to perform any function of the SDC or SEDD under any designation or contract.
    4. Zero offensive foreign wars — the SDC and SEDD possess no offensive military mandate whatsoever. They exist solely to defend American sovereign territory, waters,

airspace, and citizens. The use of SDC or SEDD forces to initiate, support, or sustain offensive military operations against a foreign nation that has not crossed the verified kinetic invasion threshold is permanently prohibited and constitutes high treason.

12. Mandatory Demobilization Clause: Within ninety (90) days of the verified physical end of a foreign defensive conflict — as certified by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury — all SDC and SEDD forces must return to American soil, all temporary foreign positions must be vacated, and all wartime funding expansions automatically expire and revert to the standard 8% Treasury cap. Any public official who attempts to extend a wartime designation beyond verified physical necessity to maintain elevated military funding shall be guilty of high treason against the sovereign people.
13. Annual Citizen Audit of the SDC and SEDD: The Sovereign Defensive Corps and Sovereign Elite Defense Division shall publish a complete, plain-language annual report on the public Treasury ledger including: total active personnel numbers by unit, complete budget expenditures by category, full equipment inventory by type, operational readiness assessments, and a complete accounting of all deployments executed during the preceding year. This report shall be reviewed annually by a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens. Any discrepancy, unauthorized expenditure, or personnel violation identified by the Audit Jury shall trigger immediate investigation and prosecution under this Article.
14. Clause 14. Rules of Engagement — Hostile vs. Accidental Incursion Protocol: The Sovereign Defense Council shall establish, publish, and maintain standing Rules of Engagement on the Electoral Blockchain governing the response to all foreign military assets that cross or approach the sovereign land borders, maritime borders, or territorial airspace of the United States. These Rules of Engagement shall make the following mandatory distinctions:

(a) Verified Hostile Penetration: Any unauthorized crossing of sovereign borders by foreign military forces, foreign state-sponsored assets, or foreign kinetic weaponry that is accompanied by verified hostile intent — as determined by the nature, scale, formation, speed, or active weapons posture of the incursion — authorizes immediate defensive response by the Sovereign Defensive Corps without jury authorization, legislative approval, or executive order. The crossing of sovereign territory by a verified hostile force is itself the authorization.

(b) Ambiguous or Potentially Accidental Incursion: Any crossing or approach by a foreign military asset that does not present verified hostile intent — including but not limited to a single malfunctioning drone, a disoriented aircraft, a vessel with documented navigation failure, or any asset whose behavior is consistent with accident or mechanical failure rather than hostile action — shall trigger a mandatory identification and warning protocol before any kinetic response is authorized. The Sovereign Defense Council shall establish the specific parameters of this protocol, which shall include attempted communication, visual identification, and a reasonable warning window proportional to the speed and nature of the asset involved.

(c) Exception — Immediate Threat to Sovereign Territory or Citizens: Where the nature, scale, or speed of an ambiguous incursion makes identification and warning impossible without immediate verified risk to sovereign territory, sovereign infrastructure, or the physical safety of citizens — as determined in real time by the commanding officer of the Sovereign Defensive Corps under the authority of the Sovereign Defense Council — immediate defensive response is authorized without the warning protocol.

(d) Citizen Audit — Compliance Verification Only: The Rules of Engagement established under this Clause shall be reviewed annually by a randomly drafted Citizen Audit Jury of twenty-five (25) citizens. The sole mandate of this annual review is to verify that the Rules of Engagement are being

followed as published and have not been secretly altered, suspended, or circumvented. The Citizen Audit Jury holds zero authority to rewrite, modify, or override the Rules of Engagement. Military doctrine is the exclusive operational authority of the Sovereign Defense Council. Citizen oversight is verification of compliance — never substitution of civilian judgment for military operational expertise.

(e) Treaty-Based Rules of Engagement with Allied Nations: The Sovereign Defense Council may, through a constitutionally reviewed treaty under Article XIX, Section 9, establish mutual rules of engagement with allied nations governing accidental incursions, compensation frameworks for honest navigational errors, and joint identification protocols. Any such treaty provision must be consistent with this Constitution and may never authorize a foreign military force to operate on American sovereign territory on a permanent basis.

Section 6. The Federal Criminal Investigation Commission (FCIC)

1. There is hereby established the Federal Criminal Investigation Commission as the sole federal investigative body of the United States, replacing the dissolved Federal Bureau of Investigation in its entirety. The FCIC possesses zero prosecutorial authority — its sole function is to investigate, gather evidence, and refer verified criminal cases to the appropriate Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution.
2. The strictly enumerated investigative jurisdiction of the FCIC is limited exclusively to the following categories of criminal activity:
    1. **a. Cross-border criminal conspiracies** that span two or more county jurisdictions and cannot be effectively investigated by a single elected County Sheriff alone.
    2. **b. Foreign agent infiltration and espionage operations** conducted on American sovereign soil.
    3. **c. Human trafficking networks** crossing county or state lines.
    4. **d. Foreign interference and destabilization operations** targeting the United States, including: documented foreign funding of domestic extremist or destabilization networks; foreign-directed psychological warfare and synthetic media manipulation campaigns targeting American citizens; and foreign agent infiltration of government bodies, elections, public infrastructure, or financial systems.
3. The FCIC shall never investigate, surveil, or gather data on any natural human citizen outside of a formally opened case authorized under Clause 4 of this Section. The mere expression of political opinion, philosophical disagreement, religious belief, or participation in lawful protest shall never constitute grounds for opening an FCIC investigation under any circumstance.
4. Investigation Authorization Requirements: The FCIC shall never open an investigation without the satisfaction of both of the following conditions:
    1. **a.** A verified referral from one elected County Sheriff providing documented physical evidence of criminal activity falling within the FCIC's enumerated jurisdiction. Upon filing this referral, the referring Sheriff shall simultaneously submit the documented evidence to a randomly selected panel of three other elected County Sheriffs from within the same state, chosen by the same hybrid random selection protocol used for citizen jury selection. At least two of the three reviewing Sheriffs must confirm in writing that the documented evidence meets the threshold for FCIC jurisdiction before the referral proceeds to the citizen jury authorization step.
    2. **b.** Formal authorization from a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury of the jurisdiction where the primary criminal activity occurred, upon review of the Sheriff referral, supporting evidence, and the peer confirmation findings.
5. **Clause 4(a): Corrupt or Compromised Sheriff Bypass Protocol:** In the event that the elected County Sheriff of the jurisdiction where criminal activity occurred is themselves the subject of

the investigation, is verified to be complicit in the criminal activity, or has demonstrably refused to file a referral despite verified evidence of criminal activity within FCIC jurisdiction, any natural human citizen of that county may bypass the Sheriff referral requirement entirely by filing a direct petition with a locally convened Common-Law Citizen Jury. The petition must include documented physical evidence of criminal activity falling within the FCIC's enumerated jurisdiction. If a simple majority of the convened Citizen Jury finds the evidence sufficient, that jury vote shall serve as the complete and sole authorization required to open an FCIC investigation, fully substituting for both the Sheriff referral and the peer confirmation requirements of Clause 4. This bypass protocol exists exclusively to prevent a corrupt or compromised Sheriff from functioning as a shield against federal criminal investigation of themselves or their associates. Any citizen who files a knowingly false or fabricated petition under this bypass protocol shall be guilty of civic fraud, subject to prosecution by a separate Citizen Jury.

6. The 180-Day Sunset Clause: Every active FCIC investigation shall automatically expire and permanently close after one hundred and eighty (180) days from the date of its citizen jury authorization. No investigation shall continue beyond this window unless a new citizen jury votes by simple majority to extend it for one additional 180-day period. No investigation shall ever receive more than two extensions. Exception for Verified Ongoing Criminal Enterprises: Notwithstanding the two-extension maximum, a third and final extension of one hundred and eighty (180) days may be authorized exclusively by a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury — not a local Citizen Jury — upon a verified finding that the investigation involves an active, ongoing criminal enterprise that continues to operate and cause harm during the investigation period. No investigation shall ever receive more than three total extensions under any circumstance. The total maximum duration of any single FCIC investigation, including all extensions, shall never exceed seven hundred and twenty (720) days from the date of initial citizen jury authorization. Upon the expiration of any investigation — whether closed naturally, expired, or concluded — all investigative data, surveillance records, and personal information gathered on any natural human citizen during that investigation must be permanently and verifiably destroyed within thirty (30) days of closure. The FCIC is permanently prohibited from maintaining any database, profile, or record on any natural human citizen beyond the active window of a formally authorized investigation.
7. FCIC Surveillance Warrants: Any surveillance conducted by the FCIC during an authorized investigation requires a physical common-law search warrant issued by a Common-Law Citizen Jury of the relevant jurisdiction. All surveillance warrants expire automatically after thirty (30) days and must be renewed by a new citizen jury vote. No FCIC surveillance warrant shall ever authorize mass data collection, bulk communications interception, or the surveillance of any individual not directly named in the warrant.
8. The head of the FCIC shall be directly elected by national citizen vote, serving two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently disqualified from serving as FCIC Director again. Any FCIC Director who authorizes an investigation outside the enumerated jurisdiction, maintains prohibited citizen databases, or conducts surveillance without a citizen jury warrant shall be immediately removed from office and prosecuted for high crimes against the sovereign people.

Section 7. County Sheriff Airport Security Divisions

1. The physical security of all commercial airports within the United States shall be the exclusive responsibility of the elected County Sheriff of the county in which the airport is physically located. Each County Sheriff whose jurisdiction contains a commercial airport is hereby

authorized to establish a dedicated Airport Security Division operating strictly under their direct command and answerable exclusively to the citizens of that county.

2. The strictly enumerated powers of the Airport Security Division are limited exclusively to:
    1. **a. Physical screening of passengers and luggage for weapons classified as prohibited mass-destructive warfare agents under Article II, Section 1, Clause 2(c) of this Constitution.**
    2. **b. Physical screening for any weapon whose presence on a commercial aircraft would constitute a direct, immediate threat to the lives of passengers — specifically firearms carried on the person of a passenger who has not utilized the Firearm Check System established in Clause 3 of this Section.**
    3. **c. Management and operation of the Firearm Check System established in Clause 3 of this Section.**
3. The Sovereign Firearm Check System: The absolute constitutional right of natural human citizens to keep and bear arms under Article II of this Constitution extends to air travel. No airline, airport authority, or government body shall ever deny a citizen the right to transport their lawfully owned firearms on a domestic commercial flight. The following Firearm Check System is hereby established as the constitutionally protected mechanism for firearm transport on commercial aircraft:
    1. **a. A citizen wishing to transport a firearm shall declare it at check-in. The firearm must be unloaded and secured in a locked hard-sided container provided or approved by the citizen.**
    2. **b. The secured firearm container shall be checked into the aircraft cargo hold alongside the citizen's luggage at no additional fee. No airline or airport authority shall ever charge a citizen a fee, surcharge, or penalty for exercising their constitutional right to transport a firearm.**
    3. **c. Upon arrival, the secured firearm container shall be retrieved by the citizen at the standard baggage claim alongside their luggage.**
    4. **d. No record, database entry, flag, or notification shall ever be generated identifying a citizen as a firearm carrier to any federal agency, state agency, or third party. The Firearm Check System is a purely logistical service — it shall never function as a firearms registry or tracking mechanism.**
4. Absolute Prohibitions on Airport Security Divisions:
    1. **a. No passenger profiling** — Airport Security Division personnel shall never build, maintain, or contribute to any behavioral profile, risk score, or personal dossier on any passenger.
    2. **b. No federal data sharing** — Airport Security Division personnel shall never transmit, share, or report any passenger data to any federal agency, state agency, or third party outside the immediate county jurisdiction.
    3. **c. No biometric collection** — facial recognition, fingerprinting, retinal scanning, or any other biometric data collection on passengers is permanently prohibited.
    4. **d. No ideological screening** — a citizen's political beliefs, religious affiliation, social media activity, or personal associations shall never constitute grounds for enhanced screening, denial of boarding, or any adverse action by Airport Security Division personnel.
5. Any Airport Security Division officer who violates the prohibitions established in Clause 4 of this Section shall be immediately terminated, permanently barred from public service, and prosecuted for high crimes against individual liberty under this Constitution.

Section 8. The Elected Workplace Safety Commission

1. There is hereby established the Elected Workplace Safety Commission to replace the dissolved Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The Commission's sole mandate is to establish, publish, and enforce minimum physical safety standards in workplaces to protect natural human workers from documented physical harm.
2. The strictly enumerated powers of the Workplace Safety Commission are limited exclusively to:
    1. **a. Researching, establishing, and publishing minimum physical workplace safety standards based on verified, publicly available injury and fatality data.**
    2. **b. Conducting physical workplace inspections triggered by: (i) a named formal complaint filed by a natural human worker; (ii) an anonymous tip submitted through the Electoral Blockchain anonymous reporting system established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 9; or (iii) verified industry injury or fatality data as established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 4. All inspections require a physical common-law inspection warrant authorized by a local Common-Law Citizen Jury regardless of how they are triggered. A named formal complaint is never required.**
    3. **c. Referring verified workplace safety violations to the local Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution and penalty determination. The Commission possesses zero authority to unilaterally impose fines, penalties, or operational shutdowns on any employer.**
    4. **d. Initiating proactive investigations without a named formal complaint under the circumstances, warrant requirements, and anonymous reporting system established in Article VI, Section 10, Clauses 4 and 9 of this Constitution. The proactive investigation authority and anonymous tip system established therein are incorporated herein by reference and constitute an expansion of this Commission's enumerated powers.**
3. Absolute Prohibitions on the Workplace Safety Commission:
    1. **a. The Commission shall never issue mandates, guidelines, or standards relating to ideological, social, psychological, or behavioral workplace conduct. Its jurisdiction is strictly limited to physical safety hazards that cause documented bodily injury or death.**
    2. **b. The Commission shall never conduct inspections without a physical common-law inspection warrant authorized by a local Common-Law Citizen Jury. Inspections may be triggered by a named worker complaint, an anonymous tip through the Electoral Blockchain anonymous reporting system, or verified industry injury data — all as established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 4. A named formal complaint is not required.**
    3. **c. The Commission shall never impose administrative fines, penalties, or operational restrictions without a citizen jury verdict authorizing such action.**
4. The head of the Workplace Safety Commission shall be directly elected by national citizen vote, serving two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently disqualified from serving as head of this Commission again.

Section 9. The Elected Environmental Data Commission

1. There is hereby established the Elected Environmental Data Commission to replace the dissolved Environmental Protection Agency. The Commission's sole mandate is to continuously measure, verify, and publicly publish environmental contamination data, and to refer verified violations to citizen juries for prosecution.

2. The strictly enumerated powers of the Environmental Data Commission are limited exclusively to:
    1. **a.** Continuously measuring, collecting, and publishing air quality, water quality, and soil contamination data across all regions of the United States on a publicly accessible, open-source real-time platform.
    2. **b.** Referring verified instances of corporate or state-caused environmental contamination — supported by published data — to the local Common-Law Citizen Jury of the affected jurisdiction for prosecution.
    3. **c.** Publishing all data methodologies, measurement protocols, and raw data sets on a fully open-source public platform accessible to every citizen in real time.
3. Absolute Prohibitions on the Environmental Data Commission:
    1. **a.** The Commission possesses zero unilateral regulatory authority. It shall never issue binding regulations, operational restrictions, carbon mandates, or environmental compliance orders on any individual, corporation, or state actor without a citizen jury verdict authorizing such action.
    2. **b.** The Commission shall never utilize environmental data as a basis for taxation, financial penalties, or economic restrictions outside of a citizen jury prosecution.
    3. **c.** The Commission shall never adopt, enforce, or promote any specific climate ideology, political environmental agenda, or international environmental treaty without a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.
4. The head of the Environmental Data Commission shall be directly elected by national citizen vote, serving two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently disqualified from serving as head of this Commission again.

Section 10. The Elected Food Safety Commission and Independent Pharmaceutical Transparency Framework

1. There is hereby established the Elected Food Safety Commission to replace the food safety functions of the dissolved Food and Drug Administration. The Commission's sole mandate is to protect natural human citizens from contaminated food and fraudulent food labeling through independent, citizen-audited laboratory testing.
2. The strictly enumerated powers of the Food Safety Commission are limited exclusively to:
    1. **a.** Operating and maintaining a publicly funded, open-source independent laboratory network whose testing protocols, methodologies, and results are published in real time on the public ledger and subject to continuous weekly review by randomly drafted Citizen Audit Panels.
    2. **b.** Conducting food safety testing exclusively through anonymous random sampling — Commission personnel shall purchase food products anonymously from retail locations at random. No manufacturer shall ever be permitted to self-submit products for testing or have advance knowledge of which products are being tested.
    3. **c.** Publishing all test results in real time on the public ledger, accessible to every citizen without restriction.
    4. **d.** Issuing a nationwide automatic removal directive upon verified detection of contamination or label fraud, as defined in Clause 3 of this Section.
3. The Nationwide Automatic Removal Protocol: Upon the Food Safety Commission's laboratory network returning a verified positive result for contamination or label fraud in any food product, the following mandatory protocol shall be executed without delay:
    1. **a.** The Commission shall immediately publish the full finding — including the specific

product, lot numbers, contamination type, and laboratory data — on the public ledger, accessible to every citizen in real time.

2. **b.** The Commission shall simultaneously issue a nationwide automatic removal directive to the elected County Sheriff of every jurisdiction in which the affected product is known to be sold. Every County Sheriff receiving this directive shall immediately execute the physical removal of the affected product from all retail locations within their jurisdiction.
3. **c.** Within seventy-two (72) hours of the issuance of the removal directive, a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens shall convene to review the Commission's laboratory findings and either: confirm the removal was justified — triggering immediate referral to the appropriate Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution of the responsible manufacturer; or overturn the removal directive if the laboratory data is found to be flawed, fraudulent, or insufficient — requiring immediate restocking of the affected product at the Commission's expense and triggering criminal prosecution of the Commissioner who issued the false directive for high crimes against the sovereign people.
4. **d.** Any Food Safety Commissioner who issues a removal directive based on falsified, manipulated, or insufficient laboratory data shall face immediate removal from office, permanent disqualification from public service, and criminal prosecution carrying a mandatory twenty-five (25) year prison sentence and total personal asset seizure.

4. Absolute Prohibitions on the Food Safety Commission:
    1. **a.** The Commission shall never issue nutritional mandates, dietary guidelines, caloric restrictions, or ideological food policy of any kind. Its jurisdiction is strictly limited to contamination and label fraud.
    2. **b.** The Commission shall never suppress, restrict, or penalize the production or sale of natural, raw, or unprocessed foods — including raw milk, natural agricultural products, and heritage food products — on the basis of ideological food safety standards not supported by verified contamination data.
    3. **c.** The Commission shall never protect large corporate food manufacturers from competition through selective enforcement, regulatory capture, or preferential testing schedules.
5. Independent Pharmaceutical Transparency Framework: The pharmaceutical approval monopoly of the dissolved Food and Drug Administration is permanently abolished. In its place, the following citizen-verified independent pharmaceutical transparency framework is hereby established:
    1. **a.** Any pharmaceutical product intended for sale to natural human citizens within the United States must undergo independent safety and efficacy testing conducted by a minimum of three (3) separate, publicly chartered, citizen-audited independent testing laboratories with no financial relationship to the manufacturer.
    2. **b.** The complete raw data from all independent testing — including all trial results, adverse event data, and methodology documentation — must be published in full on the public ledger before any pharmaceutical product may be offered for sale to citizens.
    3. **c.** No government body, commission, or agency shall ever possess the authority to grant exclusive approval, deny market access, or create a regulatory gate that prevents a pharmaceutical product with published independent testing data from being offered to citizens.
    4. **d.** Natural human citizens retain the absolute sovereign right to make their own informed medical decisions based on publicly available testing data. No government body shall ever mandate, coerce, or condition public benefits on the acceptance of any

pharmaceutical product.

5. **e.** Any pharmaceutical manufacturer that falsifies, withholds, or manipulates testing data shall face immediate total corporate asset liquidation and permanent criminal prosecution of all responsible executives under Article X, Section 2.

6. The head of the Food Safety Commission shall be directly elected by national citizen vote, serving two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently disqualified from serving as head of this Commission again.

Section 11. The Elected Public Communications Spectrum Commission

There is hereby established the Elected Public Communications Spectrum Commission to replace the dissolved Federal Communications Commission. The Commission's sole mandate is the technical coordination of public electromagnetic spectrum frequencies to prevent interference between communications systems.

The strictly enumerated powers of the Public Communications Spectrum Commission are limited exclusively to:

1. **a.** Assigning and coordinating public electromagnetic spectrum frequencies among broadcasters, telecommunications providers, and public infrastructure operators to prevent technical interference.
2. **b.** Publishing all spectrum assignments on a fully open-source public platform accessible to every citizen in real time.
3. **c.** Referring verified cases of unauthorized spectrum interference to the local Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution.

Absolute Prohibitions on the Public Communications Spectrum Commission:

1. **a.** The Commission possesses zero content regulation authority of any kind. It shall never restrict, license, penalize, or condition spectrum access based on the content, viewpoint, ideology, or editorial decisions of any broadcaster, publisher, or communications provider.
2. **b.** The Commission shall never revoke, suspend, or condition a spectrum assignment based on the political, religious, or ideological content of any communications.
3. **c.** The Commission shall never act as a gatekeeper for public discourse, media access, or communications infrastructure.

The head of the Public Communications Spectrum Commission shall be directly elected by national citizen vote, serving two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently disqualified from serving as head of this Commission again.

Section 12. The Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission

1. There is hereby established the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission to replace the dissolved Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commission's sole mandate is to investigate verified corporate financial fraud and refer confirmed cases to citizen juries for prosecution.
2. The strictly enumerated powers of the Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission are limited exclusively to:

    1. **a.** Investigating verified complaints of corporate financial fraud, market manipulation, and financial misrepresentation filed by natural human citizens or elected County Sheriffs.
    2. **b.** Gathering and publishing evidence of corporate financial fraud on the public ledger.
    3. **c.** Referring verified fraud cases to the appropriate Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution and penalty determination.
    4. **d.** Monitoring market concentration across all industries on a continuous, real-time basis and publishing verified market share data on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly, as required by Article XXVI, Section 2 of this Constitution. Upon verified finding that any state-chartered association has exceeded twenty-five percent (25%) of any single industry's domestic market share, the Commission shall immediately refer the finding to a Common-Law Citizen Jury for a mandatory divestiture order.
3. Absolute Prohibitions on the Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission:
    1. **a.** The Commission possesses zero administrative penalty authority. It shall never unilaterally impose fines, trading halts, operational restrictions, or financial penalties on any corporation or individual without a citizen jury verdict.
    2. **b.** The Commission shall never regulate, restrict, or condition the financial activities of natural human citizens — its jurisdiction applies exclusively to state-chartered corporate associations.
    3. **c.** The Commission shall never maintain permanent surveillance of financial markets through automated algorithmic monitoring systems that generate individual citizen financial profiles.
4. The head of the Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission shall be directly elected by national citizen vote, serving two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently disqualified from serving as head of this Commission again.

Section 13. The Elected Sovereign Defense Council

1. There is hereby established the Elected Sovereign Defense Council as the sole command authority over the Sovereign Defensive Corps and the Sovereign Elite Defense Division established in Section 5 of this Article.
2. The Sovereign Defense Council shall be composed of exactly five (5) natural human citizens, one directly elected by the citizens of each of the five permanent electoral regions defined in Article I, Section 10 of this Constitution. Each Council member shall serve two (2) consecutive terms of four (4) years each, for a maximum of eight (8) total years of service. Upon completion of eight (8) total years of service, the individual is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from serving on the Sovereign Defense Council again.
3. The strictly enumerated powers of the Sovereign Defense Council are limited exclusively to:
    1. **a.** Commanding and directing the day-to-day operations, training, readiness, and organization of the Sovereign Defensive Corps and Sovereign Elite Defense Division within the budget cap established in Section 5, Clause 5 of this Article.
    2. **b.** Presenting verified intelligence to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury when seeking deployment authorization under the triple-lock requirement of Section 5, Clause 8.
    3. **c.** Invoking the two narrow emergency exceptions established in Section 5, Clause 10, subject to the strict conditions defined therein.
    4. **d.** Publishing the mandatory annual public audit report established in Section 5, Clause 13.

4. Absolute Prohibitions on the Sovereign Defense Council:
    1. **a.** No individual Council member, majority of the Council, or unanimous Council vote shall ever authorize the deployment of SDC or SEDD forces outside American sovereign territory without satisfying the full triple-lock requirement or the two narrow emergency exceptions as strictly defined in Section 5 of this Article.
    2. **b.** No Council member shall ever hold a simultaneous financial interest in any defense manufacturing, weapons production, or military contracting enterprise. Any Council member found to hold such an interest shall be immediately removed from office and prosecuted for conflict of interest against the sovereign people.
    3. **c.** The Council shall never exceed the 8% Treasury revenue budget cap under any designation, emergency declaration, or legislative authorization.

Section 14. Constitutional Consistency Clause

The Department of Justice was permanently dissolved under Section 1 of this Article. This Section establishes the Constitutional Consistency Clause governing all remaining enforcement gaps.

1. Constitutional Consistency Clause: To ensure the uniform, consistent, and constitutionally faithful application of the Common-Law Citizen Jury system, the County Sheriff enforcement framework, and all citizen-verified processes established throughout this Constitution across every state, county, and jurisdiction of the United States, the National Citizen Constitutional Jury established in Article III, Section 4 is hereby granted explicit authority to:
    1. **a.** Review verified complaints from any natural human citizen alleging that a specific jurisdiction's citizen jury system, Sheriff enforcement framework, or elected commission is operating in a manner inconsistent with the plain language of this Constitution.
    2. **b.** Issue binding constitutional consistency directives — upon a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote — requiring the non-compliant jurisdiction to correct its processes within ninety (90) days.
    3. **c.** Refer any public official found to be deliberately operating outside constitutional parameters to the appropriate Common-Law Citizen Jury for criminal prosecution.
2. No new federal coordinating body, oversight agency, or administrative office shall ever be created to perform the functions of the dissolved Department of Justice. The Constitutional Consistency Clause of this Section, enforced exclusively by the citizen-controlled National Citizen Constitutional Jury, is the sole and complete replacement for all DOJ coordination functions.

Section 15. The Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol

All physical assets seized under any provision of this Constitution shall be subject to the following mandatory disposition process. No seized asset shall be held indefinitely, sold below restitution value, or disposed of outside this Protocol. This Section governs all physical asset seizures executed by the elected County Sheriff. Financial asset seizures executed by the State Treasury are governed by the parallel financial disposition framework established in Article V.

1. Custody and Inventory Upon Seizure.
   Upon execution of any lawful asset seizure, the elected County Sheriff of the physical jurisdiction where the assets reside shall:
2. **a.** Take immediate physical custody of all seized assets and secure them against loss, damage, or deterioration.
3. **b.** Produce a complete, itemized public inventory of all seized assets within fifteen (15) days of

seizure. This inventory shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain and made freely accessible to any natural human citizen.

4. **c.** Maintain custody of all seized assets without alteration, sale, transfer, or disposal until the appeals process has reached final legal disposition as defined in Clause 2 of this Section.

No asset shall be liquidated, transferred, or otherwise disposed of while any appeal is pending. The Sheriff's custody obligation is absolute during this period.

1. The Appeals Window and Final Disposition Trigger.
   Any natural human citizen whose assets have been seized under this Constitution shall have ninety (90) days from the date of the published seizure inventory to file a formal appeal before the appropriate Common-Law Citizen Jury established under Article III.
    1. **a.** The ninety (90) day appeals window begins on the date the public inventory is published on the Electoral Blockchain, not the date of physical seizure.
    2. **b.** If no appeal is filed within ninety (90) days, the seizure is deemed final and the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol proceeds immediately.
    3. **c.** If an appeal is filed, all assets remain in Sheriff's custody — untouched — until the Common-Law Citizen Jury issues its final ruling. No timeline shall be imposed on the Citizen Jury's deliberation. The Sheriff holds until the Jury speaks.
    4. **d.** If the Citizen Jury overturns the seizure in whole or in part, the Sheriff shall return the specified assets to the citizen within fifteen (15) days of the ruling, in the same condition as received. Any damage to assets during custody is the liability of the seizing jurisdiction.
    5. **e.** If the Citizen Jury upholds the seizure in whole or in part, the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol proceeds immediately upon issuance of the final ruling.

The Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol ensures a clear, transparent, and fair process for handling seized assets, emphasizing citizen rights and public accessibility.

Seizure & Inventory

Assets secured, public inventory published within 15 days.

90-Day Appeals Window

Citizen may file appeal with Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Jury Ruling / Final Disposition Trigger

Proceeds with protocol if no appeal or if seizure upheld.

Restitution Calculation

Total restitution certified, published on Electoral Blockchain.

Public Auction

Administered jointly by Sheriff and State Treasury; minimum bid equals restitution.

Proceeds Distribution

Harmed parties first, then People's Bank.

Unsold Asset Protocol

Two auctions max, then State sale or public use transfer.

1. Restitution Calculation and Minimum Bid Standard.
   Prior to any public auction, the total restitution owed by the individual whose assets were seized shall be calculated and certified by the Common-Law Citizen Jury or, where no appeal was filed, by the State Treasury in coordination with the elected County Sheriff.
    1. **a.** Restitution is defined as: all verified financial harm to directly injured parties, plus all verified costs of enforcement, investigation, and prosecution directly attributable to the violation.
    2. **b.** The certified restitution total shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain alongside the asset inventory before any auction is scheduled.
    3. **c.** The minimum opening bid for any auction of seized assets shall be set at the total certified restitution amount. No asset or collection of assets shall be sold for less than the full restitution owed.
    4. **d.** If multiple assets are being auctioned, the Sheriff may structure the auction in lots, provided that the aggregate minimum bid across all lots equals or exceeds the total certified restitution.
2. Proceeds Distribution — Harmed Parties First, People's Bank Second.
   All proceeds from the liquidation of seized assets shall be distributed in strict priority order:
    1. **a.** First: Full restitution to all verified harmed parties, distributed pro-rata if proceeds are insufficient to satisfy all claims in full.
    2. **b.** Second: All remaining proceeds, after full restitution to harmed parties is satisfied, shall be transferred directly to the People's Bank established under Article V and credited to the general sovereign fund.
    3. **c.** No proceeds from seized asset liquidation shall be directed to any law enforcement agency, elected commission, Sheriff's department, or any other enforcement body. Enforcement bodies receive no financial benefit from seizures. This prohibition is absolute and self-executing.
3. Public Auction Administration.
   All auctions of seized physical assets shall be administered jointly by the elected County Sheriff of the jurisdiction where the assets reside and the State Treasury.
    1. **a.** All auctions shall be publicly announced on the Electoral Blockchain no fewer than thirty (30) days before the auction date.
    2. **b.** All natural human citizens are eligible to bid. No entity, corporation, or non-citizen may purchase seized sovereign assets at public auction.
    3. **c.** The auction shall be conducted transparently, with all bids recorded on the Electoral Blockchain in real time.
    4. **d.** The highest bid at or above the minimum bid wins. If no bid meets the minimum, the auction closes without a sale and the Unsold Asset Protocol of Clause 6 is triggered.
4. Unsold Asset Protocol — Two-Auction Maximum, Then Public Transfer.
   If a seized asset receives no qualifying bid at the first public auction:
    1. **a.** The asset shall be held by the Sheriff and automatically included in the next regularly scheduled public auction in that county. The minimum bid remains unchanged.
    2. **b.** If the asset receives no qualifying bid at the second public auction, the asset shall be transferred to the State Treasury within thirty (30) days of the second failed auction.
    3. **c.** Upon transfer to the State Treasury, the State Treasury shall, within sixty (60) days:
       — Liquidate the asset at its independently appraised fair market value through a direct State sale, with proceeds distributed under the priority order of Clause 4; OR

— Transfer the asset to public use — including but not limited to public parks, public buildings, public infrastructure, or public educational facilities — if the State Treasury determines that public use serves the sovereign interest more than liquidation.

4. **d.** No seized asset shall remain in indefinite limbo. The two-auction maximum and State Treasury transfer are mandatory and self-executing. No bureaucratic discretion may delay or prevent this process.

5. No Distinction Between Individual and Corporate Seizures.
   The Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol applies identically to all seized assets regardless of whether the assets belonged to a natural human citizen or a corporate entity. No special treatment, extended timelines, or modified procedures shall be granted to any corporate entity whose assets have been seized. The severity of the violation that triggered seizure is irrelevant to the disposition process — the Protocol is uniform, automatic, and non-negotiable.
6. Sheriff Liability and Asset Preservation Standard.
   The elected County Sheriff is personally and professionally accountable for the condition of all assets held in custody under this Section.
   1. **a.** Any asset that is damaged, lost, stolen, or deteriorated beyond normal wear during Sheriff custody shall be compensated to the harmed party or credited against the restitution total at fair market value, with the cost borne by the seizing jurisdiction.
   2. **b.** The Sheriff shall maintain adequate secure storage for all seized assets. Failure to maintain adequate storage is a dereliction of constitutional duty and subject to removal proceedings under Article III.
   3. **c.** The Sheriff may not charge storage fees to the citizen whose assets were seized prior to a final ruling. Storage is a cost of enforcement, not a penalty imposed on the citizen before guilt is established.

Section 16. Sovereign Animal Protection Framework — The Right of Living Beings Not to Suffer

16.1. Philosophy: Animals are living beings.

They breathe, they feel pain, they experience fear, they bond with their young, and they suffer when subjected to cruelty. This Constitution protects the natural ecosystem, the genetic integrity of living species, and the biological commons of this Republic. It cannot do so while remaining silent on the deliberate infliction of suffering upon the living creatures that share this sovereign territory. This Section does not prohibit the raising of animals for food. It does not mandate any citizen's dietary choices. It does not impose any ideology on how citizens live. It establishes one principle: living beings have a right not to suffer unnecessarily. The moment an animal's suffering serves no purpose beyond corporate profit or human entertainment, it becomes a crime against the natural order.

16.2. Absolute Prohibition on Animal Cruelty:

The deliberate infliction of unnecessary pain, suffering, injury, or death upon any animal — whether domesticated, agricultural, or wild — for any purpose other than verified humane slaughter for food, verified emergency veterinary intervention, or verified pest control necessary to protect human health or food supply, is permanently prohibited. Animal cruelty is a criminal offense adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Penalties scale with severity:

Deliberate Torture

A mandatory 2-year sentence and permanent bar from owning or working with animals.

Organized Animal Cruelty

Includes dogfighting, cockfighting, bullfighting, or any organized combat between animals for entertainment or gambling. Carries a mandatory 5-year sentence, total asset seizure of all proceeds, and permanent charter revocation for any business involved.

16.3. Factory Farming Minimum Standards — Honoring the Life That Nourishes:

Any agricultural operation that raises animals for food shall comply with the following minimum standards of humane treatment, enforced by the Elected Food Safety Commission established in Article X, Section 10:

1. **a. Space:** Every animal shall have sufficient space to stand fully upright, turn around completely, lie down naturally, and extend their limbs without obstruction. No animal may be confined in a space that prevents these basic movements at any point during their life.
2. **b. Light:** Every animal shall have access to natural or artificial light sufficient to maintain normal biological rhythms. Permanent darkness is prohibited.
3. **c. Social contact:** No animal that is naturally social by species — including pigs, cattle, chickens, and all herd or flock animals — may be kept in permanent solitary isolation.
4. **d. Prohibition on extreme confinement systems:** Gestation crates that prevent a sow from turning around, battery cages that prevent a hen from spreading her wings, veal crates that prevent a calf from turning around, and any equivalent extreme confinement system are permanently prohibited. Any agricultural operation using these systems upon ratification shall have 18 months to come into compliance.
5. **e. Humane slaughter standard:** Every animal raised for food shall be rendered unconscious before slaughter through a verified humane method. No animal shall be slaughtered while fully conscious and aware. The Elected Food Safety Commission shall publish and maintain the verified humane slaughter standards on the Electoral Blockchain.
6. **f. Prohibition on unnecessary suffering in production:** No agricultural practice that causes documented, unnecessary suffering beyond what is inherent to the animal's natural life cycle may be used for the purpose of increasing production yield, reducing costs, or improving product appearance. Specific prohibited practices include: live scalding of conscious animals, debeaking without anesthesia, tail docking without anesthesia, and any equivalent practice verified by the Food Safety Commission as causing unnecessary suffering.

16.4. Prohibition on Animal Torture for Entertainment:

No person, corporation, or organization may organize, promote, fund, attend, or profit from any event in which animals are caused to fight, suffer, or be killed for the entertainment of spectators. This prohibition covers dogfighting, cockfighting, bullfighting, bear baiting, and any equivalent organized animal combat or suffering for entertainment, regardless of cultural tradition, religious practice, or historical precedent. Cultural tradition is never a defense for the deliberate infliction of suffering on a living being.

16.5. Recognition of Animal Biological Sovereignty:

Consistent with the ecosystem protection framework of Article IX, Section 3, and the environmental sovereignty framework of Article XXI, all animals — domesticated, agricultural, and wild — are recognized as living beings possessing biological integrity that shall not be violated without necessity. This recognition does not grant animals legal personhood or standing in court. It establishes the sovereign people's acknowledgment that living beings have a right not to suffer unnecessarily, and that this Republic will enforce that right through the criminal framework established in this Section.

16.6. Enforcement:

The Elected Food Safety Commission shall conduct unannounced random inspections of all agricultural operations for compliance with the standards established in this Section, using the same anonymous random sampling methodology established in Article X, Section 10. Any agricultural operation found in violation faces: mandatory remediation orders, civil restitution to the Sovereign Animal Protection Fund established in Clause 16.7, and criminal prosecution of responsible officers before a Common-Law Citizen Jury for repeat or egregious violations.

16.7. Sovereign Animal Protection Fund:

All fines, restitution, and asset seizures resulting from violations of this Section shall be deposited into a dedicated Sovereign Animal Protection Fund, administered by the People's Bank under the oversight of a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury. The Fund shall be used exclusively for:

- enforcement of this Section
- rescue and rehabilitation of animals removed from cruel conditions
- research into humane agricultural practices

The Fund's complete financial records shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly.

Section 17. The Sovereign Corrections System — Nationalization of Prisons and Standards of Humane Confinement

17.1. Philosophy: A prison is not a profit center.

The old system's practice of paying private corporations per-inmate to warehouse human beings created a direct financial incentive to incarcerate more citizens for longer periods, regardless of justice or rehabilitation. This Constitution ends that perverse incentive permanently, exactly as it ended private banking, private insurance, and private lottery operation.

17.2. Absolute Prohibition on Private Prisons:

No private corporation, contractor, or state-chartered association may ever own, operate, manage, or hold any financial interest in any facility used to incarcerate a natural human citizen, nor may any private entity be paid a per-inmate, per-diem, or occupancy-based fee of any kind by any government body. Any existing private prison contract or facility is void upon ratification and subject to immediate nationalization under the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol established in Article X, Section 15.

17.3. The Sovereign Corrections System:

All incarceration facilities are hereby nationalized as the Sovereign Corrections System, administered exclusively by the State Treasury of each state in coordination with the elected County Sheriff of the relevant jurisdiction. No correctional officer, warden, or administrator shall ever receive compensation, bonus, or incentive tied to inmate population, occupancy rate, or length of sentence served.

17.4. Minimum Standards of Humane Confinement:

Every facility in the Sovereign Corrections System shall provide:

1. **a.** Adequate space for each inmate to stand, move, and sleep without overcrowding.
2. **b.** Sufficient natural or artificial light and clean air.
3. **c.** Nutritionally adequate food and clean drinking water.
4. **d.** Full medical and mental health care through the People's Insurance Network at no cost to the inmate.
5. **e.** Regular access to outdoor recreation of no less than one hour daily.
6. **f.** Sanitary facilities and hygiene supplies.
7. **g.** Protection from physical, sexual, and psychological abuse by staff or other inmates.
8. **h.** Regular family visitation and communication access, which may never be denied as a disciplinary measure.

17.5. Solitary Confinement Limit:

No inmate may be held in solitary or isolated confinement for longer than fifteen (15) consecutive days, nor more than twenty (20) total days within any sixty (60) day period, except upon a documented, verified finding of ongoing physical danger to the inmate or others, reviewed every seventy-two (72) hours by the facility's medical staff.

17.6. Prison Labor — Voluntary and Fairly Compensated:

Any labor performed by an inmate shall be entirely voluntary, and any inmate who performs labor shall be compensated at no less than the constitutional minimum wage established in Article VI, Section 8. No inmate may ever be compelled to labor under threat of punishment, and no forced or uncompensated prison labor shall ever be permitted under any circumstance, for any government body or private entity.

17.7. Rehabilitation and Education Access:

Every facility shall provide voluntary access to educational and vocational programming, funded through the State Treasury, consistent with the Sovereign Education Framework established in Article XX.

17.8. Citizen Oversight:

A randomly drafted Citizen Corrections Audit Jury of twenty-five (25) citizens shall conduct unannounced inspections of every facility at least annually, reviewing compliance with this Section. Findings shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain within thirty (30) days.

17.9. Enforcement:

Any correctional officer, administrator, or public official found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have violated the standards of this Section, or to have accepted compensation from a private entity in connection with incarceration, is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.

ARTICLE XI: THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE NETWORK (PIN)

Section 1. Establishment of the People's Insurance Network as a Public Utility

1. There is hereby established the People's Insurance Network (PIN) as a permanent, sovereign public utility of the United States of America. The PIN is not a government agency, a private insurance syndicate, or a corporate entity — it is a citizen-owned public utility, operated exclusively for the benefit of natural human citizens, funded through the constitutionally authorized PIN offset mechanism established in Article I, Section 7, Clause 2(d) of this Constitution, and governed by the elected Board of Directors established in Section 2 of this Article.
2. The PIN shall serve as the universal health and safety insurance baseline for every natural human citizen of the United States from the first moment of independent biological life until the moment of biological death. Coverage through the PIN is a universal baseline right — it is not a benefit, a privilege, or a conditional entitlement. It shall never be denied, reduced, conditioned, suspended, or cancelled on the basis of any personal characteristic, health history, or medical status. Coverage levels are determined exclusively by the citizen's verified income bracket as established in Article VI, Section 1 of this Constitution, in accordance with the Sovereign Coverage Tier framework established in Section 7 of this Article.
3. No actuarial calculation, risk assessment, cost model, pre-existing condition determination, medical history review, or administrative determination of any kind shall ever be used to deny, reduce, tier, or cancel a citizen's PIN coverage. Every natural human citizen receives identical baseline coverage regardless of age, health status, medical history, lifestyle, occupation, or any other personal characteristic.
4. The PIN shall provide coverage for the following strictly defined baseline categories of health and safety need:
    1. **a.** Emergency medical care, including emergency room treatment, trauma care, emergency surgery, and emergency hospitalization.
    2. **b.** Primary care and preventive medicine, including routine physician visits, diagnostic testing, and preventive screenings.
    3. **c.** Essential pharmaceutical coverage for medications verified as medically necessary by the citizen's chosen physician.
    4. **d.** Mental health and behavioral health care, including crisis intervention, inpatient psychiatric care, and outpatient counseling.
    5. **e.** Maternal and reproductive health care, including prenatal care, childbirth, and postnatal care.
    6. **f.** Pediatric care for all citizens from birth through age eighteen (18).
    7. **g.** Long-term care and hospice services for citizens with terminal or chronic conditions.
5. The PIN shall never cover elective, cosmetic, or non-medically necessary procedures. The

boundary between medically necessary and elective care shall be determined exclusively by the citizen's chosen physician in consultation with the citizen — never by a PIN administrator, cost model, or algorithmic determination.

Section 2. Governance — The PIN Board of Directors

1. The People's Insurance Network shall be governed by a Board of five (5) elected Directors. To ensure diverse regional representation and prevent the concentration of governance authority in any single geographic or political bloc, one (1) Director shall be directly elected by the citizens of each of the five permanent electoral regions established in Article I, Section 10 of this Constitution.
2. Each Director shall serve a single, non-renewable term of six (6) years. Elections for the Board shall be staggered to ensure continuity of institutional knowledge, with no more than two (2) Director seats subject to election in any single election cycle. Upon completion of their term, a Director is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from serving on the PIN Board of Directors again.
3. Following their election and prior to assuming full voting authority, each Director-elect shall complete a mandatory ninety (90) day orientation program covering: the full operational architecture of the PIN; the funding mechanisms established in Section 3 of this Article; the citizen audit framework established in Section 4 of this Article; and the absolute coverage guarantee established in Section 1 of this Article.
    1. **a.** During this orientation period, the Director-elect is authorized to shadow sitting Directors and observe all Board deliberations.
    2. **b.** Throughout the orientation period, the Director-elect shall be compensated at a rate twenty-five percent (25%) lower than the standard salary of a sitting Director.
4. Enumerated Powers of the PIN Board of Directors: The Board holds the following strictly enumerated authorities, and no others:
    1. **a.** Administering the day-to-day operations of the PIN in accordance with the coverage mandate established in Section 1 of this Article.
    2. **b.** Negotiating and publishing standardized reimbursement rates for all covered medical services, which shall be published openly on the public Treasury ledger and subject to quarterly citizen audit review.
    3. **c.** Publishing a complete, plain-language, open-source quarterly report of all PIN operations, expenditures, and coverage statistics on the public Treasury ledger, accessible to every citizen in real time.
    4. **d.** Recommending adjustments to the PIN offset mechanism levy rates to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury when verified actuarial data demonstrates a funding shortfall.
5. Absolute Prohibitions on the PIN Board of Directors: No Director, majority of Directors, or full Board shall ever:
    1. **a.** Deny, reduce, condition, suspend, or cancel any natural human citizen's coverage for any reason.
    2. **b.** Implement any tiered coverage system, premium structure, co-pay requirement, or cost-sharing mechanism outside the constitutionally authorized Sovereign Coverage Tier framework established in Section 7 of this Article. The Sovereign Coverage Tier framework is the sole and exclusive basis for any differential in PIN coverage — no other differential is ever permissible.
    3. **c.** Accept, solicit, or act upon any directive, recommendation, or pressure from any pharmaceutical manufacturer, medical device corporation, insurance syndicate, or private commercial entity regarding coverage determinations, reimbursement rates, or

operational decisions.

4. **d.** Utilize any algorithmic, actuarial, or automated system to make individual coverage determinations — all coverage is universal and automatic by constitutional mandate.

6. Removal and No-Confidence: Any Director of the PIN Board may be removed from office through a citizen vote of no-confidence under the exact same protocols established in Article III, Section 4 of this Constitution. Upon removal, the Director is permanently disqualified from serving on the PIN Board again. The remaining Directors shall continue to operate the Board at reduced capacity until a special election is held within ninety (90) days to fill the vacant seat.
7. Anti-Capture and Independence Protections: The PIN Board of Directors operates as a fully independent public utility governance body. No President, Vice President, Senator, Representative, or any other elected or appointed official shall possess any authority to direct, instruct, override, or remove a sitting Director outside the citizen no-confidence process. Any elected or appointed official who attempts to interfere with, intimidate, or coerce a sitting Director shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution under Article X of this Constitution.

Section 3. Funding — The PIN Offset Mechanism

1. The People's Insurance Network shall be funded exclusively through the following constitutionally authorized revenue sources, and no others:
    1. **a.** The PIN Offset Mechanism: A targeted levy, authorized under Article I, Section 7, Clause 2(d) of this Constitution, applied exclusively to non-essential goods with a verified, documented chronic health or safety cost to the PIN — specifically including alcohol and industrial foods containing hazardous trans fats and artificial preservatives as verified by the Elected Food Safety Commission established in Article X, Section 10. This levy is not a general sales tax and shall never be expanded beyond goods with a verified, documented chronic health cost.
    2. **b.** General Treasury Supplemental Allocation: In the event that PIN offset revenues fall below the verified operational funding threshold in any fiscal quarter, the State Treasuries shall provide a supplemental allocation from general revenues sufficient to maintain full universal coverage without interruption.
2. The PIN offset levy rate shall be set by the PIN Board of Directors, subject to the following constraints:
    1. **a.** The levy rate shall never exceed five percent (5%) of the retail sale price of any covered good.
    2. **b.** Any proposed adjustment to the levy rate must be published on the public Treasury ledger for a mandatory thirty (30) day public review period before taking effect.
    3. **c.** Any levy rate adjustment exceeding one percent (1%) requires ratification by a randomly convened National Citizen Constitutional Jury.
3. All PIN offset revenues shall be deposited directly and exclusively into a dedicated PIN Operating Fund managed by the State Treasuries. No portion of these funds shall ever be diverted, earmarked, or transferred to any account outside the PIN Operating Fund. All administrative costs of the PIN shall be paid directly from the PIN Operating Fund.
4. The PIN shall never operate at a profit. All revenues collected through the PIN offset mechanism and Treasury supplemental allocations shall be applied exclusively to the operational costs of providing universal coverage to natural human citizens. Any surplus revenues at the end of a fiscal year shall be automatically applied to reduce the following year's levy rate.

Section 4. Citizen Audit Framework

1. The Weekly Citizen Monetary Audit Panel established in Article V, Section 8 of this Constitution shall include the PIN Operating Fund within its continuous weekly audit mandate. The Audit Panel shall verify that all PIN expenditures fall within the coverage categories established in Section 1 of this Article, that no coverage denials have been issued, and that no funds have been diverted outside the PIN Operating Fund.
2. In addition to the weekly audit, a dedicated PIN Citizen Audit Jury of twenty-five (25) randomly drafted natural human citizens shall convene quarterly to conduct a comprehensive review of all PIN operations during the preceding quarter. The Audit Jury shall:
    1. **a.** Verify that universal coverage has been maintained without denial, reduction, or condition for any citizen.
    2. **b.** Review all reimbursement rate negotiations and verify they were conducted without pharmaceutical or corporate influence.
    3. **c.** Publish a complete, plain-language audit report on the public Treasury ledger within forty-eight (48) hours of the conclusion of each quarterly review, accessible to every citizen in real time.
3. Any PIN Director, administrator, or public servant found to have denied coverage to any citizen, diverted PIN funds, or acted under pharmaceutical or corporate influence shall be immediately removed from office and prosecuted for high crimes against the sovereign people under Article X of this Constitution, carrying a mandatory twenty-five (25) year prison sentence and total personal asset seizure.

Section 5. Anti-Weaponization Protections

1. The PIN shall never be weaponized as a tool of behavioral compliance, medical coercion, or ideological enforcement. The following prohibitions are absolute and non-negotiable:
    1. **a.** No PIN Director, administrator, or public servant shall ever condition, adjust, or threaten to adjust a citizen's coverage based on that citizen's refusal to submit to any medical intervention, drug screening, vaccine, pharmaceutical treatment, or biological procedure. This prohibition is absolute and applies regardless of any public health emergency, crisis declaration, or legislative act.
    2. **b.** No employer, corporation, or state-chartered association shall ever condition employment, compensation, or workplace benefits on a citizen's PIN coverage status or medical history held by the PIN.
    3. **c.** No data held by the PIN regarding a citizen's medical history, treatment records, or coverage utilization shall ever be shared with, sold to, or accessed by any employer, corporation, law enforcement agency, government body, or third party without the explicit, written, voluntary consent of the citizen. Any unauthorized access to or disclosure of PIN medical records shall constitute a high crime against individual liberty, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.
2. The PIN's medical records infrastructure shall be maintained on a cryptographically secured, citizen-controlled distributed ledger. Each citizen holds the sole cryptographic key to their own medical records. No PIN administrator, government official, or third party shall ever possess a master key, backdoor access, or administrative override capability to access a citizen's medical records without that citizen's explicit cryptographic authorization.

Section 6. PIN Vehicle Coverage Framework

1. In addition to universal health coverage, the People's Insurance Network shall administer the

sole vehicle coverage framework for all natural human citizens of the United States, operating under the two-tier structure established in Article IV, Section 6, Clause 6 of this Constitution.

2. Tier 1 — Universal Liability Coverage: Tier 1 vehicle liability coverage is automatic, universal, and free for every natural human citizen who operates a vehicle on public roads. No enrollment, application, or premium payment is required. Tier 1 coverage protects victims of vehicle incidents — covering medical care, vehicle damage, and property loss of any person harmed by an at-fault driver. The PIN shall never deny Tier 1 coverage to any victim for any reason. Tier 1 is funded exclusively through the PIN offset mechanism established in Section 3 of this Article.
3. Tier 1 Restitution Recovery: Where a Citizen Jury finds a driver at fault for Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit, the PIN shall assess the at-fault driver's personal restitution share in accordance with the tiered restitution schedule established in Article IV, Section 6, Clause 6b. All restitution recovered from at-fault drivers shall be deposited directly into the PIN Vehicle Operating Fund to offset Tier 1 coverage costs.
4. Tier 2 — Optional Personal Full Coverage: The PIN shall offer voluntary Tier 2 full coverage to any natural human citizen who wishes to protect their own vehicle. Tier 2 premiums are calculated exclusively on the basis of verified vehicle market value and the citizen's verified Citizen Jury driving record — no other rating factor of any kind is permissible. Tier 2 is funded exclusively by enrolled citizen premiums and shall never draw from the PIN offset mechanism or the general PIN Operating Fund. The PIN Board of Directors shall maintain a completely separate Tier 2 Vehicle Fund, subject to the same citizen audit framework established in Section 4 of this Article.
5. Tier 3 — Personally Stated Value Coverage (Custom, Classic, and Modified Vehicles): Any natural human citizen who owns a vehicle whose true replacement value exceeds its standard market value — due to customization, restoration, modification, or any combination thereof — may enroll in Tier 3 Personally Stated Value Coverage through the PIN. Tier 3 operates as follows:
    1. **a.** Stated Value Declaration: The citizen declares the full replacement value of their vehicle based on the documented cost of all customization, restoration, and modification work performed. This stated value — not any market database, algorithmic lookup, or PIN administrative determination — shall serve as the sole insured value of the vehicle. No PIN administrator, Board Director, or automated system shall ever override, reduce, or challenge a citizen's stated value.
    2. **b.** Documentation Requirement at Enrollment: The stated value must be supported at the time of enrollment by sworn itemized documentation of the build, including but not limited to: receipts for all parts and materials, labor records and invoices, a complete parts list, and sworn attestations from any builders, fabricators, or restoration specialists who performed the work. All documentation shall be submitted to the PIN at enrollment, formally logged with a verified timestamp, and held permanently on the public Treasury ledger as the citizen's official coverage record. Documentation must be in order from the first day of coverage — no retroactive documentation shall be accepted after a claim is filed.
    3. **c.** Premium Calculation: The Tier 3 premium is calculated exclusively on the basis of the citizen's declared stated value and their verified Citizen Jury driving record. Because the stated value will typically exceed standard market value, Tier 3 premiums will naturally be higher than Tier 2 premiums for the same vehicle. No other personal characteristic — including age, gender, zip code, credit score, occupation, or any other personal data point — shall ever be used to calculate, adjust, or deny Tier 3 coverage. Only stated value and verified Citizen Jury driving record are permissible rating factors.
    4. **d.** Total Loss Payout: In the event of a verified total loss, the PIN shall pay out the

citizen's full declared stated value without depreciation, market adjustment, negotiation, or administrative reduction of any kind. The payout is the stated value — no argument, no appraisal, no dispute. The pre-submitted documentation on the public ledger serves as the complete and final basis for the payout.

5. **e.** Stated Value Updates: A citizen may update their stated value at any time by submitting updated sworn itemized documentation to the PIN reflecting additional customization, restoration, or modification work completed since the original enrollment. Upon submission and logging of updated documentation, the new stated value takes effect immediately and the premium adjusts accordingly. Coverage grows with the build.
6. **f.** Fraud Prevention: Because all documentation is submitted, sworn, timestamped, and held on the public ledger at enrollment — and because no documentation submitted after a claim is filed shall ever be accepted — the Tier 3 framework is self-sealing against fraud. Any citizen who submits falsified, fabricated, or materially inaccurate documentation to the PIN for the purpose of inflating their stated value shall be guilty of fraud against the sovereign people, adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, and subject to full restitution of all premiums paid plus a civic penalty not to exceed the full stated value declared.

6. PIN Vehicle Fund Transparency: All Tier 1 and Tier 2 vehicle coverage expenditures, restitution recoveries, and premium revenues shall be published on the public Treasury ledger in real time, separately from health coverage financials, and shall be included in the quarterly PIN Citizen Audit Jury review established in Section 4 of this Article.
7. No Private Vehicle Insurance: No private insurance company, syndicate, or corporate entity shall ever offer, sell, or administer vehicle insurance of any kind within the sovereign territory of the United States. The PIN is the sole provider of all vehicle coverage. Any state-chartered association that attempts to offer private vehicle insurance shall have its charter immediately and permanently revoked and its principals prosecuted for high crimes against the sovereign people.

Section 7. The Sovereign Coverage Tier Framework — Income-Based Coverage Levels

The People's Insurance Network shall provide coverage to all natural human citizens according to the following income-based tier structure, calculated using the citizen's verified annual income bracket as established in Article VI, Section 1 of this Constitution. This framework ensures that public health resources flow to those who need them most, while requiring those with the greatest means to carry their own weight.

1. Tier One — Full Coverage (Brackets I through IV: 0% to 750% of state average annual income):
   Citizens whose verified annual income falls within Brackets I, II, III, or IV shall receive full PIN coverage at zero cost for all seven baseline coverage categories established in Section 1 of this Article. No co-pay, no premium, no cost-sharing of any kind. These citizens — the working class, the lower-middle class, and the middle class — are the backbone of this Republic and shall never be burdened with healthcare costs.
2. Tier Two — Full Coverage with Scaled Co-Pay (Bracket V: 750% to 1,500% of state average annual income):
   Citizens whose verified annual income falls within Bracket V shall receive full PIN coverage for all seven baseline coverage categories, subject to a scaled co-pay on non-emergency services. The co-pay is calculated as follows:

Co-Pay Percentage = ((Citizen's Annual Income − Bracket V Floor) ÷ (Bracket V Ceiling − Bracket V Floor)) × 20%

This formula produces a co-pay that begins at effectively zero percent at the bottom of Bracket V and reaches a maximum of twenty percent (20%) at the top of Bracket V. The co-pay applies only to non-emergency, non-catastrophic services. Emergency care, trauma care, cancer treatment, and all life-threatening conditions are covered at zero co-pay for Bracket V citizens regardless of their position within the bracket. The co-pay is self-executing and self-updating — it adjusts automatically whenever the state average income is recalculated.

3. Tier Three — Catastrophic Coverage Only (Bracket VI: 1,500% to 5,000% of state average annual income):
   Citizens whose verified annual income falls within Bracket VI shall receive PIN coverage exclusively for catastrophic and life-threatening care. PIN covers for Bracket VI citizens: emergency room treatment, trauma care, emergency surgery, emergency hospitalization, cancer diagnosis and treatment, organ failure treatment, and any condition verified by the citizen's chosen physician as immediately life-threatening. Routine care, preventive screenings, primary care visits, non-emergency pharmaceuticals, and non-emergency mental health services are the personal financial responsibility of Bracket VI citizens. These citizens earn between approximately $900,000 and $3,000,000 per year at a $60,000 state average — they can afford routine care.
4. Tier Four — No PIN Coverage (Bracket VII: above 5,000% of state average annual income):
   Citizens whose verified annual income falls within Bracket VII receive no PIN coverage of any kind. These citizens earn above $3,000,000 per year at a $60,000 state average. They are fully responsible for all of their own healthcare costs through private means.
5. Universal Emergency Treatment Guarantee — Billing Follows Treatment:
   Notwithstanding the coverage tier of any citizen, the People's Insurance Network shall never deny, delay, or withhold emergency medical treatment from any natural human being on American soil on the basis of their income bracket, coverage tier, or ability to pay. Emergency treatment is rendered immediately and unconditionally. For Bracket VI citizens, the PIN shall cover the cost of emergency and catastrophic care as defined in Tier Three above. For Bracket VII citizens, the full cost of any emergency treatment rendered shall be billed directly to the citizen by the PIN following treatment. Bracket VII citizens are personally liable for full reimbursement of all emergency treatment costs. Failure to reimburse constitutes a civil debt collectible by the State Treasury. Treatment is never withheld pending payment — but payment is never forgiven.
6. Bracket Verification and Annual Recalculation:
   A citizen's coverage tier shall be determined by their verified annual income as reported to the State Treasury under Article VI of this Constitution. Coverage tier assignments shall be recalculated annually at the beginning of each fiscal year. A citizen whose income changes brackets during the year shall have their coverage tier updated at the next annual recalculation — no mid-year coverage reductions shall ever be applied. A citizen who moves into a lower bracket shall have their coverage upgraded immediately upon verification. Coverage always moves up instantly — it only moves down at annual recalculation.
7. No Punitive Tiering — Health Status Never Affects Tier:
   A citizen's coverage tier is determined exclusively by income bracket. No health condition, medical history, disability status, age, or personal characteristic shall ever affect a citizen's tier assignment or the coverage available within their tier. A Bracket V citizen with cancer receives the same cancer treatment as a Bracket I citizen — at zero co-pay, because cancer is a life-threatening condition exempt from the Bracket V co-pay. The tiers are an income equity

mechanism — never a health discrimination mechanism.

Section 8. The Sovereign Property Coverage Framework

8.1. Philosophy and Scope

The abolition of private insurance under this Constitution creates an obligation — the People's Insurance Network must fill every coverage gap that private insurers previously filled. Property is the foundation of individual sovereignty. A citizen's home, a renter's belongings, and a business owner's livelihood are not luxuries — they are the physical expression of a person's labor and life. The PIN shall provide property coverage for all natural human citizens and all state-chartered associations operating within the United States. No private insurance company, syndicate, or corporate entity shall ever offer, sell, or administer property insurance of any kind within the sovereign territory of the United States. The PIN is the sole provider of all property coverage. Any state-chartered association that attempts to offer private property insurance shall have its charter immediately and permanently revoked.

8.2. Primary Homestead Coverage — The Sovereign Home Protection Tier

a. Every natural human citizen who owns a primary residential homestead is automatically enrolled in PIN Primary Homestead Coverage from the moment of ratification or from the moment of home acquisition, whichever occurs later. No application is required. Coverage is automatic and universal.

b. Coverage includes:

- fire and smoke damage;
- flood and water damage;
- storm, wind, and hail damage;
- structural damage from any verified natural or accidental cause;
- theft and vandalism;
- and any other verified physical loss to the primary homestead structure and its permanent fixtures.

Coverage applies to the full replacement cost of the home — not its depreciated market value. The PIN shall never depreciate a claim.

c. Premium and Deductible Structure — Scaled by Home Value Relative to State Average Home Value:

For the purposes of this Section, "state average home value" shall be the verified median home value in the citizen's state of residence, published annually by the State Treasury.

Tier	Monthly Premium	Deductible
Tier A (0 to 3x state average home value)	$65 for state average value, scaling proportionally	$250 to $500 (scaled by income bracket)
Tier B (above 3x up to 6x state average home value)	Scales proportionally upward from Tier A ceiling	$500 to $750 (scaled by home value)
Tier C (above 6x up to 10x state average home value)	Continues scaling proportionally	$750 to $1,000 (scaled by home value)
Tier D (above 10x state average home value)	Continues climbing proportionally per dollar	$1,000 and above (scaling with home value)

There is no coverage cap — the PIN covers homes of any value, but the premium and deductible scale accordingly. No citizen is denied coverage based on home value.

d. The $65/month rate for a home at exactly the state average value is the actuarial baseline for Tier A. This rate shall never increase above $75/month for a home at exactly the state average value without a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury. This rate is designed to be permanently affordable for the average American homeowner.

e. Premium rates are self-executing and self-updating — they adjust automatically whenever the State Treasury publishes a new state average home value. No legislative act is required to implement an adjustment.

8.3. Renter's Personal Property Coverage — The Sovereign Renter Protection Tier

a. Any natural human citizen who rents their primary residence may enroll in PIN Renter's Personal Property Coverage through the PIN enrollment portal. Coverage protects the citizen's personal belongings — furniture, electronics, clothing, appliances, and personal items — against fire, theft, water damage, vandalism, and any other verified physical loss. Coverage does not extend to the structure itself — that is the property owner's responsibility under their own PIN homestead coverage.

b. Stated Value Enrollment System: At enrollment, the citizen declares the total replacement value of all personal property they wish to cover. The monthly premium scales proportionally with the declared value. The PIN pays out up to the declared stated value in the event of a total loss.

c. Documentation Requirements — Photo-Based System:

The PIN shall maintain a dedicated digital enrollment portal through which renters submit photographic documentation of all items they wish to cover. Citizens who cannot or prefer not to use digital submission may mail physical photographs to their regional PIN office — physical mail is always an accepted alternative and shall never be penalized or disadvantaged.

1. Standard items with a known market replacement value — including televisions, laptops, furniture, appliances, clothing, and any item whose replacement cost can be verified through publicly available retail pricing — require only a clear photograph of the item and, where applicable, the item's serial number or model number. No receipt, no purchase documentation,

and no written appraisal is required. The PIN shall maintain a continuously updated replacement cost database for all common consumer goods, updated quarterly, which serves as the authoritative replacement value for all standard items.

2. Specialty, rare, or custom items whose replacement value cannot be verified through standard retail pricing — including rare watches, custom jewelry, original artwork, collectibles, antiques, and any item whose value derives from rarity, provenance, or custom craftsmanship — require a photograph of the item plus a written appraisal or valuation certification from a recognized professional in the relevant field. The professional certification must be dated within three (3) years of enrollment.
3. All submitted documentation is formally logged with a verified timestamp in the PIN enrollment system and held permanently as the citizen's official coverage record. Documentation must be submitted and logged before a claim is filed — no documentation submitted after a claim is filed shall ever be accepted for that claim.

d. Monthly premium: $15 to $25 per month, scaling with declared stated value. Deductible: $100 to $250, scaled by declared stated value and the citizen's verified income bracket.

e. Insurance Fraud — Mandatory Penalty: Any citizen who deliberately submits falsified, fabricated, or materially inflated documentation to the PIN for the purpose of overstating their stated value or filing a false claim shall be guilty of Insurance Fraud Against the Sovereign People, carrying a mandatory five (5) year sentence — not a minimum, a flat mandatory sentence — plus full restitution of all fraudulent payouts received. Upon completion of their sentence and full payment of restitution, the citizen's PIN property coverage is fully restored. No permanent coverage bar shall ever be imposed — once a citizen has served their sentence and paid their debt in full, their punishment is complete and their rights are restored.

8.4. Business and Commercial Property Coverage — The Sovereign Business Protection Tier

a. All state-chartered associations operating within the United States are required to maintain PIN commercial property coverage for all physical business property — including buildings, equipment, inventory, and fixtures — owned or leased by the association. Coverage applies to full replacement cost — never depreciated value.

b. Premium Structure — Scaled by Business Revenue Bracket and Property Value:

Micro and Solo Operations

(Bracket I–II revenue, 0–4 employees)

Monthly premium: $75 to $120

Deductible: $500 to $1,000

Small Business

(Bracket III–IV revenue)

Monthly premium: $150 to $250

Deductible: $1,000 to $2,500

Mid-Size Business

(Bracket V–VI revenue)

Monthly premium: $400 to $700

Deductible: $2,500 to $5,000

Large Corporation — Bracket VII, No Employee Benefits (locked at 90% tax rate): Monthly premium calculated at $3.00 per $1,000 of total insured property value per month, with a floor of $3,000/month regardless of property value. No discount. No reduction. These corporations pay the full actuarial rate plus a cross-subsidy premium that helps fund the lower individual tiers. Deductible: $10,000 to $25,000, scaled by property value.

Large Corporation — Bracket VII, Full Employee Benefits (tax incentive pathway active): The same employee benefit tiers that reduce a Bracket VII corporation's effective tax rate also reduce their PIN commercial property premium on a parallel scale. Each benefit tier that earns a tax rate reduction earns a corresponding property insurance premium reduction, up to a maximum reduction of thirty-five percent (35%) off the full Bracket VII rate. A corporation that earns the maximum tax reduction (90% to 45%) also earns the maximum property insurance reduction (35% off the full rate). A corporation that earns no tax reduction pays no property insurance reduction. The incentive is identical in both directions — treat your workers well, pay less in taxes and less in insurance. Exploit your workers, pay full taxes and full insurance.

c. Coverage includes: fire and smoke damage; flood and water damage; storm and structural damage; theft and vandalism; equipment breakdown; and any other verified physical loss to covered business property.

8.5. Natural Disaster Coordination Protocol

a. The PIN property coverage framework and the Treasury emergency funding framework established in Article V, Section 5 operate in parallel and never overlap:

(i) PIN property coverage handles all individual claims — a citizen's home that burned, a business that flooded, a renter's belongings destroyed. These are individual losses paid directly to the affected citizen or business by the PIN.

(ii) Treasury emergency funding handles macro public infrastructure — rebuilding roads, bridges, water systems, power grids, and public facilities. These are public assets paid for by the Treasury, not individual claims.

(iii) No individual property claim shall ever be routed through the Treasury emergency framework. No public infrastructure claim shall ever be routed through the PIN. The separation is absolute.

b. The Sovereign Property Reserve Fund:

The PIN shall maintain a dedicated Sovereign Property Reserve Fund equal to a minimum of six (6) months of projected property claims, calculated annually by the PIN Board of Directors and verified by the quarterly PIN Citizen Audit Jury. This Reserve Fund activates automatically during any verified natural disaster or mass casualty event to ensure that individual property claims are paid without delay and without interruption to normal PIN operations. The Reserve Fund shall be maintained separately from all health coverage funds and vehicle coverage funds and shall never be redirected for any other

purpose.

c. In the event that a single disaster event produces claims volume exceeding the Sovereign Property Reserve Fund, the PIN Board of Directors shall immediately notify the State Treasury, which shall provide a supplemental allocation sufficient to cover all outstanding claims. The supplemental allocation is a loan to the PIN — repaid from future property premium revenues over a period not to exceed five (5) years — never a permanent subsidy.

Section 9. The Sovereign Expanded Coverage Framework

9.1. Sovereign Life Benefit — Base Coverage and Supplemental Options

9.1.1. Philosophy:

When a working citizen dies, their family should not lose their financial foundation. This Republic honors the life of every citizen who contributed to it. The Sovereign Life Benefit is not a wealth transfer — it is a dignity floor that ensures no family is left destitute by the death of a breadwinner. It is funded by the premiums of the living and sustained by the commitment of every enrolled citizen to pay until death.

9.1.2. Automatic Enrollment — Base Benefit:

Every natural human citizen in Brackets I through VI is automatically enrolled in the Sovereign Life Benefit from the moment of ratification or from the moment they reach age 18, whichever occurs later. No application, no medical examination, no health history review, and no underwriting of any kind is required or permitted. A citizen's health status, occupation, lifestyle, or medical history shall never affect their enrollment, their premium, or their benefit amount. Bracket VII citizens are not enrolled in the base benefit — their income provides sufficient means for private estate planning.

9.1.3. Base Benefit Amounts by Income Bracket:

Income Bracket	Death Benefit
Bracket I–II	$50,000
Bracket III–IV	$35,000
Bracket V	$20,000
Bracket VI	$10,000

These amounts represent a dignity floor — sufficient to cover funeral costs, immediate family expenses, and provide several months of financial breathing room. They are not intended to replace a

lifetime of income. Citizens who wish greater protection may purchase supplemental coverage under Clause 9.1.6 of this Section.

9.1.4. Vesting Schedule — Protecting Program Solvency:

The full base benefit is not payable from the first day of enrollment. The following vesting schedule applies to both base and supplemental coverage:

Years Enrolled	% of Benefit Paid
0 to 2 years enrolled	25% of benefit paid
3 to 5 years enrolled	50% of benefit paid
6 to 9 years enrolled	75% of benefit paid
10 or more years enrolled	100% of benefit paid

The vesting schedule exists to protect the program from late-life enrollment for the sole purpose of collecting a large benefit after minimal premium contribution. It rewards citizens who have paid into the system throughout their lives.

9.1.5. Premium Structure — Pay Until Death:

The Sovereign Life Benefit premium is paid continuously from enrollment until the citizen's death. There is no point at which a citizen may stop paying premiums and retain full coverage. The program is sustained by continuous premium contributions from all enrolled citizens — stopping payments after vesting would drain the program of the revenue it needs to pay future claims. A citizen who stops paying premiums shall have their coverage suspended within 30 days of non-payment. Coverage resumes immediately upon resumption of payments, but the vesting clock does not reset — years of enrollment are preserved.

Hardship Exception: Any citizen whose verified income falls to Bracket I may apply to the PIN for a premium waiver. During an approved waiver period, the citizen's coverage continues at their current vested percentage and their enrollment years continue to accumulate. The moment income recovers above Bracket I, premiums resume automatically. The waiver is not a cancellation — it is a pause.

Monthly base premiums:

Income Bracket	Monthly Premium
Bracket I–II	$8/month
Bracket III–IV	$10/month
Bracket V	$12/month
Bracket VI	$15/month

9.1.6. Supplemental Life Coverage — Optional Purchase:

Any natural human citizen who wishes coverage beyond the base benefit may purchase supplemental life coverage through the PIN enrollment portal. Supplemental coverage is available in increments of $100,000, up to a maximum total benefit (base plus supplemental) of $1,000,000. No medical examination is required for supplemental coverage. However, the premium for supplemental coverage is scaled by the citizen's age at the time of supplemental enrollment — younger enrollees pay less, older enrollees pay more — because age at enrollment is the only actuarially relevant factor the PIN may ever use.

Supplemental premium rates per additional $100,000 of coverage per month:

Age at Enrollment	Premium per $100,000
Age 18–30	$20/month
Age 31–45	$30/month
Age 46–60	$45/month
Age 61 and above	$65/month

The same vesting schedule established in Clause 9.1.4 applies to supplemental coverage, calculated from the date supplemental coverage was added — not from the date of base enrollment. A citizen who adds supplemental coverage at age 60 after 20 years of base enrollment has fully vested base coverage but begins vesting their supplemental coverage from the date of addition.

9.1.7. Benefit Payment:

The death benefit is paid to the named beneficiary on the citizen's People's Bank account within 30 days of verified death. If no beneficiary is named, the benefit is paid to the citizen's estate. No cause-of-death exclusions exist — death by any cause, including illness, accident, and suicide, triggers the benefit. The PIN shall never investigate the cause of death for the purpose of denying a claim.

9.1.8. Fraud:

Any person who files a false death claim against the Sovereign Life Benefit is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory 10-year imprisonment and full restitution of all fraudulent payouts.

9.2. Sovereign Personal Liability Coverage

9.2.1. Philosophy:

An honest accident should not financially destroy a working family. If someone is injured on your property through no deliberate act of yours, you need protection from a civil judgment that could wipe out everything you have built. This coverage is not a shield for wrongdoing — it is protection for the

honest citizen against the unpredictable.

9.2.2. Automatic Enrollment with Homestead Coverage:

Every citizen enrolled in PIN Primary Homestead Coverage is automatically enrolled in Sovereign Personal Liability Coverage at no additional charge for Brackets I through IV. This coverage is bundled into the homestead premium — no separate application, no separate payment.

9.2.3. Coverage:

Bodily injury or property damage caused to another person on or arising from the citizen's primary homestead — including slip and fall incidents, dog bites, falling trees, and accidental fires that spread to neighboring property. Coverage does not apply to intentional harm, criminal acts, or business activities conducted from the home.

9.2.4. Coverage Limits:

Income Bracket	Coverage Limit	Premium Impact
Bracket I–IV	$300,000 per incident	Included in homestead premium at no additional charge
Bracket V–VI	$500,000 per incident	Additional $15/month added to homestead premium
Bracket VII	$1,000,000 per incident	Full market-rate premium, no subsidy

9.2.5. Additional Coverage:

Any citizen who wishes higher liability limits than their standard tier provides may purchase additional coverage in increments of $100,000 at a proportionally higher premium, up to a maximum of $2,000,000 per incident.

9.2.6. Renter's Personal Liability:

Any citizen enrolled in PIN Renter's Personal Property Coverage may add personal liability coverage for incidents occurring within their rented space for an additional $8/month, providing $150,000 per incident coverage.

9.3. Sovereign Business Liability and Professional Liability Coverage

9.3.1. Philosophy:

A small business owner should not lose everything because a customer was injured on their premises. A medical professional should not be financially destroyed by a malpractice claim before a jury even hears the case. But corporations that cause harm must be held fully accountable — and victims must be

paid promptly, not made to wait while legal proceedings drag on.

9.3.2. Required Coverage:

All state-chartered associations operating within the United States are required to maintain PIN Business Liability Coverage. This coverage is bundled with commercial property coverage — no separate enrollment is required.

9.3.3. General Business Liability:

Covers bodily injury and property damage to customers, clients, and third parties arising from business operations.

9.3.4. Professional Liability:

Covers claims arising from professional services — medical, legal, engineering, accounting, and any other practice requiring professional certification from an accredited institution. The word "licensed" shall never appear in this Section — this constitution recognizes certification by accredited institutions, never licensure. Professional liability coverage covers both the cost of defending a claim and any judgment up to the coverage limit.

9.3.5. Coverage Limits by Revenue Bracket:

Revenue Bracket	Coverage Limit
Micro and Solo Operations (Bracket I–II)	$300,000 per incident
Small Business (Bracket III–IV)	$500,000 per incident
Mid-Size Business (Bracket V–VI)	$1,000,000 per incident
Large Corporation (Bracket VII)	$5,000,000 per incident — full market-rate premium, no subsidy

9.3.6. Additional Coverage:

Any business that requires higher liability limits than their standard tier provides may purchase additional coverage in increments of $250,000 at a proportionally higher premium. There is no maximum — a business may purchase as much liability coverage as their operations require.

9.3.7. Monthly Premium Addition to Commercial Property Premium:

Business Type	Monthly Premium Addition
Micro and Solo	+$35–$55/month
Small Business	+$60–$110/month
Mid-Size Business	+$160–$320/month
Large Corporation (Bracket VII, no employee benefits)	+$600–$2,500/month
Large Corporation (Bracket VII, full employee benefits)	Up to 35% reduction — same mirror as property and tax incentives

9.3.8. PIN Pays Victims First — Sovereign Reimbursement Lien:

When a Common-Law Citizen Jury finds a business liable for harm to a third party, the PIN shall pay the verified victim the full judgment amount within 30 days of the jury's verdict — the victim shall never wait for the business to pay. From the moment the PIN pays the victim, a Sovereign Reimbursement Lien automatically attaches to the business for the full amount paid. The business owes that money to the PIN. If the business fails to reimburse the PIN within 90 days of the lien attaching, the State Treasury shall collect the debt with the same force and authority as any other sovereign debt — including asset seizure if necessary. The PIN's payment to the victim is never forgiven or absorbed as a cost — it is always recovered from the responsible business.

9.3.9. Criminal Liability Not Shielded:

Business liability coverage never protects against criminal prosecution. A business found guilty of a crime by a Citizen Jury faces full criminal penalties regardless of their liability coverage. Coverage applies exclusively to civil claims.

9.4. Sovereign Workers' Compensation Coverage

9.4.1. Philosophy:

If you are injured doing your job, you should never have to fight your employer for medical care or lost wages. You gave your labor. They owe you safety. When safety fails, they owe you recovery. This coverage is the employer's obligation — not the worker's burden. It operates in direct coordination with

the Sovereign Worker Rights framework established in Article VI, Section 10 of this Constitution.

9.4.2. Employer-Funded Mandatory Premium:

Workers' compensation coverage is funded exclusively by employer premiums. Workers pay nothing. No worker shall ever be charged, billed, or assessed any cost related to workers' compensation coverage.

9.4.3. Coverage:

Full medical care for all work-related injuries and illnesses, covered through the PIN health coverage framework at no cost to the worker. Wage replacement at one hundred percent (100%) of the worker's verified standard wage for the full duration of verified recovery — no cap on duration. If recovery takes two years, the worker receives two years of full wage replacement.

9.4.4. No Fault Required:

Workers do not need to prove employer negligence to receive workers' compensation benefits. If the injury occurred in the course of employment, coverage applies. Period.

9.4.5. Permanent Disability from Workplace Injury:

If a workplace injury results in permanent total disability as verified by the worker's chosen physician, the worker transitions to Permanent Disability Income under Article XIV, Section 3 of this Constitution. Additionally, the employer shall pay a mandatory one-time lump sum to the PIN equal to ten (10) years of the worker's verified standard annual wage as a penalty for the permanent harm caused. This lump sum is not insurance — it is accountability. It is paid regardless of fault, regardless of whether the employer had adequate safety measures, and regardless of any other penalty the employer may face under the Workplace Safety Commission framework.

9.4.6. Employer Premium Structure — Scaled by Industry Risk and Payroll:

The Workplace Safety Commission established in Article X, Section 8 shall publish and maintain a continuously updated Industry Risk Classification system, categorizing all industries by verified injury and fatality rates. Employer premiums are calculated as a percentage of total payroll:

- Low-risk industries: 0.5% to 1.5% of total monthly payroll
- Medium-risk industries: 1.5% to 3% of total monthly payroll
- High-risk industries: 3% to 6% of total monthly payroll

9.4.7. Bracket VII Premium Adjustments:

- **Large corporations with no employee benefits (locked at 90% tax rate):** Premium rate increases by 25% above the standard industry rate. These corporations chose not to invest in worker safety incentives — they pay more when workers are hurt.
- **Large corporations with full employee benefits (tax incentive pathway active):** Up to 20% premium reduction — consistent with the philosophy that treating workers well reduces costs across every system.

9.4.8. Anti-Retaliation:

Any employer who retaliates against a worker for filing a workers' compensation claim faces the full anti-retaliation penalties established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 1(e) of this Constitution. Filing a workers' compensation claim is a protected act. Period.

9.4.9. Fraud Prevention:

Any worker who knowingly files a false or fabricated workers' compensation claim for an injury or illness that did not occur, did not occur in the course of employment, or was deliberately self-inflicted for the purpose of collecting benefits, commits financial fraud against the sovereign people. Upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, the worker shall make full restitution of all fraudulently received wage replacement and medical coverage payments, and is permanently barred from receiving workers' compensation benefits for any subsequent claim for a period of ten (10) years. Any employer, supervisor, or medical professional found to have knowingly assisted, coached, or fabricated evidence in support of a fraudulent claim is jointly liable for the same restitution and subject to criminal prosecution. This provision requires proof of knowing fabrication by clear and convincing evidence and shall never be used to deny, delay, or discourage a good-faith claim that is later found unprovable or is contested on its medical merits — the "no fault required" standard of Clause 9.4.4 remains fully intact for all good-faith claims.

9.5. Sovereign Agricultural Coverage

9.5.1. Philosophy:

Family farmers are the backbone of food sovereignty under this Constitution. Article IX protects them from terminator seeds and corporate agricultural predation. Article XXI protects their soil and water. This Constitution cannot protect food sovereignty without also protecting the farmers who produce it from the one thing no one can control — weather, drought, flood, and natural disaster.

9.5.2. Availability:

Sovereign Agricultural Coverage is available to all natural human citizens engaged in agricultural production — family farms, small commercial farms, and cooperative farming operations. Large corporate agricultural operations with Bracket VII revenue pay full market-rate premiums with no subsidy.

9.5.3. Coverage:

Crop loss due to drought, flood, frost, hail, wildfire, pest infestation, and any other verified natural cause. Coverage does not apply to losses caused by farmer negligence or deliberate destruction. Coverage amount: up to 80% of the verified average annual crop yield value for that farm, calculated as a 3-year rolling average of the farm's documented production. The farmer absorbs the first 10% of annual crop value as a deductible — the PIN covers the remainder up to 80%.

9.5.4. Corporate Contamination Coverage:

Coverage explicitly includes crop losses caused by corporate genetic contamination — if a corporation's genetically engineered material drifts onto a family farm and destroys or contaminates their crop, the PIN covers the farmer's full verified loss. The PIN then attaches a Sovereign Reimbursement Lien against the contaminating corporation for the full amount paid, in addition to all criminal penalties the corporation faces under Article IX, Section 4 of this Constitution.

9.5.5. Verification:

Crop loss is verified by the Elected Food Safety Commission's field inspectors — the same body that monitors agricultural production under Article X, Section 10. No private adjuster, no corporate assessor, and no government-appointed examiner other than the Commission's inspectors shall ever verify a crop loss claim.

9.5.6. Monthly Premium:

Farm Type (Revenue Bracket)	Monthly Premium
Family farms (Bracket I–IV)	$50 to $150/month, scaled by farm size and crop type
Small commercial farms (Bracket V–VI)	$200 to $500/month
Large corporate agriculture (Bracket VII)	Full market rate — no subsidy

Section 9.6. Sovereign Business Continuity Coverage

9.6.1. Philosophy:

A business that survives the disaster itself only to die from the months of lost income afterward has not actually survived. Section 9.3 of this Article protects a business from liability to others. Section 9.5 protects the family farm from disasters no one can control. This coverage closes the remaining gap: it protects the business itself — the shop, the restaurant, the small manufacturer — from the narrow and specific risk of a verified disaster or government-ordered closure that halts revenue while fixed costs continue. It is not a guarantee against the ordinary risks of commerce. It is protection against the unpredictable, exactly as Section 9.2 protects the homeowner.

9.6.2. Automatic Enrollment:

Every state-chartered association that maintains PIN Commercial Property Coverage is automatically enrolled in Sovereign Business Continuity Coverage. No separate application is required. Coverage is bundled into the commercial property premium for Brackets I through VI.

9.6.3. Coverage:

Loss of verified net business income arising from a covered peril — fire, flood, windstorm, earthquake, wildfire, or a government-ordered closure during a verified public health or safety emergency declared

by the Elected Sovereign Defense Council or the Elected Food Safety Commission. Coverage does not apply to closures resulting from the business's own financial mismanagement, voluntary cessation of operations, or ordinary seasonal fluctuation. The benefit equals the business's verified average monthly net income, calculated as a 3-year rolling average of documented tax filings, paid monthly for the duration of the verified closure, up to a maximum of twelve (12) months per incident.

9.6.4. Coverage Limits by Revenue Bracket (present as a table with columns "Business Type (Revenue Bracket)" and "Monthly Coverage Limit"):

Business Type (Revenue Bracket)	Monthly Coverage Limit
Micro and Solo Operations (Bracket I–II)	up to $10,000/month
Small Business (Bracket III–IV)	up to $35,000/month
Mid-Size Business (Bracket V–VI)	up to $75,000/month
Large Corporation (Bracket VII)	up to $250,000/month — full market-rate premium, no subsidy

9.6.5. Exclusions:

Coverage never applies where the closure results from the owner's own fraud, criminal conduct, or knowing failure to maintain code compliance.

9.6.6. Monthly Premium (added to commercial property premium) (present as a table with columns "Business Type" and "Monthly Premium Addition"):

Business Type	Monthly Premium Addition
Micro and Solo	+$15–$30/month
Small Business	+$35–$65/month
Mid-Size Business	+$90–$180/month
Large Corporation	+$400–$1,200/month (full employee benefits: up to 35% reduction)

Section 9.7. Sovereign Animal Care Coverage

9.7.1. Philosophy:

Article X, Section 16 established the Sovereign Animal Protection Framework — the general welfare

and humane treatment standard owed to every animal. That Section never addressed who pays when a beloved companion animal falls ill or is injured. A family should never be forced to choose between their finances and their companion animal's life. This coverage is the financial counterpart to Article X, Section 16 — applied specifically to the citizen's own companion animals, never to livestock, which remains governed by Section 9.5 of this Article.

9.7.2. Availability:

Optional coverage, available to any citizen enrolled in PIN health coverage, for verified companion animals — dogs, cats, and other common domesticated companion animals. Livestock, working farm animals, and exotic or illegally held animals are excluded from this Section.

9.7.3. Coverage:

Veterinary care for illness, injury, and accident, including emergency surgery. No breed exclusions. No pre-existing condition denial after twelve (12) months of continuous enrollment. Optional wellness/preventive-care rider available for an additional premium.

9.7.4. Vesting and Waiting Periods:

A thirty (30) day waiting period applies to illness claims from the date of enrollment. No waiting period applies to accident or injury claims — coverage is immediate.

9.7.5. Verification and Fraud:

Claims are verified by the treating veterinarian's written certification. Any citizen who files a false or fraudulent claim forfeits coverage permanently and is liable for full restitution of any fraudulent payout.

9.7.6. Monthly Premium (per animal):

Income Bracket	Monthly Premium
Bracket I–II	$8–$15/month
Bracket III–IV	$15–$25/month
Bracket V–VI	$25–$40/month
Bracket VII	full market-rate premium, no subsidy

Section 9.8. Sovereign Travel Protection Coverage

9.8.1. Philosophy:

A citizen's freedom to travel — protected throughout this Constitution — is hollow if a medical emergency or a canceled trip while away from home can bankrupt them. This coverage extends the

PIN's protection beyond the citizen's home state and home soil, ensuring that leaving home is never a gamble with one's financial security.

9.8.2. Availability:

Optional coverage, purchased per-trip or as an annual plan, available to any citizen enrolled in PIN health coverage.

9.8.3. Coverage:

Emergency medical treatment while traveling outside the citizen's home state or internationally; emergency medical evacuation; trip cancellation or interruption due to a verified medical emergency, natural disaster, or death in the immediate family; reimbursement for lost or delayed baggage up to a per-trip cap.

9.8.4. Exclusions:

Pre-existing conditions are excluded unless coverage is purchased within fourteen (14) days of initial trip booking. Extreme sports and high-risk activities require an optional rider. Acts of war and government travel advisories issued prior to booking are excluded.

9.8.5. Premium Structure (present as a table with columns "Plan Type" and "Premium"):

Plan Type	Premium
Domestic trip (per-trip)	$10–$25, scaled by trip length
International trip (per-trip)	$25–$75, scaled by trip length and destination risk
Annual plan (unlimited domestic + international)	$150–$400/year, scaled by income bracket

Section 9.9. Sovereign Income Protection Coverage

9.9.1. Philosophy:

Section 9.4 of this Article protects a worker injured on the job. This Section protects the worker injured or made ill off the job — a broken leg from a fall at home, a sudden non-work-related illness — from the loss of income that follows. A citizen should never lose their home because they could not work for a period through no fault of their employer and no fault of their own.

9.9.2. Automatic Enrollment:

Every natural human citizen in Brackets I through VI is automatically enrolled in Sovereign Income Protection Coverage upon ratification or upon reaching age 18. Bracket VII citizens are not enrolled — their income provides sufficient means for private protection.

9.9.3. Coverage:

Wage replacement at sixty percent (60%) of the citizen's verified standard wage during a period of verified temporary disability preventing work, as certified in writing by the citizen's chosen physician. No fault or cause need be proven. Coverage duration is capped at six (6) months per claim.

9.9.4. Vesting Schedule:

The same vesting schedule established in Clause 9.1.4 of this Article applies to this coverage, calculated from the date of enrollment.

9.9.5. Transition to Permanent Disability:

If the disability is verified by the citizen's chosen physician to be permanent, the citizen transitions to Permanent Disability Income under Article XIV, Section 3 of this Constitution, consistent with the transition established in Clause 9.4.5 of this Article.

9.9.6. Monthly Premium (present as a table with columns "Income Bracket" and "Monthly Premium"):

Income Bracket	Monthly Premium
Bracket I–II	$10 to $20/month
Bracket III	$20 to $40/month
Bracket IV	$20 to $40/month
Bracket V	$40 to $80/month
Bracket VI	$40 to $80/month
Bracket VII	$80 to $150/month

(Note: Brackets IV through VII premiums above are superseded by the adjusted rates in Section 10.5 of this Article.)

9.9.7. Fraud:

Any citizen who files a false claim of temporary disability is guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people, carrying full restitution of all fraudulent payouts and forfeiture of coverage.

Section 9.10. Sovereign Reproductive Health Coverage

PIN coverage of pregnancy termination is governed exclusively by the medical necessity standard already established in Article XV, Section 1 of this Constitution. Article XV, Section 1 — not this Section — is the sole authoritative source for the terms of that coverage, ensuring the two provisions

never fall out of sync.

Section 10. PIN Premium Corrections, Adjustments, and Sovereign Plant Protection Clause

This Section supersedes and replaces specific premium rates established in earlier Sections of this Article where noted. All other provisions of those Sections remain fully in force.

10.1. Vehicle Tier 1 — Sovereign Liability Premium (Supersedes Section 6, Clause 2)

Vehicle Tier 1 liability coverage is no longer free. A proportional income-based premium is hereby established for all natural human citizens who operate a vehicle on public roads, consistent with the philosophy that every citizen contributes a fair share proportional to their income.

Tier 1 Premium Formula:

Every citizen operating a vehicle shall pay a premium equal to zero point three two percent (0.32%) of their verified monthly income as recorded by the People's Bank, calculated and deducted automatically. A minimum floor of ten dollars ($10) per month applies — no citizen ever pays less than $10/month regardless of income.

Bracket III citizens and above shall pay the following adjusted rates reflecting their greater ability to contribute:

- Bracket I–II: 0.32% of monthly income, floor $10/month
- Bracket III ($10,000/mo example): $50/month minimum floor — the 0.32% formula is superseded by a $50/month floor for all Bracket III citizens, reflecting that a citizen earning $10,000/month can comfortably afford $50/month in vehicle liability coverage
- Bracket IV ($25,000/mo example): 0.32% = $80/month
- Bracket V ($50,000/mo example): 0.32% = $160/month
- Bracket VI ($150,000/mo example): 0.32% = $480/month

To be precise: for Brackets I and II, the 0.32% formula applies with a $10 floor. For Bracket III, a $50/month floor applies regardless of whether 0.32% of their income calculates higher or lower. For Brackets IV through VI, the 0.32% formula applies without a separate floor — the formula itself produces a meaningful contribution at those income levels.

This premium is deducted automatically by the People's Bank. No citizen is required to calculate, report, or submit it separately. The formula is self-executing and self-updating.

Estimated annual revenue impact: ~$108B/year — bringing Vehicle Tier 1 to near self-funding status.

10.2. Personal Liability — Bracket V–VI Premium Adjustment (Supersedes Section 9.2, Clause 9.2.4)

The personal liability premium for Brackets V and VI homeowners is hereby adjusted from $15/month to forty-five dollars ($45) per month, added to the homestead premium. At income levels of $750,000 to $3,000,000 per year, $45/month represents a genuinely negligible contribution that brings the

personal liability line to surplus.

Estimated annual revenue impact: +$8.5B/year — personal liability line achieves surplus.

10.3. Business Liability — Bracket VII Corporate Premium Adjustment (Supersedes Section 9.3, Clause 9.3.7)

The monthly premium addition for Large Corporations in Bracket VII is hereby adjusted as follows:

- Large Corporation (Bracket VII, no employee benefits): Minimum floor of $1,500/month, maximum of $4,000/month, scaled by total insured property value and revenue. This replaces the prior range of $600–$2,500/month.
- Large Corporation (Bracket VII, full employee benefits): Up to 35% reduction from the adjusted rate — same mirror as all other Bracket VII incentives.

Estimated annual revenue impact: +$8–12B/year — business liability shortfall eliminated.

10.4. Sovereign Agricultural Coverage — Sovereign Natural Farming Levy (Supplements Section 9.5)

In addition to the premium structure established in Section 9.5, a Sovereign Natural Farming Levy is hereby established on all agricultural produce sold in the United States market that is grown using genetically modified organisms (GMOs), synthetic chemical pesticides, synthetic chemical fertilizers, or any other artificial biological or chemical input that alters the natural growing process of the crop or livestock. This levy applies regardless of the size of the farming operation — it follows the farming practice, not the farm's revenue bracket.

The philosophy is explicit and non-negotiable: this levy is not a tax on farming. It is not a tax on small farmers. It is a levy on the choice to use unnatural, industrialized, chemically dependent farming methods that impose documented health costs on the public and on the PIN. A small farmer who chooses to grow naturally — without GMO seeds, without synthetic pesticides, without synthetic fertilizers — pays nothing. A small farmer who chooses to use GMO crops and synthetic chemicals makes the same choice as a large corporation and pays the same levy. The size of the farm is irrelevant. The method is everything.

Levy rate:

three percent (3%) of the verified wholesale value of all produce grown using GMO seeds, synthetic chemical pesticides, synthetic chemical fertilizers, or any other artificial biological or chemical input, applied at the point of wholesale distribution — not at the retail point of sale — and collected by the State Treasury and deposited directly into the PIN Agricultural Coverage Fund.

Exemptions — Natural Farming Practices:

The following farming operations are permanently and explicitly exempt from this levy:

1. Any farm of any size that uses exclusively non-GMO, open-pollinated, or heirloom seeds.
2. Any farm of any size that uses exclusively natural pest management — including but not limited to companion planting, beneficial insects, physical barriers, and naturally occurring

biological controls — without synthetic chemical pesticides.

3. Any farm of any size that uses exclusively natural soil amendment — including but not limited to compost, manure, cover crops, crop rotation, and naturally occurring mineral amendments — without synthetic chemical fertilizers.
4. Any farm that holds verified certification from the Elected Food Safety Commission as a natural, non-GMO, chemical-free operation. The Commission shall maintain a publicly accessible registry of all certified natural farming operations on the Electoral Blockchain, updated continuously.

Verification:

The Elected Food Safety Commission's field inspectors shall verify farming practices through unannounced random sampling inspections — the same anonymous random sampling methodology used for food safety inspections under Article X, Section 10. No farm may self-certify exemption from this levy. Exemption is verified by the Commission, not declared by the farmer.

Anti-Fraud:

Any farmer who falsely claims a natural farming exemption while using GMO seeds, synthetic pesticides, or synthetic fertilizers is guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people — mandatory flat 5-year sentence plus full restitution of all avoided levy payments. The Commission inspector who discovers the fraud receives the standard Sovereign Whistleblower Bounty established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 1.

Dual Purpose:

This levy serves two purposes simultaneously: it generates revenue to fund the agricultural coverage deficit, and it creates a natural price differential that makes genuinely naturally grown produce marginally less expensive than GMO and chemically grown produce at the retail level — incentivizing citizens to support natural farming without mandating it. The choice remains entirely the citizen's.

At 3%, this levy is designed as a genuine behavioral deterrent — not merely a revenue mechanism. The goal is to make GMO and synthetic chemical farming economically uncompetitive with natural farming over time, driving the agricultural sector toward the food sovereignty principles established in Article IX of this Constitution. The health of the nation and the integrity of its food supply take absolute priority over the profit margins of industrial agriculture.

Estimated annual revenue impact: +$18–25B/year — agricultural coverage line achieves full surplus, with remaining revenue deposited into the PIN Agricultural Coverage Fund reserve.

10.5. Sovereign Income Protection — Bracket IV and Above Premium Adjustment (Supersedes Section 9.9, Clause 9.9.6)

The monthly premium for Sovereign Income Protection Coverage is hereby adjusted for Brackets IV through VII to close the $7B annual shortfall:

Bracket	Monthly Premium
Bracket I–II	$10 to $20/month — unchanged

Bracket III $20 to $40/month — unchanged

Bracket IV $35 to $55/month (increased from $20–$40)

Bracket V $60 to $100/month (increased from $40–$80)

Bracket VI $80 to $130/month (increased from $40–$80)

Bracket VII $120 to $200/month (increased from $80–$150)

These adjustments are proportional to income and represent a genuinely negligible increase for citizens in Brackets IV through VII. A Bracket IV citizen earning $175,000–$375,000 per year pays at most $55/month — less than 0.04% of their annual income. A Bracket VI citizen earning up to $3,000,000 per year pays at most $130/month — less than 0.001% of their annual income. The increase is fair, proportional, and closes the shortfall.

Estimated annual revenue impact: +$8–10B/year — disability income line achieves self-funding.

10.6. PIN Offset Mechanism — Sovereign Natural Plant Exclusion Clause (Supplements Article XI, Section 3)

The PIN Offset Mechanism established in Section 3 of this Article applies exclusively to non-essential goods with a verified, documented chronic health or safety cost to the PIN — specifically industrial processed goods including alcohol and industrial foods containing hazardous trans fats and artificial preservatives.

The following categories of goods are permanently and explicitly excluded from the PIN Offset Mechanism and shall never be subject to any PIN levy, sin tax, health surcharge, or any other financial assessment under this Article or any other provision of this Constitution:

1. Cannabis and all cannabis-derived products in their natural or minimally processed form.
2. Psilocybin mushrooms and all psilocybin-containing fungi in their natural or minimally processed form.
3. Ayahuasca and all naturally occurring plant-based ceremonial or therapeutic substances, including but not limited to peyote, mescaline-containing cacti, ibogaine-containing plants, and kratom.
4. Any other naturally occurring plant, fungus, or botanical substance whose primary use is personal consumption for therapeutic, ceremonial, spiritual, or recreational purposes by a sovereign natural human citizen exercising their absolute right to bodily sovereignty under Article XV of this Constitution.

The philosophy is clear and non-negotiable: this Constitution permanently decriminalized personal substance use under Article IX, Section 5. It recognizes absolute bodily sovereignty under Article XV. A sin tax on naturally occurring plants used in personal sovereignty contexts directly contradicts both provisions. The PIN Offset Mechanism was designed for industrial processed goods that impose documented, measurable costs on the public health system — not for natural plants that sovereign

citizens choose to use in their private capacity. No future PIN Board of Directors, no legislative act, no executive order, and no constitutional amendment shall ever impose a PIN levy or any equivalent financial assessment on any naturally occurring plant or botanical substance used for personal consumption. Any attempt to do so constitutes a High Crime against individual liberty and bodily sovereignty.

10.7. Revised PIN System Financial Summary

With all adjustments in this Section applied, the PIN non-health coverage lines collectively generate an estimated annual surplus of approximately $270 billion above payouts. This surplus:

1. Fully funds the Sovereign Property Reserve Fund (6-month catastrophe buffer) established in Section 8.5 of this Article.
2. Partially offsets the health coverage costs that are funded by State Treasury supplemental allocations — reducing the Treasury burden by an estimated $270B/year.
3. Provides a structural buffer against catastrophic claim years, natural disasters, and economic downturns without requiring emergency Treasury intervention.

Health coverage remains the sole PIN line that structurally requires Treasury support — by design, as a sovereign public good funded the same way roads, schools, and public infrastructure are funded. All other PIN lines are collectively self-funding with meaningful surplus.

Annual Surplus

Above payouts for non-health coverage lines.

Treasury Burden Reduction

From offsetting health coverage costs.

Structural Buffer

Against catastrophic claim years and downturns.

CHAPTER 12

ARTICLE XII: THE ELECTORAL BLOCKCHAIN — ESTABLISHMENT, ARCHITECTURE, AND SOVEREIGN PROTECTION

Section 1. Establishment of the Electoral Blockchain as Critical Public Infrastructure

1. There is hereby established the Electoral Blockchain as the sole, permanent, sovereign digital voting infrastructure of the United States of America. The Electoral Blockchain is not a

government agency, a private technology platform, or a corporate product — it is a citizen-owned public utility, constitutionally mandated to serve as the exclusive mechanism for all direct citizen votes, public referenda, campaign contribution processing, and Sovereign Direct Public Override elections as referenced throughout this Constitution.

2. The Electoral Blockchain is the most critical infrastructure in this Republic. Its integrity, anonymity, and incorruptibility are prerequisites for the existence of sovereign self-governance. Any compromise of this system — whether through technical subversion, political capture, corporate infiltration, or deliberate de-anonymization — constitutes an attack on the sovereignty of the entire people and shall be treated as the highest category of treason against the Republic.
3. The Electoral Blockchain shall be architected exclusively on a zero-knowledge cryptographic proof protocol. This means: every citizen's vote is mathematically verified as valid and counted without any record, node, data packet, log entry, or metadata ever being generated that can identify, link, trace, or reconstruct the voting choice of any individual human citizen. The mathematical verification of vote validity and the absolute anonymity of the voter are simultaneous, non-conflicting properties of the system — both are guaranteed by the zero-knowledge architecture itself, not by administrative policy.
4. The Electoral Blockchain shall be open-source in its entirety. Every line of code, every cryptographic protocol, every node architecture specification, and every audit log shall be published on the public Treasury ledger and accessible to every citizen, every independent researcher, and every foreign observer at all times. Security through obscurity is permanently prohibited — the system's integrity must be mathematically provable from its published architecture alone.

Section 2. The Citizen Node Authority — Governance and Architecture Control

1. There is hereby established the Citizen Node Authority as the sole governing body of the Electoral Blockchain. The Citizen Node Authority shall be composed of five (5) elected Node Commissioners, one directly elected by the citizens of each of the five permanent electoral regions established in Article I, Section 10 of this Constitution.
2. Each Node Commissioner shall serve a single, non-renewable term of six (6) years. Elections for the Authority shall be staggered to ensure continuity, with no more than two (2) Commissioner seats subject to election in any single election cycle. Upon completion of their term, a Commissioner is permanently and irrevocably disqualified from serving on the Citizen Node Authority again.
3. Following their election and prior to assuming full authority, each Commissioner-elect shall complete a mandatory ninety (90) day technical orientation program covering: the full zero-knowledge cryptographic architecture of the Electoral Blockchain; the node distribution requirements established in Section 3 of this Article; the citizen audit framework established in Section 4 of this Article; and the criminal penalties for de-anonymization established in Section 5 of this Article.
    1. **a.** During this orientation period, the Commissioner-elect is authorized to shadow sitting Commissioners and observe all Authority deliberations.
    2. **b.** Throughout the orientation period, the Commissioner-elect shall be compensated at a rate twenty-five percent (25%) lower than the standard salary of a sitting Commissioner.

Overseeing Technical Architecture

Maintenance and security of the Electoral Blockchain in strict compliance with the zero-knowledge protocol mandate of Section 1 of this Article.

Certifying Distributed Node Network

In accordance with the requirements of Section 3 of this Article.

Publishing Specifications

All technical specifications, code updates, and security audit results on the public Treasury ledger within forty-eight (48) hours of any change.

Commissioning Independent Audits

Of the system by randomly drafted Citizen Blockchain Audit Panels as established in Section 4 of this Article.

Referring Compromise Attempts

Any verified attempt to compromise, de-anonymize, or subvert the Electoral Blockchain to the appropriate Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution.

1. Absolute Prohibitions on the Citizen Node Authority: No Commissioner, majority of Commissioners, or full Authority shall ever:
    1. **a.** Introduce, authorize, or approve any code, protocol, or architectural modification that creates any technical capacity to identify, link, or reconstruct the voting choice of any individual citizen.
    2. **b.** Grant any single entity — whether a government body, corporation, university, or individual — control over more than one (1) node in the distributed network.
    3. **c.** Accept, solicit, or act upon any directive, recommendation, or pressure from any elected official, appointed official, corporate entity, technology contractor, or foreign government regarding the architecture, operation, or audit of the Electoral Blockchain.
    4. **d.** Operate any component of the Electoral Blockchain on proprietary, closed-source software or hardware.
2. Removal and No-Confidence: Any Node Commissioner may be removed from office through a citizen vote of no-confidence under the exact same protocols established in Article III, Section 5 of this Constitution. Upon removal, the Commissioner is permanently disqualified from serving on the Citizen Node Authority again. A special election shall be held within ninety (90) days to fill the vacant seat.

Section 3. Node Distribution Requirements — Anti-Concentration Architecture

1. The Electoral Blockchain shall operate on a distributed network of physical nodes. To prevent any single entity from possessing the technical capacity to manipulate, censor, or de-anonymize votes through node concentration, the following mandatory distribution requirements are hereby hardcoded as constitutional law:
    1. **a.** No single natural human citizen, state-chartered association, government body,

university, research institution, or any other entity shall ever operate, control, or hold administrative access to more than one (1) node in the Electoral Blockchain network.
    2. **b.** Each node must be physically located in a different county from every other node. No two nodes shall ever share a physical facility, power grid connection, internet service provider, or administrative staff.
    3. **c.** The minimum number of active nodes in the network at any time shall be no fewer than one (1) node per state, for a minimum of fifty (50) active nodes nationally. The Citizen Node Authority shall maintain a continuously updated public registry of all active nodes, their physical locations, and their operating entities on the public Treasury ledger.
    4. **d.** Node operators shall be selected through the same hybrid random selection protocol used for citizen jury selection as established in Article III, Section 2 of this Constitution. No entity may volunteer, apply, or lobby to become a node operator — node operation is a civic duty assigned by random selection, not a commercial opportunity.
2. Any entity found to be operating more than one node, sharing administrative access across nodes, or coordinating node operations with another entity shall have all associated nodes immediately deactivated by order of the Citizen Node Authority, and the responsible individuals shall be prosecuted for Electoral Infrastructure Fraud under Section 5 of this Article.

Section 4. The Citizen Blockchain Audit Panel — Continuous Technical Oversight

1. To ensure the permanent technical integrity and zero-knowledge compliance of the Electoral Blockchain, a rotating Citizen Blockchain Audit Panel shall be established as a continuous oversight body operating under the same framework as the Weekly Citizen Jury Panels established in Article III, Section 2 of this Constitution.
2. The Citizen Blockchain Audit Panel shall be composed of twenty-five (25) randomly drafted natural human citizens, convening on a continuous monthly basis. The Panel shall:
    1. **a.** Review all code commits, architectural changes, and security patches made to the Electoral Blockchain during the preceding month, verifying that no change introduces any technical capacity to identify individual voters.
    2. **b.** Conduct independent verification that the zero-knowledge proof protocol is functioning as specified in the published architecture.
    3. **c.** Verify that the node distribution requirements of Section 3 of this Article are being maintained.
    4. **d.** Publish a complete, plain-language monthly audit report on the public Treasury ledger within forty-eight (48) hours of the conclusion of each review period, accessible to every citizen in real time.
3. The Citizen Blockchain Audit Panel operates under the same independence, compensation, and exemption protections as the Weekly Citizen Jury Panels established in Article III, Section 2. No Node Commissioner, government official, technology contractor, or state actor shall ever possess the authority to direct, influence, delay, or override the findings of the Audit Panel.
4. In addition to the monthly Citizen Blockchain Audit Panel, a full independent technical audit of the entire Electoral Blockchain architecture shall be conducted annually by a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens, assisted by independent technical experts selected by the Jury itself — never by the Citizen Node Authority or any government body. The complete findings of this annual audit shall be published on the public Treasury ledger within thirty (30) days of the audit's conclusion.

Section 5. Criminal Penalties for De-Anonymization, Subversion, and Electoral Infrastructure Fraud

1. The following acts are hereby classified as the highest category of treason against the sovereign people of the United States, carrying mandatory, non-commutable life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure for every individual found guilty by a Common-Law Citizen Jury:
    1. **a. De-Anonymization Treason:** Any natural human citizen, public official, technology contractor, Node Commissioner, or any other person who builds, deploys, operates, funds, or knowingly utilizes any system, software, algorithm, data correlation technique, metadata analysis, or any other technical or non-technical method capable of identifying, linking, or reconstructing the voting choice of any individual citizen from Electoral Blockchain data shall be guilty of De-Anonymization Treason.
    2. **b. Electoral Infrastructure Subversion:** Any person who introduces malicious code, backdoors, kill switches, data exfiltration pathways, or any unauthorized modification into the Electoral Blockchain architecture — whether through direct access, supply chain compromise, social engineering, or any other method — shall be guilty of Electoral Infrastructure Subversion.
    3. **c. Node Concentration Fraud:** Any person or entity that operates, controls, or coordinates more than one node in the Electoral Blockchain network in violation of Section 3 of this Article shall be guilty of Electoral Infrastructure Fraud.
    4. **d. Authority Capture:** Any elected official, appointed official, corporate executive, or foreign agent who attempts to direct, coerce, bribe, or otherwise capture the Citizen Node Authority or any of its Commissioners for the purpose of compromising the Electoral Blockchain shall be guilty of Electoral Infrastructure Subversion.
2. The criminal penalties established in this Section apply with equal force to all persons regardless of their public office, security clearance, technical expertise, or claimed justification. No national security designation, emergency declaration, or executive order shall ever authorize any act prohibited by this Section.
3. Any attempt to prosecute a citizen for exposing, documenting, or publicly reporting a verified de-anonymization attempt or Electoral Blockchain vulnerability shall itself constitute a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution for the official who initiated such prosecution.

Section 6. Financial Transaction Privacy on the Electoral Blockchain — The Citizen Identity Shield

(a) Two-Tier Financial Ledger Architecture

All financial transactions processed through or recorded on the Electoral Blockchain — including but not limited to People's Bank loan issuances, principal and interest repayments, lottery revenue distributions, tax collections, fine payments, commission expenditures, public works allocations, and all other sovereign monetary flows — shall be recorded on the public ledger under a mandatory two-tier privacy architecture:

Tier 1 — Public Transaction Record: The transaction amount, category, timestamp, and general classification of every financial transaction shall be publicly visible on the Electoral Blockchain ledger at all times. No sovereign financial transaction may be hidden, redacted, or obscured from public view at the Tier 1 level. This ensures complete public auditability of how sovereign money moves, is created, and is retired, without exception.

Tier 2 — Citizen Identity Shield: The identity of the natural human citizen associated with any financial transaction shall be cryptographically anonymized on the public ledger using the same zero-knowledge cryptographic proof protocol established in Section 1 of this Article. No auditor, government official, elected commissioner, foreign observer, law enforcement officer, People's Bank administrator, or any other person or entity shall ever be able to identify the citizen behind any transaction on the public ledger without a valid Common-Law Citizen Jury warrant as established in sub-clause (c) of this Section.

(b) Absolute Prohibition on Financial De-Anonymization

The de-anonymization of any citizen's financial transaction identity on the Electoral Blockchain — whether through data correlation, metadata analysis, pattern matching, cross-referencing with external databases, subpoena of People's Bank records, or any other technical or non-technical method — without a valid Common-Law Citizen Jury warrant is hereby permanently prohibited. Any person, official, agency, commission, or entity that attempts, executes, or facilitates financial de-anonymization without a valid warrant commits the offense of Financial Identity Treason, carrying the same mandatory, non-commutable life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure penalties established for De-Anonymization Treason in Section 5 of this Article. This prohibition applies with equal force to all persons regardless of public office, security clearance, law enforcement authority, or claimed national security justification.

(c) Common-Law Citizen Jury Warrant — The Sole Path to Identity Disclosure

The identity behind any financial transaction recorded on the Electoral Blockchain may only be disclosed through the following process:

1. **(i)** A sworn affidavit of probable cause must be submitted to a randomly convened Common-Law Citizen Jury of twelve (12) natural human citizens, as established in Article III of this Constitution.
2. **(ii)** The affidavit must identify the specific transaction or transactions for which identity disclosure is sought. Bulk warrant requests, pattern-based requests, and fishing expeditions covering multiple unrelated transactions are permanently prohibited.
3. **(iii)** The Common-Law Citizen Jury must find, by unanimous vote, that probable cause exists to believe the specific transaction is directly connected to a serious criminal offense under this Constitution.
4. **(iv)** Upon unanimous finding of probable cause, the Jury shall issue a narrowly scoped Identity Disclosure Order naming only the specific transaction or transactions authorized for de-anonymization. No Identity Disclosure Order may authorize surveillance of future transactions or retroactive bulk disclosure of past transactions beyond those specifically named.
5. **(v)** The Identity Disclosure Order shall be executed solely by the Citizen Node Authority established in Section 2 of this Article, and only to the extent necessary to fulfill the specific Order. The Node Authority shall publish a redacted notice of every Identity Disclosure Order

executed on the public Electoral Blockchain ledger within forty-eight (48) hours of execution, so that citizens may audit the warrant process itself.

(d) No Warrantless Financial Surveillance

No law, executive order, national security designation, emergency declaration, legislative act, or administrative ruling shall ever authorize warrantless access to the citizen identity behind any Electoral Blockchain financial transaction. Any official who issues, executes, or complies with a warrantless financial identity request commits a high crime against the sovereign people and shall be immediately removed from office and prosecuted under Article III's Common Law jury framework.

(e) People's Bank Internal Records — Separate Protection

The People's Bank shall maintain internal records sufficient to administer loans, process repayments, and fulfill its operational functions. These internal records are not public. Access to People's Bank internal citizen records by any party other than the citizen themselves requires a valid Common-Law Citizen Jury Identity Disclosure Order under sub-clause (c) of this Section. The People's Bank shall never voluntarily disclose citizen financial records to any government body, law enforcement agency, elected commission, or foreign entity without a valid Order. Any People's Bank administrator who discloses citizen records without a valid Order commits Financial Identity Treason under sub-clause (b) of this Section.

(f) Citizen's Right to Their Own Records

Every natural human citizen has the absolute and unconditional right to access, review, download, and retain a complete copy of their own People's Bank financial records and their own Electoral Blockchain transaction history at any time, at no cost, through a secure authenticated portal. No waiting period, administrative approval, or fee may be imposed on a citizen's access to their own financial records.

CHAPTER 13

ARTICLE XIII: SOVEREIGN COMMERCE, BODILY AUTONOMY & PUBLIC DECENCY

Section 1. The People's Lottery — Sovereign Monopoly on Lottery and Scratch-Off Games

1. **Exclusive Sovereign Authority:** The exclusive authority to operate, administer, and distribute lottery and scratch-off games within the United States is hereby vested solely in the sovereign People's Bank. No private corporation, private individual, foreign entity, nonprofit organization, or any other non-sovereign body may operate, franchise, or profit from any lottery or scratch-off game within the territory of the United States. Any private lottery operation is hereby permanently prohibited and shall constitute criminal fraud against the People.
2. **Mandatory Revenue Split — Constitutional Fixed Formula:** All revenue generated from the sale of lottery tickets and scratch-off games shall be divided by the following constitutionally fixed formula, which may not be altered by any legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling:

    1. Fifty percent (50%) of all ticket and scratch-off revenue shall be deposited directly into the People's Bank sovereign treasury to fund public infrastructure, public works, and constitutionally authorized expenditures.
    2. Fifty percent (50%) of all ticket and scratch-off revenue shall be deposited into the prize pool and distributed to winners in accordance with the published prize structure for each game.
3. **Transparency:** All lottery revenue, prize pool distributions, and treasury deposits shall be published in real time on the Electoral Blockchain public record system and shall be accessible to every citizen without restriction.

Section 2. Brick and Mortar Gambling — County Voter Referendum Framework

1. **County Sovereignty Over Gambling Approval:** No commercial gambling establishment — including but not limited to casinos, card rooms, sports betting parlors, and slot machine halls — may operate within any county of the United States unless that county's registered voters have affirmatively approved such operations by a simple majority referendum vote. Each county decides independently. No statewide vote, state legislative act, governor's order, or federal directive may override a county's referendum result in either direction.
2. **Referendum Process:** County gambling referendums shall be conducted through the Electoral Blockchain voting system in accordance with Article XII of this Constitution. Any registered voter residing within the county may initiate a referendum petition upon gathering signatures from ten percent (10%) of the county's registered voters. Approved gambling operations may be revoked by a subsequent county referendum using the same petition and voting process.
3. **Age Minimums — State Authority:** The minimum age for participation in any gambling activity within a state shall be established by that state's elected legislature. No federal minimum age for gambling is established by this Constitution.
4. **Online Gambling — Permanently Prohibited:** All forms of online gambling, internet-based wagering, digital sports betting, and any gambling conducted through electronic networks are hereby permanently prohibited within the United States. No county referendum, state law, or federal act may legalize online gambling. This prohibition is absolute.
5. **Native Casino Sovereignty — Absolute and Unrestricted:** Native casinos and gambling operations conducted on sovereign native land are hereby recognized as an absolute expression of tribal sovereignty. No county referendum, state law, or federal directive may restrict, prohibit, tax, or interfere with gambling operations on sovereign native land. Native casino operations on native land require no county approval and are not subject to any provision of this Section. Non-native land within any county, including land adjacent to or near native land, remains fully subject to the county referendum requirement of this Section.

Section 3. Bodily Sovereignty and the Decriminalization of Consensual Adult Commerce

All standards shall be published publicly on the Electoral Blockchain and reviewed every two (2) years.

1. **Constitutional Basis — Bodily Sovereignty:** Pursuant to Article I of this Constitution, every

natural human citizen holds absolute sovereign authority over their own body. No law, regulation, or ordinance may criminalize the consensual exchange of adult bodily services between natural human citizens of legal adult age. The exchange of consensual sexual services for compensation between adults is hereby decriminalized and recognized as a lawful exercise of individual bodily sovereignty.

2. **Registration of Commercial Establishments:** Any commercial establishment operating as a venue for the exchange of consensual adult services shall register with the People's Bank and the relevant elected county commission. Registration is not a permission-based gatekeeping mechanism — it is an accountability and safety framework. Registered establishments must comply with the health and safety standards established under sub-clause (c) of this Section.
3. **Enforcement of Registration Requirement:** Any commercial establishment operating as a venue for the exchange of consensual adult services that knowingly fails to register as required under Clause 2 of this Section, or that continues to operate after its registration is revoked for verified health and safety violations, shall be subject to a civil penalty adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, calculated as a percentage of the establishment's gross revenue during the period of unregistered operation, plus mandatory compliance with the registration requirement before operations may resume. This enforcement mechanism exists solely to ensure the health and safety framework of this Section functions as intended — it shall never be used to criminalize, harass, or shut down consensual adult commerce that is otherwise lawful under this Section, and it shall never be applied to the individuals providing consensual adult services themselves, only to the commercial establishment's operators.
4. **Health and Safety Standards:** The Elected Workplace Safety Commission, in coordination with the Elected Food Safety Commission, shall establish and publish mandatory health and safety standards for all individuals engaged in consensual adult commerce and all registered commercial establishments. These standards shall include but are not limited to:
    1. Regular voluntary health screenings made available at no cost through the People's Insurance Network (PIN)
    2. Published safety protocols for registered establishments
    3. Anonymous reporting mechanisms for safety violations
5. **Labor Protections:** All individuals engaged in consensual adult commerce are recognized as sovereign workers entitled to the full labor protections established under this Constitution. No individual engaged in consensual adult commerce may be denied PIN coverage, People's Bank credit access, or any other constitutional right on the basis of their occupation.
6. **Biological Assault — Criminal Prosecution:** Any individual who knowingly engages in sexual contact while aware of an active communicable disease diagnosis, without disclosing that diagnosis to their partner, commits the offense of Biological Assault as established in Article IX of this Constitution. This offense applies equally to all persons regardless of occupation and shall be prosecuted under the Biological Assault framework. Severity of prosecution shall be commensurate with the severity and transmissibility of the disease knowingly concealed.
7. **Absolute Prohibition on Exploitation and Trafficking:** Nothing in this Section shall be construed to permit, excuse, or reduce penalties for sexual trafficking, coercion, exploitation, or any non-consensual sexual commerce. Consent is the absolute constitutional line. Any person who coerces, traffics, exploits, or forces another person into sexual commerce commits one of the gravest crimes recognized by this Constitution against the sovereign dignity of a human being. Upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, the mandatory sentence is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, plus total personal asset seizure transferred directly to the victim as restitution. No plea agreement, no cooperation arrangement, no mitigating circumstance, and no judicial discretion may ever reduce this sentence below life

imprisonment. You do not force a sovereign human being into sexual servitude and see freedom again. Ever. Consent must be freely given, informed, and revocable at any time.

Section 4. Public Decency — Equal Protection and the Bodily Sovereignty Standard

1. **Equal Protection in Public Space:** Pursuant to the equal protection principles of this Constitution, no law, ordinance, or regulation shall restrict the public display of any body part for one biological sex that is not equally and identically restricted for the other biological sex. Any public decency law that applies to women's bodies must apply identically to men's bodies, and vice versa. Toplessness in public spaces is constitutionally protected for all persons equally.
2. **Indecent Exposure — The Genital Standard:** The sole constitutional standard for indecent exposure in public spaces is the exposure of lower genitalia. All natural human citizens, regardless of biological sex, are required to keep lower genitalia covered in all public spaces. Violation of this standard constitutes indecent exposure. This standard is established primarily to protect minors from unwanted exposure and shall be enforced uniformly without regard to biological sex.
3. **Private Property Dress Codes:** Nothing in this Section shall prevent private property owners, private businesses, or private establishments from establishing and enforcing their own dress codes on their own property, provided such dress codes do not violate the equal protection standard of sub-clause (a) of this Section.
4. **Public Spaces Defined:** For purposes of this Section, a public space is any space owned by the sovereign government or any space to which the general public is invited without restriction, including streets, parks, public beaches, public buildings, and public transit.

CHAPTER 14

ARTICLE XIV: THE SOVEREIGN CITIZENS' WELFARE FRAMEWORK — BASIC NEEDS, DISABILITY INCOME, AND CHILD TAX CREDITS

This Article establishes a comprehensive welfare framework grounded in dignity, autonomy, and automatic administration. It outlines the foundational principles guiding support for citizens, including mechanisms for basic needs, disability income, and child tax credits, all managed transparently through the People's Bank.

Section 1. Philosophy and Foundation

Dignity Without Dependency

The welfare framework established in this Article is grounded in the foundational principle that every natural human citizen of the United States is entitled to a dignified baseline of survival support without bureaucratic humiliation, administrative gatekeeping, or punitive means-testing. All programs

established in this Article are automatic, formula-driven, and administered exclusively through the People's Bank — no separate welfare agency, no caseworkers, no application process beyond what is explicitly required herein.

No Welfare Trap

All benefits established in this Article are designed to phase out gradually as citizen income rises. No benefit shall ever be structured such that earning more money results in a net financial loss for the citizen. The phase-out of every benefit established herein is proportional and continuous — earning one additional dollar always results in a net positive outcome for the citizen.

Funded Through the People's Bank

All programs established in this Article are funded through the sovereign revenue of the People's Bank as established in Article V of this Constitution. No separate tax, levy, or assessment is created by this Article.

Section 2. The Universal Basic Needs Credit

1. **Automatic Eligibility:** Every natural human citizen whose verified annual income falls within Bracket I — meaning at or below ninety percent (90%) of the established state average annual income as defined in Article VI, Section 1 — shall automatically receive the Universal Basic Needs Credit established in this Section. No application, enrollment, caseworker approval, or administrative determination is required. Eligibility is determined automatically by the People's Bank based on the citizen's verified income record on the Electoral Blockchain.
2. **Credit Amount — Constitutional Formula:** The Universal Basic Needs Credit shall equal thirty percent (30%) of the state average monthly income for the state in which the citizen resides, paid monthly directly to the citizen's People's Bank account. This formula is self-executing and self-updating — the credit adjusts automatically whenever the state average monthly income is updated by the State Treasury. No legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling is required to implement an adjustment.
3. **Gradual Phase-Out — No Welfare Trap:** The Universal Basic Needs Credit shall phase out proportionally and continuously as the citizen's income rises within Bracket I. The phase-out is governed exclusively by the following constitutional formula:

Monthly Credit = Full Credit Amount × (1 − (Citizen's Annual Income ÷ Bracket I Ceiling))

Where the Bracket I Ceiling equals ninety percent (90%) of the state average annual income. This formula is self-executing, requires no legislative implementation, and produces a smooth, continuous reduction from the full credit amount at zero income to exactly zero at the Bracket I ceiling. There is no floor, no residual credit, and no minimum benefit — the credit declines in direct linear proportion to rising income and reaches exactly zero at the moment the citizen's income reaches the Bracket I ceiling.

For illustrative purposes, the formula produces the following results at representative income levels:

- At zero income: the citizen receives the full thirty percent (30%) credit
- At fifty percent (50%) of state average income: the citizen receives fifty percent (50%) of the full credit
- At seventy-five percent (75%) of state average income: the citizen receives twenty-five percent

(25%) of the full credit
- At ninety percent (90%) of state average income (Bracket I ceiling): the credit reaches exactly zero

At the precise moment a citizen's income reaches ninety percent (90%) of state average annual income and crosses into Bracket II, the Universal Basic Needs Credit is zero. No credit exists in Bracket II or above under this Section.

At no point in this phase-out shall a citizen's total income plus remaining credit be less than their total income plus credit at any lower income level. The phase-out is mathematically guaranteed to never penalize earning more.

1. **Direct Deposit — No Restrictions:** The Universal Basic Needs Credit is deposited directly into the citizen's People's Bank account as sovereign currency. The citizen retains full sovereign authority over how these funds are spent. No restriction, condition, approved vendor list, or spending category limitation shall ever be imposed on the use of these funds. The Reconstitution trusts citizens with bodily sovereignty, financial decisions, and the right to bear arms — it trusts them equally with their Basic Needs Credit.
2. **No Duplication with Disability Income:** Citizens receiving Permanent Disability Income under Section 3 of this Article are not simultaneously eligible for the Universal Basic Needs Credit. The Permanent Disability Income established in Section 3 supersedes and replaces the Basic Needs Credit for qualifying disabled citizens, as it provides a higher income floor.

Section 3. Permanent Disability Income

1. **Eligibility — Physician Verification Only:** Any natural human citizen who is permanently and totally unable to engage in any form of gainful employment due to a verified physical or mental disability shall be eligible for Permanent Disability Income. Eligibility is determined exclusively by the citizen's chosen physician through a sworn medical attestation submitted to the People's Bank. No government administrator, People's Bank official, elected commissioner, or algorithmic determination shall ever override, challenge, or substitute for the sworn physician attestation. The citizen's chosen physician — never a government-appointed examiner — is the sole authority on the citizen's medical condition.
2. **Disability Income Amount — Constitutional Formula:** The monthly Permanent Disability Income for any qualifying citizen shall equal the constitutional minimum wage established in Article VI, Section 8 of this Constitution, calculated as the hourly minimum wage multiplied by thirty-two (32) hours per week multiplied by fifty-two (52) weeks per year, divided by twelve (12) months. This formula ensures that permanently disabled citizens receive income equivalent to what the lowest-paid working citizen earns — the same floor, the same dignity.
3. **Self-Updating:** Because the Permanent Disability Income is tied directly to the constitutional minimum wage formula established in Article VI, Section 8, it adjusts automatically whenever the state average income is updated. No legislative act is required.
4. **No Means-Testing Beyond Disability Verification:** No asset test, savings limit, property ownership restriction, or household income calculation shall ever be applied to determine eligibility for Permanent Disability Income. The sole eligibility criterion is the sworn physician attestation of permanent total disability. A disabled citizen who owns a home, a vehicle, or savings shall never be denied Permanent Disability Income on the basis of those assets.
5. **Periodic Physician Review:** The sworn physician attestation shall be renewed every three (3)

years by the citizen's chosen physician to confirm the continued existence of the qualifying disability. If the citizen's condition improves to the point where gainful employment becomes possible, the physician shall attest to that improvement and Permanent Disability Income shall cease. Upon cessation, the citizen automatically becomes eligible for the Universal Basic Needs Credit under Section 2 of this Article if their income falls within Bracket I.

6. **No Government Medical Examination:** No government body, People's Bank administrator, elected commission, or state actor shall ever require a citizen to submit to a government-administered medical examination as a condition of receiving or continuing Permanent Disability Income. The citizen's chosen physician is the sole and final medical authority.
7. **Fraud Prevention:** Any natural human citizen who knowingly submits, or knowingly causes to be submitted, a false or fraudulent sworn physician attestation of permanent total disability in order to receive Permanent Disability Income they know they are not entitled to, and any physician who knowingly submits a false or fraudulent sworn attestation of permanent total disability, commits financial fraud against the sovereign people. Upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury: (a) the convicted citizen shall make full restitution of all fraudulently received Permanent Disability Income payments to the State Treasury, plus a civic penalty not to exceed one year's worth of the fraudulently received payments; (b) the convicted physician shall face permanent revocation of their certification to issue any sworn medical attestation under this Constitution, in addition to any other penalty the Citizen Jury deems appropriate; and (c) where the Citizen Jury finds the citizen and physician acted in collusion, both shall be jointly and severally liable for full restitution. This fraud prevention provision shall never be construed to permit routine government medical examination, second-guessing, or challenge of a physician's good-faith professional judgment — it applies exclusively to knowing, deliberate falsification, proven by clear and convincing evidence before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 4. The Child Tax Credit — Supporting Families Raising Children

1. **Purpose:** To support natural human citizens who are raising children and to recognize the economic weight of parenthood, a constitutionally established Child Tax Credit is hereby created for citizens in Bracket I and Bracket II as defined in Article VI, Section 1 of this Constitution. This credit is a support mechanism for families — it is not a government directive on reproductive choices, which remain exclusively the sovereign decision of each individual citizen under Article XV of this Constitution. The four-child maximum established in Clause 4 of this Section is a fiscal responsibility measure, not a population directive — it reflects the sovereign people's determination of a reasonable public support threshold, not any government position on family size.
2. **Eligibility:** The Child Tax Credit is available exclusively to natural human citizens whose verified annual household income falls within Bracket I (at or below ninety percent (90%) of state average annual income) or Bracket II (above ninety percent (90%) up to and including one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) of state average annual income). Citizens in Bracket III or Bracket IV are not eligible for the Child Tax Credit.
3. **Credit Amount — Per Child Formula:** The annual Child Tax Credit shall equal twenty-five percent (25%) of the state average monthly income per qualifying dependent child under the age of eighteen (18), paid annually as a direct credit to the citizen's People's Bank account. This

formula is self-updating — the credit adjusts automatically whenever the state average monthly income is updated by the State Treasury.

4. **Four-Child Maximum — Hard Cap:** The Child Tax Credit shall be issued for a maximum of four (4) qualifying dependent children per household. No Child Tax Credit shall ever be issued for a fifth or subsequent child regardless of household income, household size, or any other circumstance. This cap is absolute, hardcoded, and may not be waived by any legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling.
5. **Qualifying Dependent:** A qualifying dependent for purposes of this Section is any natural human citizen under the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the household of the claiming citizen and for whom the claiming citizen is the verified primary caregiver. Each child may only be claimed by one household in any given tax year.
6. **Phase-Out for Bracket II Citizens:** For citizens in Bracket II, the Child Tax Credit phases out proportionally as household income rises toward the Bracket III threshold, reaching zero at the Bracket II ceiling of one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) of state average annual income. Bracket I citizens receive the full credit without phase-out reduction.
7. **No Credit for Non-Citizens:** The Child Tax Credit is available exclusively to natural human citizens as defined in Article I, Section 1 of this Constitution. Non-citizens are not eligible for the Child Tax Credit regardless of their work authorization status or length of residency.
8. **Fraud Prevention:** Any citizen who fraudulently claims a Child Tax Credit for a non-qualifying dependent, a non-existent child, or a child claimed simultaneously by another household commits financial fraud against the sovereign people, adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury, and subject to full restitution of all fraudulently received credits plus a civic penalty not to exceed the total annual credit amount fraudulently claimed.

Section 5. Administration — People's Bank as Sole Administrator

No Separate Welfare Agency

All programs established in this Article shall be administered exclusively through the People's Bank. No separate welfare agency, social services department, caseworker network, or administrative body shall ever be created to administer these programs. The People's Bank's existing infrastructure, income verification systems, and Electoral Blockchain integration are sufficient to administer all programs automatically.

Citizen Audit

All welfare expenditures under this Article shall be included in the weekly monetary audit conducted by the Citizen Monetary Audit Panel established in Article V of this Constitution, and in the quarterly People's Bank citizen audit. All aggregate expenditure data — never individual citizen data — shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain in real time.

No Stigma Clause

No People's Bank administrator, public official, elected commissioner, or state actor shall ever publicly identify, publish, or disclose the identity of any citizen receiving benefits under this Article. Receipt of benefits under this Article is private financial data protected by the Citizen Identity Shield established

in Article XII, Section 6 of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XV: THE SOVEREIGN SOCIAL CONTRACT — BODILY SOVEREIGNTY, PERSONAL LIBERTY, AND HUMAN DIGNITY

Preamble to Article XV:

This Article exists to permanently end the cycle of culture war legislation that has consumed American political life for generations. The sovereign people of this Republic have determined that the following matters belong exclusively to individual human beings, their families, and their chosen physicians and clergy — never to government bodies, legislative majorities, or political movements. No future legislature, executive, court, or administrative body shall ever use these issues as instruments of political power, fundraising, or electoral manipulation. These questions are settled here, permanently, by the sovereign people themselves.

The governing principle of this entire Article is identical throughout every Section: the government protects your right to make your own choices. The government does not fund your elective choices with public money. And no human being on American soil is ever treated as less than human.

Section 1. Reproductive Sovereignty — The Permanent Protection of Abortion Rights

1. The decision to terminate a pregnancy is a matter of absolute bodily sovereignty belonging exclusively to the pregnant natural human citizen. No government body — federal, state, county, or municipal — shall ever enact, enforce, or attempt to enforce any law, regulation, ordinance, executive order, or judicial ruling that criminalizes, prohibits, restricts, or penalizes the termination of a pregnancy at any stage.
2. No physician, nurse, midwife, or medical professional shall ever be criminally prosecuted, professionally sanctioned, or civilly liable for performing an abortion at the request of the pregnant citizen. The physician-patient relationship in reproductive care is constitutionally protected and beyond the reach of any government body.
3. No government body shall ever compel any citizen to carry a pregnancy to term. No government body shall ever compel any citizen to terminate a pregnancy. Reproductive decisions in both directions are the exclusive sovereign right of the individual citizen.
4. **People's Insurance Network Coverage — Medical Necessity Standard:** The People's Insurance Network established under Article XI shall cover abortion procedures exclusively when the citizen's chosen physician — chosen by the citizen, never assigned by any government body — certifies in writing that the procedure is medically necessary to protect the life or physical health of the pregnant citizen. The citizen's chosen physician's medical judgment is final and shall never be reviewed, overridden, or second-guessed by any PIN administrator,

government examiner, or elected body.

Elective abortion procedures not meeting the medical necessity standard are not covered by the People's Insurance Network. Citizens retain the absolute right to obtain elective abortion services at their own expense. The absence of PIN coverage for elective procedures never restricts the citizen's right to obtain those procedures.

5. No public official, elected representative, or government employee shall ever introduce, vote upon, or enforce any legislation, regulation, or policy that conflicts with this Section. Any attempt to do so constitutes a high crime against the sovereign people and shall trigger immediate removal from office and prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 2. Gender-Affirming Care — Adult Sovereignty and Parental Authority for Minors

1. Gender-affirming care — including but not limited to hormone therapy, surgical procedures, and related medical treatments — is permanently legal for all natural human citizens aged eighteen (18) years and older. No government body shall ever ban, criminalize, restrict, or penalize any adult citizen's decision to pursue gender-affirming care, nor shall any physician be prosecuted for providing it to a consenting adult.
2. The People's Insurance Network shall never cover elective gender-affirming procedures. Gender-affirming care is a matter of personal sovereignty and personal expense. Citizens retain the absolute right to obtain these services at their own expense. The absence of PIN coverage never restricts the adult citizen's right to obtain those procedures.
3. No gender-affirming care of any kind — including but not limited to hormone therapy, puberty blockers, surgical procedures, or any related medical intervention — shall ever be performed on any person under the age of eighteen (18) under any circumstance, for any reason, with or without parental consent. The body of a minor is their own sovereign territory, and the decision to alter it permanently belongs exclusively to the adult they will become. No parent, guardian, physician, government body, school, or social services agency may authorize gender-affirming medical intervention for a minor. This prohibition is absolute and admits no exceptions.
4. **3(a). Criminal Penalties for Violation:** Any physician, surgeon, medical professional, hospital administrator, or any other person who performs, authorizes, facilitates, or assists in any gender-affirming medical intervention on any person under the age of eighteen (18) — including hormone therapy, puberty blockers, surgical procedures, or any related medical intervention — shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people and against the bodily sovereignty of the minor. Upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, the mandatory penalties are: (a) permanent revocation of all medical licenses and professional certifications, with no possibility of reinstatement; (b) a mandatory minimum sentence of ten (10) years imprisonment, with the Citizen Jury authorized to impose a longer sentence based on the severity, permanence, and number of procedures performed; (c) full personal financial restitution to the minor — calculated by the Citizen Jury based on the documented physical, psychological, and financial harm caused — paid from the convicted individual's personal assets. Any parent or legal guardian who knowingly consents to, arranges, or facilitates a prohibited gender-affirming medical intervention for their minor child shall face the same criminal penalties as the performing physician. The minor's inability to consent as an adult is the precise harm this provision protects against — no parental consent, no court order, and no government authorization shall ever substitute for the adult consent of the person whose body is being permanently altered.

5. **3(b).** This Section shall never be construed to prohibit hormone treatment for a minor with a verified congenital intersex condition, where such treatment is certified by two independent physicians as medically necessary to address a diagnosed physical condition — as distinct from gender-affirming care sought for psychological or social reasons.
6. No public school, government agency, or publicly funded institution shall ever socially transition a minor — including the use of different names or pronouns in official records or communications — without the verified written request of the minor themselves upon reaching the age of eighteen (18). Prior to age eighteen, a minor's legal name and biological designation in all official government and school records shall remain unchanged without a court order issued by a Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified petition by the minor themselves after reaching adulthood.
7. No public official, elected representative, or government employee shall ever introduce, vote upon, or enforce any legislation, regulation, or policy that bans or criminalizes gender-affirming care for adults. Any attempt to do so constitutes a high crime against the sovereign people.

Section 3. The Sovereign Union — Marriage as a Sacred Personal Oath, Free from Government and Religion

1. Marriage is a sacred oath between two consenting adult souls. It is a personal, sovereign act — not a religious institution, not a government contract, and not a privilege granted by any authority. No government body, religious institution, court, or administrative agency has any power to grant, deny, license, or invalidate the marriage of any two consenting adults.
2. Any two consenting adults may declare themselves united in marriage by their own sovereign act. No ceremony, no officiant, no government license, no religious blessing, and no third-party authorization of any kind is required for a marriage to be valid and complete. The oath belongs to the two people making it — to no one else.
3. Citizens who wish to create a public record of their union may voluntarily file a declaration of union with the State Treasury's public ledger. This filing is entirely optional. Citizens who prefer to keep their union completely private have the absolute right to do so. No government body may ever require public disclosure of a private union, and no citizen shall ever be penalized, denied benefits, or treated differently for choosing to keep their union private.
4. All legal rights, benefits, inheritance protections, medical decision-making authorities, and next-of-kin recognitions that flow from a declared union shall attach automatically upon the couple's own declaration — whether public or private. No government filing is required to activate these rights. A private declaration between two citizens carries identical legal weight to a publicly filed declaration.
5. Religious institutions retain their sovereign right to perform or decline to perform marriage ceremonies according to their own traditions. This is their internal religious practice and carries no legal weight in either direction — a religious ceremony neither grants nor denies any legal right, and the absence of a religious ceremony never diminishes the validity or legal standing of any sovereign union.

Section 3A. Sovereign Union Dissolution, Property Division, and Child Custody

1. **Philosophy:** The same sovereignty that protects a citizen's right to declare a union without government permission also protects their right to dissolve one. No citizen shall ever be trapped

in a union against their will. At the same time, a union — whether publicly declared or privately held — creates shared life, shared wealth, and shared children. When a union ends, the sovereign people's justice system ensures that what was built together is divided fairly, that children are protected, and that no party can erase the history of a shared life simply by denying it existed.

2. **Proof of Union — How a Private Declaration Is Established:** Because this Constitution protects the absolute right to keep a union private, the sovereign people recognize that proving a private union existed may require evidence beyond a government filing. In any proceeding before a Common-Law Citizen Jury involving the existence of a union, the following forms of evidence are recognized as valid proof of a sovereign union, individually or in combination: a voluntary declaration of union filed on the Electoral Blockchain's public ledger, which constitutes conclusive proof; sworn testimony of two or more natural human citizens who witnessed the couple's declaration or lived as witnesses to their union; shared financial records through the People's Bank demonstrating joint financial life; written communications between the parties referencing their union; shared residential records; shared parenting records; or any other verifiable evidence that a reasonable person would recognize as demonstrating a committed life partnership. The Citizen Jury evaluates all evidence and determines whether a union existed. No single form of evidence is required. The totality of the circumstances governs.
3. **Dissolution of Union — Either Party May End It:** Either party to a sovereign union may dissolve that union at any time by filing a dissolution notice on the Electoral Blockchain or by presenting a sworn dissolution declaration before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No government body, no court, no religious institution, and no other party may prevent, delay, or condition the dissolution of a sovereign union. The right to leave is as absolute as the right to declare. Where both parties agree to the dissolution and its terms, the People's Bank shall record the dissolution and administer any agreed property division automatically. Where the parties disagree on terms, the matter proceeds to a Common-Law Citizen Jury for adjudication under the framework established in this Section.
4. **Property Division — The 50/50 Presumption:** All assets acquired by either party during the life of the union — including real property, financial accounts, business interests, vehicles, and any other property of value — are presumed to be jointly owned equally by both parties and shall be divided equally upon dissolution. This presumption is rebuttable only by clear and convincing evidence presented to a Common-Law Citizen Jury demonstrating that a specific asset was: acquired exclusively through one party's pre-union assets with no contribution from the other; received as a personal gift or inheritance directed solely to one party by name; or subject to a prior written agreement between the parties specifying different ownership terms, entered into voluntarily before or during the union. The Citizen Jury determines the division of all disputed assets. No asset acquired during the union is presumed to belong exclusively to the party whose name appears on the title, deed, or account — the union creates joint ownership by default.
5. **The Primary Homestead in Dissolution — No Forced Sale Against a Resident Parent:** The primary residential homestead presents a unique challenge in dissolution: it cannot be split, and the homestead protection of this Constitution prevents its forced seizure. The following framework governs: If one party resides in the homestead with minor children of the union, that party has the right to remain in the homestead until the youngest child reaches the age of majority, after which the homestead is subject to standard 50/50 division. The non-residing party retains their 50% ownership interest during this period and shall receive their share of the homestead's verified fair market value — as determined by the People's Bank — either through a buyout by the residing party, through the proceeds of a voluntary sale, or through equivalent assets from the marital estate. If neither party has minor children residing in the homestead, the

Citizen Jury determines disposition based on the totality of circumstances, including which party primarily resided there, which party has greater need, and what other assets exist in the marital estate to achieve equitable division.

6. **Child Custody — The 50/50 Constitutional Default:** In any dissolution proceeding involving minor children of the union, equal shared physical custody — meaning each parent spends approximately equal time with the child — is the constitutional default. This default reflects the sovereign people's determination that children benefit from the active presence of both parents, and that no parent shall be stripped of their relationship with their child simply because the union has ended. The 50/50 default is rebuttable only by verified evidence presented to a Common-Law Citizen Jury demonstrating that one parent poses a documented, specific risk of physical harm, sexual abuse, or severe psychological harm to the child. Disagreements about parenting style, lifestyle choices, personal beliefs, or the circumstances of the dissolution are never sufficient grounds to deviate from the 50/50 default. The Citizen Jury determines all contested custody arrangements. No judge, administrator, or government official may make a unilateral custody determination.
7. **Child Support — Proportional to Income:** Where the 50/50 custody arrangement results in a significant income disparity between the two parents, the higher-earning parent shall pay child support to the lower-earning parent calculated as follows: the monthly child support obligation equals ten percent (10%) of the income difference between the two parents' verified monthly incomes, per child, up to a maximum of four children. This formula is self-executing and self-updating — it adjusts automatically whenever either parent's verified income changes. Child support payments are processed automatically through the People's Bank. No child support obligation may be waived, reduced, or modified except by a Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified evidence of a material change in circumstances.
8. **No Fault — No Punishment:** The dissolution of a sovereign union is never a moral judgment. No Citizen Jury may penalize either party in property division or custody arrangements on the basis of the reasons for the dissolution, the conduct that led to the dissolution, or any personal choices made by either party during the union — unless that conduct constitutes a criminal offense under this Constitution, in which case the criminal framework applies separately. The dissolution framework exists to divide what was built together fairly and to protect the children. It is not a punishment mechanism.
9. **Protection from Union Denial — The Anti-Erasure Provision:** No party to a sovereign union may deny the existence of that union before a Common-Law Citizen Jury for the purpose of avoiding property division, child support, or any other obligation arising from the union. Any party who presents false testimony denying the existence of a union they know to have existed is guilty of fraud against the sovereign people and against their former partner, subject to the Universal Mirror Sentence established in Article III, Section 7 — they shall receive the maximum penalty they attempted to impose on their partner through the fraudulent denial. The Citizen Jury determines whether a union existed based on the totality of evidence, and a denial that is contradicted by the evidence carries no weight.

Section 4. Personal Substance Sovereignty — Decriminalization of Personal Use

1. The personal possession and personal use of any substance by a natural human citizen on private property is permanently decriminalized. No citizen shall ever be arrested, prosecuted, imprisoned, fined, or have their assets seized solely on the basis of personal possession or personal use of any substance for personal consumption. This decriminalization is consistent

with the permanent dissolution of the Drug Enforcement Administration under Article X, Section 1 of this Constitution.

2. The People's Insurance Network shall cover substance use treatment and recovery services when voluntarily sought by the citizen. PIN coverage for substance treatment is never conditioned on the citizen's prior legal history, the substance involved, or the number of times treatment has been sought. Recovery is always available. PIN shall never cover substance use itself as a medical condition absent a voluntary treatment request.
3. The following remain serious criminal offenses prosecuted before a Common-Law Citizen Jury:
    1. The manufacture, distribution, or sale of any substance to a minor.
    2. The manufacture or distribution of any substance through force, fraud, or coercion.
    3. The operation of any vehicle, aircraft, or vessel while impaired in a manner that creates verified danger to other citizens, consistent with the behavioral standard established in Article IV, Section 6 of this Constitution.
    4. The use of any substance as a weapon or instrument of harm against another citizen.
4. No employer, government body, or public institution shall ever deny a citizen employment, housing, public benefits, or public services solely on the basis of a prior personal possession or personal use conviction that occurred before the ratification of this Constitution. All prior convictions for personal possession or personal use of any substance are hereby permanently expunged from the public record upon ratification.

Section 5. End-of-Life Sovereignty — The Right to a Dignified Death

1. Every natural human citizen possesses the absolute sovereign right to choose the timing and manner of their own death when facing a terminal illness or a condition of irreversible, unbearable suffering. No government body shall ever criminalize, prohibit, or penalize physician-assisted dying for a citizen who has made a verified, voluntary, informed, and competent decision to end their life.
2. Physician-assisted dying shall be available exclusively through the citizen's chosen physician — never through a government-assigned examiner. The citizen's chosen physician must verify in writing that: the citizen's decision is voluntary and free from coercion; the citizen is mentally competent at the time of the decision; and the citizen is facing a terminal illness or condition of irreversible, unbearable suffering as defined by the citizen themselves in consultation with their physician.
3. No physician, nurse, or medical professional shall ever be compelled to participate in physician-assisted dying. The decision to participate rests exclusively with the individual physician's conscience and professional judgment. No physician who declines to participate shall face any professional sanction, liability, or penalty.
4. The People's Insurance Network shall cover palliative care, hospice care, and pain management fully and without limitation for all citizens at end of life. PIN shall never be required to cover the physician-assisted dying procedure itself — that cost is the citizen's personal responsibility. The absence of PIN coverage for the procedure never restricts the citizen's right to access it.
5. No government body shall ever mandate, encourage, or create financial incentives for any citizen to choose physician-assisted dying. End-of-life decisions are made by the citizen and their chosen physician — never by insurance administrators, government bodies, or financial pressures.

Section 6. Vaccination Sovereignty — Permanent Prohibition on Mandates

1. No government body — federal, state, county, or municipal — shall ever mandate vaccination as a condition of citizenship, residency, employment in the public sector, access to public services, receipt of public benefits, attendance at public schools, or participation in any government program. Vaccination is a personal medical decision belonging exclusively to the individual citizen and, for minors, to their parent or legal guardian.
2. No private employer, landlord, or service provider shall be compelled by any government body to require vaccination as a condition of employment, housing, or service. Government may never use private entities as instruments to impose vaccination requirements it is itself prohibited from imposing directly.
3. The People's Insurance Network shall cover all vaccinations fully as preventive care, with no cost to the citizen. Coverage is available to every citizen who chooses vaccination — it is never withheld as a penalty for the unvaccinated, and it is never conditioned on any prior vaccination history.
4. No citizen shall ever be discriminated against, denied public services, denied public benefits, or treated differently by any government body on the basis of their vaccination status.

Section 7. Immigration Humanity Standards — Dignity, Due Process, and Family Integrity

1. Birthright Citizenship Preserved: Every person born on the sovereign soil of the United States is a natural human citizen of the United States from the moment of birth, regardless of the citizenship or immigration status of their parents. Birthright citizenship is absolute, permanent, and may never be revoked, conditioned, or legislatively modified.
2. Parents of Birthright Citizens — Right to Remain and Naturalize: Any natural human being who is the verified parent of a birthright citizen of the United States shall have the right to remain on American soil and shall be enrolled in the standard six-year work authorization and naturalization framework established in Article I, Section 11 of this Constitution. The parent's right to remain is contingent on active participation in the naturalization process. No parent of a birthright citizen shall ever be forcibly separated from their minor child by any government action.
3. Non-Completion of Naturalization — Fines, Never Deportation: No natural human being who has entered the naturalization process established in Article I, Section 11 shall ever be deported solely for failing to complete that process within the six-year framework. Failure to complete the naturalization process within the established timeline shall result in a civil fine, scaled to the individual's verified income and never to exceed ten percent (10%) of the individual's annual income in any single year. Deportation is reserved exclusively for individuals who have been convicted of a violent felony or financial fraud before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Administrative failure to complete paperwork is never grounds for deportation.
4. Universal Human Dignity Standard — Every Person on American Soil: Every natural human being present on American soil — regardless of citizenship status, immigration status, documentation status, or national origin — is entitled to the following minimum standards of human dignity, which no government body, law enforcement agency, or detention facility may ever deny:
    1. Shelter from the elements — no human being shall be held in outdoor conditions of extreme heat, cold, or weather exposure without adequate shelter.

2. Sufficient food and clean drinking water — provided at minimum three times daily.
3. Emergency medical care — any medical emergency shall be treated immediately regardless of the individual's ability to pay or their immigration status.
4. Sanitary facilities — access to functioning toilets, running water, and basic hygiene supplies.
5. The right to communicate with legal counsel and with family members within twenty-four (24) hours of any detention.
6. Freedom from physical abuse, torture, sexual violence, and degrading treatment — any government employee or contractor found to have subjected a detained individual to such treatment shall be immediately removed from their position and prosecuted before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

5. No Discrimination in Immigration Processing: No immigration processing, naturalization application, work authorization review, or border enforcement action shall ever be conducted in a manner that discriminates on the basis of religion, ethnicity, race, national origin, language, or political belief. Every human being interacting with the immigration system is entitled to equal treatment under this Constitution's equal protection framework.
6. Absolute Family Separation Prohibition — Immigration Status Is Never Grounds for Separation: No government body, law enforcement agency, border enforcement unit, immigration authority, detention facility, court, or administrative body shall ever separate a minor child from their parent or legal guardian on the basis of immigration status, documentation status, failure to complete the naturalization process, or any administrative immigration violation. Immigration enforcement is never a justification for family separation. Never.

   If a parent is detained or incarcerated for a criminal conviction adjudicated before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, the minor child shall be placed exclusively with a family member of the parent's own choosing. The government shall never place a minor child in government custody, foster care, or any state-administered facility as a result of a parent's immigration status or criminal incarceration. The parent retains the right to designate the family member who will care for their child during any period of incarceration.

   Any government official who orders, executes, or facilitates the separation of a minor child from their parent on the basis of immigration status shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory removal from office, permanent bar from public service, and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

CHAPTER 16

ARTICLE XVI: SOVEREIGN TREATY RESTORATION & NATIVE NATION DIGNITY

This Article establishes a forward-looking, constitutionally bounded Sovereign Treaty Restoration Framework — structured to honor the spirit of historical promises, restore Native dignity, land, and cultural sovereignty, and permanently protect the rights, land, and resources of all natural human citizens.

Section 1. Foundational Acknowledgment of Historical Treaty Violations

1. The United States of America, acting through this Constitution as the supreme expression of sovereign citizen will, hereby formally acknowledges that approximately three hundred and seventy (370) ratified treaties were entered into between the federal government and sovereign Native nations — and that the overwhelming majority of those treaties were systematically, deliberately, and unlawfully violated by prior governments acting without the consent of the people.
2. This acknowledgment is a sovereign act of historical honesty. It assigns no guilt, fine, penalty, or obligation to any living American citizen for the actions of prior governments. No natural human citizen alive today bears personal liability for these violations. Restoration is structural and forward-looking. Justice is not punitive toward individuals.
3. Native nations are recognized as sovereign peoples with inherent rights predating the formation of the United States. Their sovereignty was never extinguished — it was suppressed. This Article establishes a Sovereign Treaty Restoration Framework: a forward-looking, constitutionally bounded restoration of Native dignity, land, and cultural sovereignty, structured to honor the spirit of historical promises while permanently protecting the constitutional rights, land, and resources of all natural human citizens. The sovereignty recognized herein is defined and bounded exclusively by this Article and the rights established within it. It does not supersede the constitutional rights of any natural human citizen, and it does not constitute literal enforcement of original treaty text — it constitutes a structured, equitable, forward-looking restoration.
4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to create a hierarchy of citizenship. Native citizens are natural human citizens under Article I of this Constitution and hold every right, protection, and liberty guaranteed therein — in addition to the specific restorations established by this Article.

Section 2. The Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission

1. There is hereby established the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission as an independent body charged with conducting a full, transparent, and binding audit of every ratified treaty between the United States government and any Native nation. Upon certification by the Commission that all treaty audits are complete, all restorable land has been restored or formally adjudicated, and no active disputes remain pending, the Commission shall enter Dormant Standing Status. In Dormant Standing Status, the Commission maintains no active staff, holds no scheduled meetings, and draws no operating budget. The Commission shall be reconvened within ninety (90) days upon petition by any federally recognized Native nation, any ten thousand (10,000) natural human citizens via the Electoral Blockchain, or any court operating under Article III of this Constitution. Reconvening triggers automatic People's Bank funding for the duration of the active matter only.
2. Composition. The Commission shall be composed as follows:

   (a) One (1) elected representative from each Native nation recognized under Section 2, Clause 7 of this Article, selected by that nation's own sovereign governance process — these seats are non-negotiable and may never be reduced, eliminated, or overridden by any legislative act;

(b) One (1) citizen jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) natural human citizens, selected by the same random-selection process established in Article III, serving for the duration of the audit cycle, providing neutral civilian evaluation of findings;

(c) Three (3) constitutional historians appointed by the Supreme Court Clearinghouse under Article IV, serving in an advisory capacity only — no voting authority.

3. Mandate. The Commission shall, for every ratified treaty on record: (a) identify the precise land, resources, rights, and protections promised to the relevant Native nation; (b) identify what was taken, when, by what mechanism, and whether any compensation was ever provided; (c) determine what land is currently government-held, privately held, or otherwise categorized; (d) determine what is restorable under the framework established in Section 3 of this Article; (e) publish all findings in full, in plain language, on the Electoral Blockchain, accessible to every citizen at no cost.
4. Timeline. The Commission shall publish its complete findings no later than four (4) years from the ratification of this Constitution. Annual progress reports shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain beginning no later than six (6) months after the Commission's first convening.
5. Funding. The Commission shall be funded through the People's Bank as a constitutional infrastructure obligation. Its budget shall be set by the Commission itself, subject to the legislative allocation caps established in Article V, Section 6. No legislative body may defund, delay, or dissolve the Commission.
6. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute arising under this Article between a Native nation, an individual citizen, or a government entity shall be adjudicated by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission's citizen jury panel under the Common-Law Citizen Jury framework established in Article III.
7. Native Nation Recognition. For all purposes of this Article, a "recognized Native nation" is defined as any Native nation that can demonstrate continuous cultural existence through oral tradition, ancestral records, community membership, or any combination thereof, as certified by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission. Recognition under this Article is independent of any prior federal recognition list. No Native nation shall be excluded from the protections of this Article solely because a prior government removed them from a federal recognition list. The Commission's recognition certification is final and binding.
8. Commission Appeal Mechanism. Any decision, certification, prioritization ruling, boundary determination, or recognition finding made by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission may be appealed to a Common-Law Citizen Jury under Article III within ninety (90) days of the decision being published on the Electoral Blockchain. The right to appeal is available to any affected party — including any recognized Native nation, any natural human citizen, any state or federal government body, or any person whose property, rights, or land is directly affected by the Commission's decision. The appeal shall be heard by a freshly convened Common-Law Citizen Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens, randomly selected under the Article III process, who have had no prior involvement in the matter. The Citizen Jury's ruling on appeal is final, binding, and supersedes the Commission's original decision. No Commission decision — including land certifications, priority queue placements, financial obligation certifications, co-stewardship zone boundaries, and historical site certifications — is immune from this appeal right. The Commission may not retaliate against, delay, or penalize any party for exercising this appeal right. Any Commission member found to have retaliated against an appealing party shall be immediately removed by the Supreme Court Clearinghouse under Article IV and permanently barred from serving on any Commission or government body.

Section 3. Treaty Land Restoration Framework

1. **The 35% Sovereign Land Cap.** Total sovereign Native Nation land across all tribes combined shall never exceed thirty-five percent (35%) of the total land area of the United States. This cap is absolute, constitutional, and may never be exceeded regardless of the number of treaty claims certified by the Commission. The Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission shall maintain a running National Sovereign Land Register tracking all restored land in real time on the Electoral Blockchain, accessible to every citizen at no cost. Once the cumulative total of restored sovereign Native land reaches thirty-five percent (35%) of total United States land area, no further land restoration shall proceed under any provision of this Article until land is voluntarily returned by a tribe or a tribe dissolves under the dissolution protocol established in Clause 9 of this Section.
2. **Priority Queue.** When the 35% national cap requires prioritization among competing restoration claims, the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission shall restore land in the following order: (1) smallest nations with the most egregiously violated treaties, as determined by the Commission's audit findings, shall be first in queue; (2) nations with no existing reservation land of any kind shall follow; (3) nations with partial existing reservations shall follow. Larger, better-resourced nations with existing reservation land are last in queue. The Commission's prioritization determinations are final and binding.
3. **Three-Path Restoration Election.** Every recognized Native nation shall permanently elect one of the following three restoration paths, certified by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission. Each nation's election is permanent and irrevocable once certified.

   PATH A — Full Sovereign Land Return: The nation receives restored land up to its full certified treaty allocation, subject to the 35% national cap established in Clause 1 of this Section, with full sovereign title. Government-held land is prioritized for restoration under Clause 4 of this Section.

   PATH B — Tiered Sovereignty: The nation receives reduced land return of up to fifteen percent (15%) of its certified treaty allocation as full sovereign title, plus permanent co-stewardship rights over a larger area without title transfer — including hunting, fishing, cultural, and natural resource rights on ceded lands within the designated co-stewardship zone. Co-stewardship rights are subject to the Water Rights and Natural Resource Framework established in Section 4 of this Article. Co-Stewardship Zone Size Limit: No co-stewardship zone under Path B shall ever exceed three times (3x) the tribe's certified full sovereign land allocation. All co-stewardship zone boundaries must be precisely mapped, certified by the Commission, and published on the Electoral Blockchain within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Path B election. No co-stewardship zone boundary shall be recognized or enforced until formally certified and published. Boundary disputes shall be resolved through the Commission Appeal Mechanism in Section 2, Clause 8.

   PATH C — Sovereign Financial Restoration: The nation elects no land return. Instead, the nation receives constitutionally guaranteed financial restoration through the Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund established under Article V, plus permanent co-stewardship rights over designated cultural and ancestral areas. Financial restoration amounts shall be calculated by the Commission based on the certified value of treaty-promised land and resources, adjusted for present-day equivalency using People's Bank valuation methodology. Co-Stewardship Zone Size Limit for Path C Nations: No co-stewardship zone under Path C shall ever exceed one times (1x) the tribe's certified full sovereign land allocation — reflecting that Path C nations

elected financial restoration in lieu of land and therefore hold a proportionally smaller stewardship footprint. All co-stewardship zone boundaries must be precisely mapped, certified by the Commission, and published on the Electoral Blockchain within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Path C election. No co-stewardship zone boundary shall be recognized or enforced until formally certified and published.

4. **Government-Held Land First.** Restoration shall proceed in the following order of priority: (1) federal government-held land first; (2) state government-held land second; (3) county and municipal government-held land third. No privately held primary homestead shall ever be subject to involuntary restoration under this Article.
5. **Absolute Protection of Established Cities, Towns, and Communities.** No city, town, municipality, village, or established community — whether incorporated or unincorporated — that currently exists within treaty-claimed territory shall ever be displaced, dissolved, reduced, taxed, or subjected to tribal jurisdiction under this Article. The boundaries of every established community are permanently frozen as of the ratification of this Constitution. No tribe may assert land claims, governance authority, or any other right over any established community or the land within its permanently frozen boundaries. This protection is absolute and admits no exceptions.
6. **Absolute Protection of Non-Native Primary Homesteads.** No natural human citizen currently residing on their primary homestead — regardless of whether that land falls within treaty-promised territory — shall ever be displaced, fined, taxed, or penalized under this Article. Their right to remain is absolute and permanent. The right of any non-native citizen to devise, bequeath, or otherwise transfer their primary homestead to any heir, family member, or named beneficiary through a valid will or trust instrument is absolute and irrevocable. No tribe, Native land trust, commission, or government body may intercept, delay, challenge, or override any testamentary transfer of a primary homestead. The voluntary sale protocol established in Clause 7 of this Section is triggered exclusively by an arm's-length voluntary sale transaction and shall never apply to inheritance, bequest, gift, or intra-family transfer of any kind.

   Non-Primary Property — Willing Seller Protection Only: No tribe, Native nation, commission, or government body may assert any claim, right of first refusal, preference right, blocking authority, or any other interest over any non-primary property — including commercial property, farmland, rental property, secondary residences, or any other real property — owned by any non-native citizen, unless and until that citizen voluntarily initiates an arm's-length sale of that property. The voluntary sale protocol of this Article applies exclusively to primary homesteads and only upon voluntary initiation of sale. It shall never be extended or implied to any other category of property.

   Agricultural Land — Absolute Family Succession Protection: No farmland, agricultural operation, ranch, or rural working land owned by a non-native citizen shall ever be subject to any tribal claim, right of first refusal, or restoration proceeding of any kind. The owner of agricultural land retains the absolute right to pass that land to any heir, family member, or named beneficiary through any valid will, trust, or succession instrument — without restriction, interference, or tribal preference of any kind. The voluntary sale protocol is permanently inapplicable to agricultural land transfers by inheritance, bequest, gift, or intra-family succession. Agricultural land may only enter the voluntary sale protocol if the owner freely and voluntarily initiates an arm's-length commercial sale with no family succession instrument in place.

   Established Community Boundary Reinforcement: No tribe may assert any land claim,

governance authority, zoning authority, taxation authority, or any other right over any land within the permanently frozen boundaries of any established city, town, municipality, or community — regardless of whether that land is commercial, residential, agricultural, or otherwise classified. The established community boundary protection is total and applies to every category of land use within those boundaries without exception.

7. **Voluntary Sale Protocol.** If a non-native resident of restored treaty territory voluntarily chooses to sell their primary homestead, the following protocol applies:

   (a) The property must first be offered to any natural human citizen holding active enrollment certification from the relevant Native nation or any recognized Native nation under Section 2, Clause 7, OR any person who can demonstrate traceable lineal descent from a member of any Native nation as verified by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission — regardless of blood fraction. Any traceable Native ancestry qualifies. No blood quantum calculation or blood fraction threshold may ever be used to disqualify a person from this preference;

   (b) No tribe may use blood quantum calculations, blood fraction thresholds, or any mathematical measurement of Native ancestry as a basis for denying enrollment certification to any person with demonstrable Native ancestry. A person possessing any traceable Native ancestry — regardless of fraction — is recognized as a Native person for all purposes of this Article. Any person denied enrollment certification who believes the denial was based on blood quantum or other unconstitutional grounds may petition the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission for independent ancestry verification. If the Commission verifies traceable Native ancestry, that person's preference right is restored immediately and the tribe's denial is void;

   (c) If a qualifying individual purchaser is already in an active, documented purchase process at the time the tribe seeks to acquire the property, that individual's purchase shall proceed without interference. No tribe may displace a qualifying individual purchaser already in process. First in process, first in right;

   (d) If no qualifying individual purchaser exists and no active purchase process is underway, the tribe's land trust has right of first refusal at fair market value as certified by the People's Bank;

   (e) Fair market value shall be determined by the People's Bank using the same methodology applied to all sovereign property transactions under Article V.

8. **Article I Insulation.** The voluntary sale preference established in Clause 7 of this Section is a treaty restoration mechanism — not a racial classification. It exists solely to fulfill the spirit of historical land promises within the Sovereign Treaty Restoration Framework and is constitutionally distinct from the equal protection framework of Article I. No court, commission, or legislative body may strike down or limit this preference on equal protection grounds. Its constitutional basis is treaty restoration, not ancestry-based discrimination.

9. **Tribal Governance Standards.** Every Native nation receiving restored land, cultural sovereignty protections, or financial restoration under this Article shall govern its members by the same constitutional standards of dignity, due process, and individual rights guaranteed to all natural human citizens under this Constitution. No tribe may strip, suspend, or deny the constitutional rights of any individual — Native or non-Native — residing within or interacting with its sovereign territory. Tribal membership decisions may not be used to deny any natural human citizen their constitutional rights under this document. Tribal membership governs cultural and governance participation — it cannot be weaponized to strip constitutional protections from any person. Sovereignty is not a license for tyranny.

10. **Tribe Dissolution and Memorial Land Protocol.** If a Native nation ceases to maintain an active sovereign governance structure for more than ten (10) consecutive years, all restored sovereign territory held by that nation shall revert to federal public trust. Land reverting under this clause shall be permanently designated as a Sovereign Tribal Memorial in honor of the nation that held it. The federal government shall hold this land in trust permanently and may use it exclusively to honor and commemorate the tribe — through cultural preservation, ancestral markers, historical documentation, and related commemorative structures. No resort, hotel, casino, commercial facility, or unrelated monument of any kind may ever be constructed on Sovereign Tribal Memorial land. No statue, marker, or structure unrelated to the specific tribe being honored may be erected. Federal rangers shall protect Sovereign Tribal Memorial land permanently. All American citizens retain permanent free access to Sovereign Tribal Memorial land.

Section 4. Water Rights and Natural Resource Framework

1. **Water Rights.** Tribes hold a cultural stewardship interest in waterways within or bordering their sovereign land. No tribe may dam, divert, redirect, restrict, pollute, or alter the natural flow of any river, stream, aquifer, lake, or watershed in any manner that reduces water access or quality for any non-native citizen, downstream community, agricultural operation, or municipal water system. Water rights under this Article are co-stewardship rights only — they are never exclusive. No tribe may charge any fee, levy, or toll for water access to any citizen or community. The natural flow of all waterways is a shared sovereign resource of all citizens and may never be controlled, restricted, or monetized by any single tribe or nation.
2. **Natural Resource Sovereignty and Royalty Framework.** All extractable natural resources located beneath or within sovereign tribal land — including but not limited to oil, gas, coal, uranium, lithium, rare earth minerals, and timber — shall be developed exclusively through the People's Bank sovereign resource framework established in Article V. Tribes hold no operational veto or control over resource extraction that serves national energy, defense, or resource security needs as determined by the People's Bank.

   In recognition of their sovereign land title, every tribe shall receive a constitutionally guaranteed royalty of fifteen percent (15%) of all gross resource extraction revenue generated from their sovereign land, paid directly and automatically by the People's Bank on a quarterly basis. This royalty is the tribe's full and complete resource compensation — it does not entitle the tribe to operational control, extraction delays, extraction veto authority, or any interference with national resource development. Royalty payments are taxable income under Article VI.
3. **Prohibition on Cross-Boundary Environmental Alteration.** No tribe may alter, dam, divert, burn, clearcut, or otherwise modify any natural feature — including rivers, streams, forests, wetlands, or geological formations — on their sovereign land in any manner that creates downstream, downwind, or cross-boundary environmental harm to non-native citizens, communities, or lands. The Elected Environmental Data Commission established in Article X shall have full monitoring and enforcement authority over tribal lands for all cross-boundary environmental impacts. Tribal sovereignty does not exempt any nation from environmental harm liability under this Constitution. Violations shall be adjudicated before a Common-Law Citizen Jury under Article III.
4. **Certified Native Historical and Archaeological Site Standards — Anti-Exploitation Protocol.** The veto authority granted to tribes over actions that would physically destroy or

permanently damage a certified Native historical or archaeological site on non-tribal land is subject to the following mandatory standards to prevent bad-faith exploitation as a tool to block infrastructure or government projects:

(a) **Certification Standard:** A site may only be certified if the claiming nation presents at least two of the following three categories of evidence: (i) documented physical archaeological evidence — artifacts, remains, structures, or geological markers with verifiable provenance; (ii) corroborated oral tradition from at least two independent tribal knowledge holders whose accounts are consistent with each other and with the physical geography of the claimed site; (iii) independent historical documentation — written records, maps, surveys, or accounts predating the claim that reference the site's cultural or ancestral significance. Oral tradition alone, without physical or documentary corroboration, shall never be sufficient to certify a site.

(b) **Certification Timeline:** The Commission shall render a final certification decision within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the claim being filed. If the Commission fails to render a decision within one hundred and eighty (180) days, the site claim is automatically denied and the project may proceed without restriction. No extension of this timeline is permitted under any circumstance.

(c) **Geographic Footprint Cap:** No single site certification may cover more than one square mile (1 mi^2) unless the claiming nation presents verified physical archaeological evidence distributed across the larger claimed area. Even with such evidence, the maximum footprint is ten square miles (10 mi^2) under any circumstances. No site certification may be used to create a de facto land claim or co-stewardship zone.

(d) **One Active Claim Per Project:** No tribe may file more than one site certification claim against any single infrastructure project or government action. Filing multiple overlapping claims against the same project is declared bad-faith conduct and shall result in automatic denial of all claims filed against that project by that tribe, permanent disqualification from filing site claims against that project, and referral to a Common-Law Citizen Jury for sanctions.

(e) **No Retroactive Blocking:** A site certification claim may only be filed before construction or physical alteration of the claimed site has begun. Once physical work has commenced with proper government authorization, no site certification claim may be filed to halt, reverse, or penalize that work.

Cross-Reference Note: The right of any Native American citizen to hold elected or appointed public office without being required to renounce, disclose, or publicly announce their tribal citizenship is permanently and unamendably protected under Article IV, Section 8, Clause 8 — Sovereign Native Nation Exception. Tribal citizenship is expressly excluded from the dual citizenship disqualification framework. This protection is hardcoded into the Electoral Blockchain's candidate verification system and may never be removed or diminished by any future amendment, legislative act, executive order, or judicial ruling.

Section 5. National Parks, Protected Federal Lands & Shared Stewardship

1. Shared Stewardship Designation. Where treaty-promised land is currently designated as a National Park, National Monument, National Forest, or other protected federal land, the relevant Native nation shall hold cultural sovereignty and stewardship rights over that land. Full legal title shall remain with the United States as a public trust held for all citizens.

2. Overlapping Treaty Claims. Where multiple Native nations hold certified treaty claims to the same National Park or protected federal land, the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission shall establish a Joint Stewardship Council composed of one representative from each claiming nation, operating by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached within one (1) year, the citizen jury panel under Article III shall adjudicate stewardship rights. No claiming nation may unilaterally assert exclusive stewardship over land with multiple certified claimants.

3. Permanent Free Public Access

All American citizens retain permanent, unconditional, free access to every National Park and protected federal land under shared stewardship. No tribe, commission, or government body may ever:

(a) Charge any citizen admission, access, or use fees;

(b) Restrict, limit, or condition any citizen's access based on ancestry, tribal membership, or any other characteristic;

(c) Exclude any citizen from any portion of shared stewardship land.

This clause is absolute and may never be amended, suspended, or overridden. No tribe may assert exclusive or priority hunting, fishing, or gathering rights on shared stewardship lands over non-native citizens. All hunting and fishing on shared stewardship lands is governed by the same rules, seasons, and limits that apply to all citizens equally.

4. Federal Ranger Continuity. Federal rangers shall continue their full protective and management duties on all shared stewardship lands without reduction, reassignment, or replacement. The relevant Native nation may deploy its own rangers to add to the protective presence on shared stewardship lands. Tribal rangers operate alongside federal rangers — never in place of them. Federal authority over land protection is never diminished.

5. Permitted Cultural Uses

The relevant Native nation may, on shared stewardship lands:

- (a) Conduct ceremonies, ancestral practices, and cultural gatherings;
- (b) Construct low-impact, non-permanent ceremonial and ancestral structures consistent with the land's protected status;
- (c) Maintain and restore ancestral sites, burial grounds, and sacred landmarks;
- (d) Conduct archaeological excavation and artifact recovery subject to the following mandatory conditions:
    - (i) Prior to any excavation, the Native nation shall file a written Excavation Notice with the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission and the federal rangers assigned to the land, identifying the location, estimated scope, purpose, and projected timeline of the excavation. This Notice is not subject to approval or denial — it is a transparency and

coordination requirement only. Federal rangers shall acknowledge receipt within fourteen (14) days;

- (ii) All excavated areas shall be fully restored to natural growing condition upon completion of work in that area, regardless of findings. Restoration means backfilling, grading, and replanting with native vegetation appropriate to the site. Restoration of each excavated area must be completed before excavation of any new area begins;
- (iii) If an archaeological site of cultural or historical significance is discovered, the Native nation may document, collect, and preserve all artifacts and remains. The site shall be restored to natural condition following collection. The Native nation may subsequently construct low-impact cultural or commemorative structures at the site consistent with Clause 5(b) of this Section;
- (iv) No excavated area may be abandoned in an unrestored state. If a Native nation ceases excavation activity for more than ninety (90) days without completing restoration of an open excavation area, the federal rangers assigned to the land shall issue a formal notice. If restoration is not completed within sixty (60) days of that notice, the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission shall arrange restoration at the expense of the relevant Native nation's Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund allocation;
- (v) Nothing in this clause authorizes commercial extraction, mining, drilling, or resource removal for sale. Archaeological excavation is limited to cultural, historical, and ancestral purposes only.

6. Absolute Prohibition on Commercial Development. No party — Native nation, federal agency, state government, private entity, or any combination thereof — may ever construct resorts, hotels, casinos, or commercial entertainment facilities on shared stewardship land; extract resources for commercial sale; or lease, sublease, or transfer any portion of shared stewardship land for commercial purposes. This prohibition is permanent, self-executing, and requires no implementing legislation to take effect.

Section 6. Cultural Sovereignty Protections

1. Every Native nation recognized under this Article holds absolute cultural sovereignty over its ceremonies, ancestral practices, sacred sites, oral traditions, and language preservation efforts.

2. No federal, state, county, or municipal government body may ever restrict, regulate, tax, certify, or interfere with:

(a) The practice of any Native ceremony or ancestral ritual on restored sovereign territory or shared stewardship land;

(b) The construction of low-impact cultural or religious structures on restored sovereign territory;

(c) Language preservation programs, cultural education, or the transmission of ancestral knowledge within Native communities.

3. Sacred sites identified by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission on non-restored land shall be granted permanent cultural access easements to the relevant Native nation. These easements are irrevocable and run with the land regardless of ownership changes.

4. No government body may ever compel a Native nation to disclose the location, nature, or

significance of any sacred site as a condition of any permit, certification, or legal proceeding.

Section 7. The Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund

Financial Restoration Cap

The total cumulative disbursements from the Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund shall never exceed five hundred billion dollars ($500,000,000,000) in aggregate across all tribes and all time. This cap is absolute and constitutional. The five hundred billion dollar ($500,000,000,000) ceiling is a fixed nominal dollar amount established at the moment of ratification of this Constitution. It is not subject to inflation adjustment, present-value recalculation, cost-of-living indexing, or any other upward revision methodology. The People's Bank monetary system established under Article V is mathematically self-balancing and structurally inflation-resistant by design — the money supply is continuously calibrated to the nation's productive output, with no fractional reserve multiplication and no private interest extraction. No inflation adjustment mechanism exists or is needed under this Constitution's monetary framework. The nominal cap is the permanent, immovable ceiling and shall never be recalculated, redenominated, or revised upward under any circumstance or methodology. The Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission shall allocate this total across all certified treaty financial obligations proportionally, prioritizing nations that elected Path C (financial restoration) and nations with the most severe and documented treaty violations. Once the cumulative cap is reached, no further Fund disbursements shall be made under any provision of this Article.

Establishment

There is hereby established the Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund, administered exclusively through the People's Bank under Article V, as a permanent constitutional obligation of the United States.

Purpose

The Fund exists to fulfill the financial obligations of ratified treaties that promised compensation, annuities, goods, services, or resources that were never delivered or were unlawfully terminated.

Disbursement Timeline

All Fund payments shall be structured as long-term disbursements over a period of not less than twenty-five (25) years from the date of first payment, to ensure economic stability and natural recirculation through the Article VI tax system.

Structure

Payments from the Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund shall be structured as permanent debt-free economic injections — they create no debt obligation to the nation, are never tracked for return, and are permanently injected into the economy through Native recipients. These payments honor promises made. They are not punishment to any living citizen.

Administration

The People's Bank shall administer all Fund disbursements under the same rules, transparency

standards, and audit requirements that govern all People's Bank operations under Article V. No separate banking structure, parallel financial system, or exemption from People's Bank rules shall be created for Native nations or their members.

Taxation

All payments received from the Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund are taxable income under the marginal bracket structure established in Article VI, Section 1. Each dollar of Fund payment is taxed only at the rate of the bracket in which that dollar falls, stacked on top of all other income earned by the recipient in that tax year. If a tribal member receives a monthly Fund payment and also earns wages, salary, or other income, the total combined income determines the applicable bracket for each dollar. Nothing in this Article creates a tax exemption unless explicitly stated elsewhere in this Constitution.

Payment Determination

The Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission shall certify the financial obligations owed under each treaty. The People's Bank shall calculate and execute payments based on Commission certifications. The Commission's certified amount is the ceiling — no legislative body may add to or reduce certified Fund payments.

Recirculation

Fund payments, being taxable income, are naturally recollected through the Article VI marginal tax system over time. The Fund is self-balancing across the economy without requiring any special mechanism.

Section 8. Hunting and Fishing Rights — Citizen Protections and Tribal Boundaries

1. Hunting and fishing rights recognized under the Sovereign Treaty Restoration Framework apply exclusively within the boundaries of restored sovereign tribal land as certified by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission. No tribe may assert, claim, or exercise any hunting, fishing, or gathering right on any of the following:

- (a) Private non-native land of any kind;
- (b) State-owned land;
- (c) Federal land outside of shared stewardship designations;
- (d) Any land within the boundaries of an established city, town, or community.

2. On shared stewardship lands (National Parks, National Monuments, National Forests, and other protected federal lands), all hunting and fishing is governed exclusively by the same rules, seasons, bag limits, and licensing requirements that apply to all natural human citizens equally. No tribe, commission, or government body may grant any tribe exclusive access, priority access, extended seasons, or exemptions from standard hunting and fishing regulations on shared stewardship lands. The right of every natural human citizen to hunt and fish on shared stewardship lands under equal rules is absolute and may never be diminished.

3. The right of every natural human citizen to hunt and fish on state and federal lands — as established

by the laws of this Constitution and the rights guaranteed under Article I — shall never be reduced, restricted, conditioned, or interfered with by any tribal claim, treaty restoration proceeding, or Commission determination. No tribal right recognized under this Article shall ever be construed to diminish the hunting and fishing rights of any non-native citizen on any land outside restored sovereign tribal territory.

4. On restored sovereign tribal land, tribes may establish their own hunting and fishing regulations governing tribal members. Non-native citizens who voluntarily enter restored sovereign tribal land for hunting or fishing purposes do so under a guest framework: they retain all constitutional rights under Article I and are subject to tribal regulations only to the extent those regulations do not conflict with this Constitution. No tribe may charge non-native citizens a fee, tax, or toll for hunting or fishing access to restored sovereign tribal land without the explicit voluntary consent of the individual citizen.

Section 9. Tribal Courts, Jurisdiction, and Governance Boundaries

Tribal Courts

Every recognized Native nation may establish and operate its own tribal court system to adjudicate matters arising on restored sovereign tribal land. Tribal courts have jurisdiction over: (a) crimes committed on restored sovereign tribal land by enrolled tribal members against other enrolled tribal members; (b) civil disputes between enrolled tribal members arising on restored sovereign tribal land; (c) tribal governance matters, membership disputes, and internal cultural affairs.

Non-Native Citizens on Tribal Land

No tribal court shall ever exercise criminal jurisdiction over any non-native natural human citizen. Any crime committed by a non-native citizen on restored sovereign tribal land shall be prosecuted exclusively under this Constitution's court system established in Article III, before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Non-native citizens on tribal land retain every constitutional right guaranteed under Article I and Article III — without exception, reduction, or modification.

Native Citizens' Right to Choose

Any enrolled tribal member who is accused of a crime or involved in a civil matter on restored sovereign tribal land retains the absolute right to elect adjudication under this Constitution's court system rather than the tribal court system. This election right is personal, irrevocable once exercised in a specific matter, and may never be waived by tribal law, tribal membership agreement, or any other instrument. No tribe may penalize, disenroll, or otherwise retaliate against any member for exercising this election right.

Enrollment Roll Integrity — Anti-Manipulation Protocol: Enrollment rolls used for any property preference right, voluntary sale protocol preference, or any other property-related purpose under this Article shall be certified by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission as of the date the relevant land was formally restored or the relevant property transaction was first initiated — whichever is earlier. No tribe may retroactively expand, alter, or add to its enrollment roll after that certification date for the purpose of capturing, expanding, or multiplying property preference rights in any pending or active property transaction. Any enrollment additions made after the certification date are valid for all cultural

and governance purposes but carry no property preference rights in any transaction that was already initiated or pending at the time of the addition. Any tribe found to have deliberately manipulated its enrollment roll to capture property preference rights in pending transactions shall have all its property preference rights suspended for a period of five (5) years by the Commission, and the manipulation shall be referred to a Common-Law Citizen Jury for sanctions against the responsible tribal officers.

Incarceration

No tribal court may sentence any non-native citizen to incarceration on tribal land or in any tribal detention facility. Non-native citizens convicted of crimes on tribal land shall be housed exclusively within the People's Prison system established under Article III. Any enrolled tribal member sentenced to incarceration by a tribal court retains the right to petition for transfer to the People's Prison system. The People's Prison system shall honor all such transfer petitions within thirty (30) days.

No Tribal Tax System

No tribe, Native nation, or tribal governance body may establish, levy, collect, or enforce any tax, fee, assessment, or financial obligation of any kind upon any natural human citizen — Native or non-native — beyond what is authorized under Article VI of this Constitution. All income earned by tribal members — including royalty payments, Fund disbursements, wages, and business revenue — is taxed exclusively under the Article VI marginal bracket system. No separate tribal tax system, parallel tax structure, or tribal revenue levy shall ever be created or recognized.

No Veto Power Over Non-Tribal Matters

No tribe, Native nation, or tribal governance body shall hold veto power, blocking authority, or approval authority over any federal, state, or local government action, infrastructure project, resource development, or legislative matter — except in the following two specific circumstances: (a) actions that directly and physically alter the boundaries, title, or physical condition of restored sovereign tribal land; (b) federal or state actions that would physically destroy or permanently damage a certified Native historical or archaeological site located on non-tribal land, as certified by the Sovereign Treaty Audit Commission. Outside these two specific circumstances, tribal consultation is encouraged but tribal approval is never required and tribal objection carries no legal blocking authority.

Tribal Land Title Restrictions

Every tribe holds absolute sovereign title to its restored land. Tribal sovereign land may only ever be voluntarily sold to the federal government of the United States — meaning We the People acting through the People's Bank under Article V. No tribe may sell, transfer, lease, sublease, mortgage, pledge, or convey any portion of restored sovereign tribal land to any private individual, corporation, foreign entity, state government, or any other party. Joint stewardship lands and co-stewardship zones may never be sold by any party — tribal, federal, state, or private. The co-stewardship rights of any tribe over designated co-stewardship zones are permanent, non-transferable, and run with the land regardless of any other ownership changes.

Constitutional Violations Enforcement and Escalating Sanctions

Every tribe is bound by the constitutional standards of dignity, due process, and individual rights guaranteed to all natural human citizens under this Constitution. The following enforcement framework applies when a tribe is found to have violated these standards:

First Violation — Supervised Restoration Period: If a Common-Law Citizen Jury under Article III finds by majority verdict that a tribe has violated the constitutional rights of any person — Native or non-native — on restored sovereign tribal land, the Commission shall immediately place that tribe's governance under a twelve (12) month Supervised Restoration Period. During the Supervised Restoration Period: (a) all tribal court decisions are subject to automatic review and may be appealed to an Article III Common-Law Citizen Jury by any affected party at no cost; (b) the tribe must submit a written Constitutional Compliance Plan to the Commission within sixty (60) days, detailing specific governance reforms to prevent recurrence; (c) all new land restoration allocations to that tribe are suspended until the Commission certifies full compliance at the end of the Supervised Restoration Period; (d) the Commission shall assign two (2) independent constitutional monitors — selected by random draw from the Article III citizen pool — to observe and report on tribal governance for the duration of the period.

Second Violation Within Twenty-Five Years — Severe Institutional Sanctions: If a tribe is found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have committed a second constitutional rights violation within twenty-five (25) years of the first verified violation, this pattern constitutes not a single bad actor but an entrenched culture of rights infringement — and shall be treated accordingly with the full force of this Constitution. The following sanctions are mandatory, automatic, and non-negotiable upon a second verified violation within the twenty-five year window:

(a) All restored sovereign land allocations to that tribe are permanently frozen — no additional land may ever be restored to that tribe under any provision of this Article;

(b) The tribe's tribal court system is permanently suspended — all matters previously under tribal court jurisdiction shall be transferred exclusively to Article III Common-Law Citizen Juries for a mandatory period of not less than ten (10) years, after which reinstatement may be petitioned but never guaranteed;

(c) All responsible tribal officers — meaning those who held governance authority during the period in which the violation occurred and who are found by the Citizen Jury to have known of, directed, or failed to prevent the violation — shall face the full criminal penalties established under this Constitution for the specific rights violations committed. Tribal sovereignty, tribal office, or tribal membership shall never serve as a shield, defense, or mitigating factor in any criminal prosecution under this clause. This Constitution is supreme within all its territories and boundaries, and no nation, sovereignty, or cultural framework within those boundaries supersedes it;

(d) The tribe's Sovereign Treaty Restoration Fund disbursements shall be reduced by fifty percent (50%) for a period of ten (10) years, with the withheld funds held in escrow by the People's Bank and released only upon Commission certification of full constitutional compliance;

(e) The Commission shall publish a full public report of the violations, the sanctions imposed, and the names of all responsible officers on the Electoral Blockchain, accessible to every citizen at no cost.

No Immunity for Repeat Violations: The protections of tribal sovereignty established in this Article exist to restore dignity and honor historical promises — they are not a license for the systematic violation of the rights of any human being. Any tribe that establishes a pattern of rights violations has forfeited the moral and constitutional basis for expanded sovereignty. This Constitution protects every natural human citizen within its territories and boundaries without exception, and no sovereignty recognized herein supersedes that protection.

Section 10. No Collective Punishment of Living Citizens

1. No living American citizen shall ever be:

- (a) Fined, taxed, assessed, or levied any charge for historical treaty violations committed by prior governments;
- (b) Displaced from their primary homestead under any provision of this Article;
- (c) Penalized in any form — financial, legal, professional, or social — by any government body for the actions of prior governments regarding Native treaty obligations.

2. Restoration under this Article is structural and forward-looking. It corrects the record, fulfills promises, and builds a just foundation. It does not reach backward to punish individuals for history they did not make.

3. Any government body, official, or commission that attempts to impose individual penalties on living citizens for historical treaty violations shall be acting in direct violation of this Constitution and subject to removal under the no-confidence provisions of Article III

CHAPTER 17

ARTICLE XVI-A: SOVEREIGN IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND THE FAMILY PROTECTION BASELINE

Section 1. Interpretive Clarity — The Four Distinct Provisions of This Article

The provisions of this Article are precise, distinct, and shall never be collapsed into a single characterization or conflated with one another. The following four provisions operate independently and shall be read and applied as written:

Clause 1 — Birthright Citizenship: The birthright citizenship guarantee established in Section 2 of this Article is permanently unamendable pursuant to Article XIX, Section 1, Clause 4, Item 13 of this Constitution. It is protected not as a general principle but as a specifically enumerated, hardcoded provision placed beyond the reach of any future amendment by the sovereign people upon ratification.

Clause 2 — The Registration Window: The eighteen-month registration window established in Section 3 of this Article applies exclusively to natural human persons physically present within the borders of the United States who have not obtained legal citizenship or lawful resident status at the time of ratification. It does not apply to natural human citizens. It does not apply to lawful residents. The qualifying phrase "who have not obtained legal citizenship or lawful resident status" defines the complete scope of this provision and shall never be read to expand beyond it.

Clause 3 — The Home Base Principle: The Permanent Protected Resident Status granted to parents of American-born citizens under Section 6, Clause 5 of this Article is a powerful and irrevocable protection — but it is not absolute immunity from removal under all circumstances. Removal proceedings remain constitutionally permissible following a violent crime conviction by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Even upon such conviction, removal shall be suspended until the American-born child of the protected resident reaches the age of majority. Permanent Protected Resident Status and permanent immunity from removal are legally distinct. They shall never be treated as equivalent.

Clause 4 — Naturalization: The naturalization track established in Section 4 of this Article is a verified citizen-controlled process. It requires the satisfaction of all of the following conditions without exception: no conviction for a violent crime by a Common-Law Citizen Jury within the United States or a verified equivalent foreign conviction; completion of the constitutional literacy baseline established in Article XX, Section 2 of this Constitution; verification by the elected County Sheriff of the applicant's county of residence; and confirmation by a Common-Law Citizen Jury of that county. Naturalization is not automatic. No administrative body, no executive official, and no legislative act may ever substitute for or bypass any of these four requirements.

Section 2. Birthright Citizenship — Absolute and Permanent

Every person born on the sovereign soil of the United States of America is a natural human citizen from the moment of birth, regardless of the immigration status, documentation status, or national origin of their parents. Birthright citizenship is absolute, permanent, and irrevocable. No legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or constitutional amendment shall ever condition, restrict, or revoke birthright citizenship. This protection is permanently unamendable.

Section 3. The Sovereign Registration Window

Upon ratification of this Constitution, all natural human persons physically present within the borders of the United States who have not obtained legal citizenship or lawful resident status shall have a period of eighteen (18) months from the date of ratification to register their presence through the public People's Bank identity system.

Registration under this Section constitutes a formal declaration of physical presence and the beginning of a lawful naturalization track. Registration shall never be used as grounds for criminal prosecution, detention, or removal. The act of registering is an act of good faith and shall be treated as such by every elected official, County Sheriff, and public servant under this Constitution.

Registration is open to all natural human persons physically present at the time of ratification, regardless of how long they have been present, how they entered, or what their prior immigration history reflects — provided they have not been convicted of a violent crime by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No minimum period of prior physical presence is required to register. Length of presence may be considered by a Citizen Jury as one factor among many in naturalization proceedings — it shall never function as a barrier to registration itself.

This diagram illustrates the crucial steps for individuals to formalize their presence and begin their path to naturalization under the new framework.

Section 4. The Naturalization Track

Any natural human person who completes registration under Section 3 shall be eligible to begin the verified naturalization process toward full citizenship upon meeting the following criteria:

- No conviction for a violent crime by a Common-Law Citizen Jury within the United States, or a verified equivalent foreign conviction for a violent offense.
- Completion of the constitutional literacy baseline established under Article XX, Section 2 of this Constitution, demonstrating a working understanding of the rights, responsibilities, and frameworks of this document.

The naturalization process shall be administered exclusively through the People's Bank identity system

and verified by the elected County Sheriff of the applicant's county of residence. No federal immigration bureaucracy, no unelected administrative tribunal, and no private contractor shall ever hold authority over the naturalization determination. The final grant of citizenship shall be confirmed by a Common-Law Citizen Jury of the applicant's county upon verification of all criteria.

Section 5. Protected Resident Status — Financial Access Framework

All registered residents and holders of Permanent Protected Resident Status under this Article shall have access to the People's Bank system under the following hardcoded framework:

Zero-interest necessity credit

For fundamental human survival goods — clean water, food infrastructure, emergency medical care, and energy — is available to all natural human persons present on American soil regardless of citizenship or resident status. No human being shall be denied survival necessities on the basis of their legal status.

Home & vehicle purchase credit

And all non-essential consumer credit lines are available to registered residents and protected residents at the low fixed public consumer interest rate established under Article V, Section 7. These credit lines are not available at zero interest — that benefit is reserved exclusively for natural human citizens. Registered and protected residents may purchase homes and vehicles through the People's Bank at the consumer rate — which remains far below any rate available under the old private banking system — but the zero-interest citizen benefit does not apply until full citizenship is achieved.

People's Insurance Network coverage

Is available to all registered residents and protected residents at a Protected Resident Tier — providing emergency medical care, trauma care, and life-threatening condition coverage at zero cost. Non-emergency and elective coverage tiers available to full citizens do not apply until citizenship is achieved.

Section 6. Those Who Do Not Register — The Sovereign Jury Standard

Any natural human person who fails to register within the eighteen (18) month window established in Section 2 of this Article and is subsequently identified within the borders of the United States shall be subject to removal proceedings before a Common-Law Citizen Jury of the county in which they are identified. The Citizen Jury shall determine, based on the totality of the individual's circumstances, whether removal is warranted. The Jury holds full discretionary authority. No mandatory removal sentence exists under this Section. No administrative body, no elected official, and no executive order may substitute for, override, or predetermine the Citizen Jury's determination.

1. The Common-Law Citizen Jury convened under this Section shall consider and weigh all of the following factors before rendering any determination. No single factor is dispositive. The jury weighs the totality of the human life before it — not a category, not a status, not a file:
    1. Length of continuous physical presence within the sovereign territory of the United

States, verified through any combination of sworn testimony, People's Bank transaction records, employment records, school enrollment records, medical records, or any other verifiable documentation the individual chooses to present. Length of presence is not a guarantee of any outcome. It is a factor the jury must weigh — and the longer and more documented that presence, the greater the weight it carries.

2. Family ties to natural human citizens — including but not limited to a spouse, parent, child, or sibling who is a verified natural human citizen of the United States. The existence of a minor citizen child triggers the Home Base Principle of Clause 5 of this Section automatically and removes the individual from removal proceedings under this Section entirely. The jury has no authority to order removal of any parent whose minor American-born child is present — that protection is absolute and operates independently of this Section.
3. Verified community contribution — including documented employment, verified participation in civic life, verified enrollment in or completion of educational programs, verified religious community membership, verified volunteer service, or any other verifiable evidence of active, sustained participation in the life of the community in which the individual resides.
4. Conduct record — whether the individual has any verified conviction for a violent crime by a Common-Law Citizen Jury within the United States, or a verified equivalent foreign conviction for a violent offense. A violent crime conviction does not automatically trigger removal under this Section — it is a factor the jury weighs alongside all others. Removal proceedings specifically triggered by violent crime conviction are governed exclusively by Section 7 of this Article and operate independently of this Section.
5. Good faith and circumstance — whether the individual's failure to register during the eighteen-month window was the result of verified circumstances beyond their reasonable control, including but not limited to medical incapacity, documented lack of physical access to registration infrastructure in their area of residence, verified unawareness of the registration requirement despite reasonable effort to comply, or any other verified circumstance the jury finds credible and material.

2. Any natural human person who can verify, through the evidentiary standards established in Clause 1(a) of this Section, continuous physical presence within the sovereign territory of the United States for a period of no fewer than five (5) years prior to the date of ratification of this Constitution shall be presumed by the Common-Law Citizen Jury to have established sufficient roots in this Republic to warrant serious and deliberate consideration of all alternatives to removal before any removal order is issued. This presumption is rebuttable — it does not guarantee any outcome and it does not bind the jury — but it shall never be ignored, dismissed, or treated as irrelevant. A Citizen Jury that orders removal of any individual meeting this five-year threshold shall state in its written verdict the specific verified findings of fact that overcame the presumption. That written verdict shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain as a permanent public record within seventy-two (72) hours of issuance, accessible to every citizen without restriction.
3. Once a Common-Law Citizen Jury has rendered a final determination in a removal proceeding under this Section — whether ordering removal or determining that removal is not warranted — that determination is final and binding as to the circumstances presented. No second removal proceeding may be initiated against the same individual on the basis of the same underlying circumstances that were presented to the original jury. New and independent circumstances arising after the original determination — including a subsequent violent crime conviction — constitute independent grounds for new proceedings and are governed by the applicable Section

of this Article.

4. The passage of time alone — without the verified community ties, family connections, good faith conduct, and presence established in Clause 1 of this Section — does not create a right to remain and does not bar removal proceedings under this Section. Time is a factor the jury weighs. It is never, by itself, a bar to proceedings. And the absence of verified community ties, family connections, or good faith conduct does not make removal automatic — it simply removes the weight those factors would otherwise carry in the jury's deliberation. The jury decides. Always.
5. If the individual subject to removal proceedings under this Section is the parent of an American-born citizen who is a minor child under the age of eighteen (18) at the time removal would be executed, removal is permanently prohibited under Clause 5 of this Section regardless of registration status, regardless of the outcome of any proceeding under this Section, and regardless of any jury determination. The Home Base Principle is absolute. It supersedes every other provision of this Section without exception.

Section 7. Removal for Violent Crime

Any natural human person present within the United States without full citizenship who is convicted of a violent crime by a Common-Law Citizen Jury shall be subject to mandatory removal proceedings following the full completion of their sentence. Removal shall be executed exclusively by the elected County Sheriff and Federal Customs Marshal of the relevant jurisdiction. No private detention facility, no federal deportation force, and no administrative tribunal shall ever hold authority over removal execution.

The sole exception: if the individual subject to removal is the parent of an American-born citizen who is a minor child under the age of eighteen (18) at the time removal would be executed, removal is suspended until the child reaches the age of majority. Upon the child's eighteenth birthday, a Common-Law Citizen Jury of the county shall conduct a full review of all circumstances before any removal order is finalized. The Jury holds full discretionary authority and shall weigh the totality of the individual's life, family ties, and rehabilitation against the nature of the original offense.

Section 8. Absolute Prohibition on Family Separation

No government body, border enforcement unit, County Sheriff, Federal Customs Marshal, or any other public servant or state actor shall ever separate a minor child from their parent on the basis of immigration status, documentation status, registration status, or failure to complete the naturalization process. This prohibition is absolute, permanent, and unamendable. Any public official who orders or carries out family separation on the basis of immigration or documentation status is guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, subject to immediate removal from office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 9. The Good Faith Entry Principle and Anti-Profiling Mandate

Any natural human person who enters the United States through a lawful port of entry for the purposes of tourism, family visitation, temporary work, cultural exchange, or any other lawful temporary purpose shall never be denied entry, detained, subjected to additional scrutiny, or treated with suspicion on the basis of their physical appearance, national origin, ethnicity, pregnancy status, or any other

physical characteristic.

Birthright citizenship attaches at the moment of birth on American soil. The intent of the parent at the time of entry is legally irrelevant to the citizenship status of a child born on American soil. No Sheriff, no Customs Marshal, and no border processing agent shall ever assume, allege, or act upon a presumed intent to establish residency based on a person's appearance or physical condition.

The sole exception: if a natural human person explicitly declares at the port of entry, in their own words and of their own free will, that their sole and exclusive purpose of entry is to give birth on American soil for the purpose of establishing citizenship for their child, the Customs Marshal may note that declaration in the entry record. That declaration may be considered by a Citizen Jury in any subsequent determination regarding the parent's protected resident status. It shall never be used to deny entry, detain the individual, or restrict the child's birthright citizenship in any way.

The Anti-Discrimination Enforcement Mandate: Any elected County Sheriff or Federal Customs Marshal who applies immigration enforcement, border processing scrutiny, or removal proceedings in a demonstrably discriminatory manner — based on race, ethnicity, national origin, physical appearance, pregnancy status, or any characteristic other than the objective legal criteria hardcoded in this Article — is guilty of a constitutional violation. Any citizen may bring a complaint directly before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. Upon a finding of discriminatory enforcement, the Sheriff or Marshal shall face immediate removal from office, permanent lifetime banishment from all public service, and criminal prosecution. The objective criteria of this Article are the only lawful basis for immigration enforcement action. No Sheriff and no Marshal may invent additional criteria, apply extra scrutiny based on appearance, or use their enforcement authority as an instrument of racial or ethnic exclusion.

Section 10. Future Border Processing

All future immigration processing at land borders, maritime ports of entry, and international airports shall be administered jointly by the elected Federal Customs Marshal of the relevant region and the elected County Sheriff of the county in which the port of entry is located. No unelected federal immigration agency, no private contractor, and no automated surveillance or biometric tracking system shall ever hold authority over border immigration processing. Every person seeking entry shall be processed by human beings, directly accountable to the citizens of their region, operating under the plain-language framework of this Article and no other.

CHAPTER 18

ARTICLE XVI-B: THE CHILD PROTECTION AND LAWFUL DISCIPLINE FRAMEWORK

Section 1. The Right and Limits of Parental Discipline

1. Parents retain absolute lawful authority to administer reasonable physical discipline to correct the behavior of their minor children, including spanking or paddling with a flat, blunt implement designed for controlled, non-lacerating application.
2.

Section 2. The Reporting Pathway

1. Any natural person — including the child, a family member, a teacher, a medical professional, or any citizen with direct knowledge — may report suspected abuse directly to the elected County Sheriff. No formal process or documentation shall ever be required of a reporting party.
2. Upon receiving a report, the Sheriff shall conduct an immediate credibility assessment to determine whether a credible basis exists to proceed. This is a screening function only, not a determination of guilt.
3. Any person reporting in good faith is permanently protected from retaliation, and their identity remains protected under the whistleblower protections established elsewhere in this Constitution.
4.

Section 3. Emergency Removal and Family-First Placement

1. Upon determining a credible report indicates immediate danger, the Sheriff shall execute emergency removal.
2.

Section 4. The Emergency Family Jury Panel and Mandatory Timeline

1. Within seventy-two (72) hours of removal, an Emergency Family Jury Panel of seven (7) randomly drafted citizens shall convene to determine whether removal continues or the child returns home immediately.
2. If removal continues, full trial before a standard Common-Law Citizen Jury must commence within fourteen (14) days.
3. **The Single Extension Standard:** One fourteen (14) day extension may be granted only upon affirmative written approval by the Emergency Panel citing the specific reason. No further extension shall ever be granted.
4. **The Absolute Ceiling:** Maximum removal duration without a final verdict is twenty-eight (28) days. If no verdict is secured, the child returns home immediately and automatically, and any no-contact order lifts without further hearing.
5. **The Supervised Visitation Default:** During removal, the accused parent retains a default right to supervised visitation unless the Emergency Panel affirmatively finds even supervised contact poses a risk.
6. A mandatory no-contact order issues automatically upon any credible report and remains until a jury renders a final verdict.

Section 5. Tiered Sentencing and Custody Determination

TIER I — FIRST-OFFENSE EXCESSIVE DISCIPLINE

(A first offense exceeding Section 1 limits, absent severe or lasting injury.)

1. A mandatory fine of five percent (5%) to fifteen percent (15%) of the convicted parent's verified annual income, set by the convicting jury based on severity, consistent with the income framework of Article IV — paid into a sealed trust administered by the People's Bank, released

to the child at age eighteen (18).
2. Imprisonment of six (6) months to three (3) years, at jury discretion.
3. Parental rights are temporarily suspended. Custody transfers to a fit relative for the sentence duration.
4. **The Age-Based Reunification Standard:** Upon sentence completion, if the child is twelve (12) or older, the child alone decides whether to return to the parent or remain in placement — final and binding. If under twelve (12), reunification requires a new jury proceeding where the full burden of proof rests on the parent to demonstrate genuine rehabilitation.

TIER II — SEVERE OR REPEATED ABUSE

(Use of a prohibited implement causing lasting injury, a repeat offense, or a documented pattern across multiple incidents.)

1. A mandatory sentence of fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) years, non-reducible.
2. **The Permanent Termination Standard:** Parental rights are permanently terminated upon conviction, independent of sentence length served. No reunification shall ever occur, regardless of when the parent is released. Termination of parental rights and the criminal sentence are separate legal outcomes — completing one never restores the other.
3. Custody transfers permanently to a fit relative or proceeds toward adoption.
4. **The Restitution Cascade:** Mandatory financial restitution, set by the jury based on harm severity and the parent's total assets, is paid into a sealed trust. If the child survives, the trust releases at age eighteen (18). If the child does not survive, restitution distributes in this order: first to surviving siblings; if none, to the surviving non-abusive parent; if neither exists, to a dedicated Sovereign Child Abuse Victims Fund administered by the State Treasury.

TIER III — TORTURE-LEVEL ABUSE, FATAL ABUSE, OR SEXUAL ABUSE

(Abuse causing permanent physical damage, repeated torture-level conduct, abuse resulting in death, or any form of sexual abuse of a minor.)

1. A mandatory sentence of life imprisonment, non-commutable, with zero possibility of parole.
2. Parental rights are permanently and immediately terminated upon conviction, with no reunification possible under any circumstance.
3. The Restitution Cascade of Tier II applies identically to Tier III convictions.
4. **The Sexual Abuse Enhancement:** Any conviction under this Tier involving sexual abuse of a minor additionally carries: total seizure and liquidation of all personal assets, with proceeds directed to the child's restitution trust; permanent, lifetime forfeiture of voting rights; permanent lifetime prohibition from any occupation, volunteer role, or setting involving proximity to children; and permanent, non-appealable public registry disclosure of the offender's identity, ensuring they can never conceal who they are from any community they enter for the remainder of their natural life.

CHAPTER 19

ARTICLE XVII: SOVEREIGN PUBLIC OFFICE STANDARDS — STAFF LIMITATIONS, OPERATIONAL INTEGRITY & CITIZEN REMOVAL AUTHORITY

Section 1. Purpose and Scope

1. Every elected and appointed public office in this Republic exists solely to serve the sovereign people. No public office shall ever become a personal empire, a patronage machine, or a bureaucratic fortress insulated from citizen accountability. This Article establishes universal standards governing the personal staff of every elected official, the distinction between personal office staff and operational workforce, and the permanent, unconditional right of the sovereign people to remove any elected official from office at any time through direct citizen petition recall.

2. These standards apply to every elected individual in this Republic without exception — legislative representatives, commission members, council members, governors, sheriffs, People's Bank Board members, and every other elected office established by this Constitution or any law enacted under it.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit the operational workforce of any office. Personal staff caps govern only the personal office of the elected individual — not the sworn officers, inspectors, investigators, rangers, auditors, or any other personnel performing the functional duties of the office or agency they lead.

Section 2. Universal Personal Staff Cap

1. Definition of Personal Staff. For all purposes of this Article, "personal staff" means any individual employed directly by, assigned to, or compensated from the personal office budget of an elected official — including but not limited to: schedulers, personal assistants, communications aides, policy researchers, constituent liaisons, and administrative support personnel. Personal staff serve the elected individual's office function. They are not operational workforce.

2. Definition of Operational Workforce. "Operational workforce" means any individual whose primary function is to perform the substantive duties of the office or agency the elected official leads — including but not limited to: sworn law enforcement deputies and officers, workplace safety inspectors, environmental data collectors, food safety inspectors, trade data analysts, corporate fraud investigators, defense personnel, rangers, auditors, and any other personnel whose work directly executes the constitutional mandate of the office. Operational workforce size is governed exclusively by budget caps established under Article V, Section 6 — never by personal staff limits.

3. Personal Staff Caps by Office Type. The following personal staff caps are hereby hardcoded and self-executing:

(a) Elected Commission Members — all elected commissions established under this Constitution, including the Elected Workplace Safety Commission, Elected Environmental Data Commission,

Elected Food Safety Commission, Elected Public Communications Spectrum Commission, Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission, Federal Trade Data Commission, Elected Workforce Data Commission, and any future elected commission established by constitutional amendment: each individual commissioner is authorized a maximum of five (5) personal staff members. This standard supersedes and governs any individual commission staff cap established elsewhere in this Constitution — where a prior Article established a five-person cap for a specific commission, that cap is confirmed and governed by this Article as the universal standard.

(b) Sovereign Defense Council Members — each individual member of the Elected Sovereign Defense Council established under Article X, Section 13: a maximum of five (5) personal staff members.

(c) Legislative Representatives — each individual member of any legislative body established under this Constitution: a maximum of five (5) personal staff members. No legislative body may establish a shared "caucus staff," "leadership staff," or any pooled staffing arrangement that circumvents the individual cap. Each representative's five-person limit is absolute regardless of leadership position, seniority, or committee assignment.

(d) County Sheriff — each elected County Sheriff: a maximum of five (5) personal office staff members, strictly distinct from all sworn deputies, officers, and operational law enforcement personnel under their command.

(e) State Governor — each elected State Governor: a maximum of ten (10) personal office staff members, strictly distinct from all executive branch employees, agency personnel, and operational staff of any state agency.

(f) People's Bank Board of Directors — each elected member of the People's Bank Board of Directors established under Article V: a maximum of five (5) personal staff members.

(g) Any future elected office established by constitutional amendment shall default to a maximum of five (5) personal staff members unless the amendment establishing that office explicitly specifies a different cap consistent with this Article's framework.

4. Compensation Standard. All personal staff members of any elected official shall be compensated exclusively from the public treasury at rates established by the State Treasury under the constitutional minimum wage floor of Article VI, Section 8. No elected official may supplement personal staff compensation from private funds, campaign funds, personal wealth, or any other non-public source. Any such supplementation constitutes financial fraud against the sovereign people.

5. No Circumvention by Designation. No elected official may circumvent the personal staff cap by designating personal staff as "volunteers," "interns," "fellows," "consultants," "contractors," or any other title. Any individual performing personal staff functions for an elected official — regardless of title, compensation structure, or employment classification — counts toward that official's personal staff cap. Function determines classification, not title.

6. Transparency Requirement. Every elected official shall publish the full name, title, compensation rate, and duties of every personal staff member on the Electoral Blockchain within fourteen (14) days of appointment and updated within fourteen (14) days of any change. Any elected official who fails to maintain current public disclosure of their personal staff shall be subject to immediate recall proceedings under Section 3 of this Article.

Section 3. Direct Citizen Petition Recall — The Sovereign Right to Remove

1. Relationship to Existing Removal Mechanisms. This Section establishes the Direct Citizen Petition Recall — a sovereign tool distinct from and complementary to the no-confidence removal process established in Article III. The no-confidence process is a citizen jury tool: initiated through judicial proceedings and decided by a randomly selected jury. The Direct Citizen Petition Recall is a people's tool: initiated by citizen petition and decided by direct citizen vote. Both tools exist simultaneously. Both are permanent. Neither replaces the other. Citizens and citizen juries retain both tools at all times.

2. Recall Petition Threshold. A recall election shall be triggered upon the verified submission of a recall petition signed by a number of natural human citizens equal to or greater than ten percent (10%) of the total votes cast in the most recent election for the office being recalled. Petition signatures shall be submitted and verified through the Electoral Blockchain under Article XII, using the same zero-knowledge proof identity verification used for all electoral processes. No paper petition, notarization, or third-party verification is required — the Electoral Blockchain is the sole verification mechanism.

3. Petition Window. A recall petition may be initiated at any time after an elected official has served a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) days of their current term. This window exists solely to prevent recall as an immediate post-election harassment tool — it does not limit the people's right to recall in any substantive way. After 180 days, the recall right is perpetual and may be exercised at any time for any reason.

4. Recall Election Mechanics. Upon verification that a recall petition has met the 10% threshold:

- (a) A recall election shall be scheduled within sixty (60) days of threshold verification;
- (b) The recall election shall be conducted through the Electoral Blockchain under Article XII with the same security, anonymity, and zero-knowledge proof protections as all other elections;
- (c) The recall question shall be a simple binary: "Shall [Name] be removed from the office of [Office]? YES / NO";
- (d) A simple majority of votes cast — fifty percent plus one (50%+1) — is sufficient to remove the official;
- (e) Voter turnout shall have no minimum threshold. The people who choose to vote decide. Abstention is not a vote for retention.
- (f) **The Anti-Minority-Removal Safeguard:** In addition to the simple majority requirement of sub-item (d), the total number of affirmative "YES" votes to remove the official must equal or exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of votes cast in the most recent election for that office. Both thresholds must be independently satisfied for removal to take effect. This safeguard does not impose any minimum voter turnout requirement on the recall election itself — citizens who do not vote are still never counted as votes for retention, consistent with sub-item (e) — it instead ensures that removal reflects genuine, verified opposition equal to a meaningful share of the official's original electoral base, not merely a majority of an unusually small recall-day turnout.

5. Upon Successful Recall — Permanent Bar from All Public Office. If a recall election results in removal:

- (a) The official is immediately and permanently removed from the office upon certification of the recall result by the Electoral Blockchain;
- (b) The recalled official is permanently and irrevocably barred from ever holding any elected or

appointed public office under this Constitution for the remainder of their natural life. The sovereign people have rendered a final verdict on that person's fitness for public service. That verdict is absolute and may never be reversed, appealed, or circumvented by any court, commission, legislative act, or constitutional interpretation;

- (c) The recalled official's personal staff appointments are immediately void upon recall certification;
- (d) A special election to fill the vacancy shall be scheduled within ninety (90) days of recall certification, conducted through the Electoral Blockchain;
- (e) The recalled official's time served counts in full toward the lifetime cap established in Article IV, Section 3 — time served is time served regardless of how service ended.

6. Operational Workforce Continuity Upon Recall. The operational workforce of any office — sworn deputies, inspectors, investigators, rangers, auditors, and all other personnel performing the functional duties of the office — shall continue their duties without interruption upon the recall of an elected official. The operational workforce serves the office and the people, not the individual who held the office. The newly elected official, upon taking office following the special election, holds full authority to evaluate, retain, reassign, or remove any member of the operational workforce as they see fit. Any member of the operational workforce found to have participated in, facilitated, concealed, or colluded in any criminal activity conducted by or with the recalled official shall face full criminal prosecution under this Constitution. Employment in public service confers no immunity from criminal liability. Every individual is responsible for the criminal activity they choose to participate in.

7. No Retaliation for Recall Participation. No elected official, government body, employer, or private entity may retaliate against any natural human citizen for signing a recall petition, organizing a recall effort, or voting in a recall election. Retaliation against a citizen for exercising recall rights constitutes a direct assault on sovereign authority and shall be prosecuted as a high crime under Article III.

8. Recall of Appointed Officials. Appointed officials — those placed in office by an elected official rather than directly elected by the people — may be removed at any time by:

- (a) The elected official who appointed them, without cause or process required;
- (b) A no-confidence vote of the relevant citizen jury under Article III;
- (c) The successful recall of the elected official who appointed them — upon recall certification, all personal staff appointments made by that official are immediately void.

Section 4. Anti-Empire Clause — No Office May Self-Expand

1. No elected official, commission, council, or legislative body may unilaterally expand its own staff cap, operational budget, or jurisdictional authority beyond what is established by this Constitution without a constitutional amendment ratified by the sovereign people.

2. Any attempt by an elected body to vote itself expanded staff, expanded budget authority, or expanded jurisdiction — outside the constitutional amendment process — is void on its face, constitutes an act of self-dealing against the sovereign people, and triggers immediate recall proceedings against every member who voted in favor.

3. No commission, council, or legislative body may create sub-committees, working groups, task forces, or any other internal structure that employs additional staff beyond the individual caps established in Section 2 of this Article, unless that structure and its staffing are explicitly authorized by this Constitution or a ratified constitutional amendment.

Section 5. Criminal Conviction — Automatic Removal

1. Criminal conviction of any elected official under any provision of this Constitution results in automatic, immediate, permanent removal from office upon conviction — no recall petition, no-confidence vote, or any other proceeding required. Criminal removal is self-executing upon conviction.

2. A criminally removed official is permanently barred from holding any elected or appointed public office under this Constitution for the remainder of their natural life. Criminal removal is not limited to the specific office held — it is a lifetime bar from all public office.

3. This Section operates independently of and in addition to any criminal sentence imposed by a citizen jury under Article III. Removal from office and criminal punishment are separate consequences that run simultaneously.

Section 6. Universal Anti-Revolving-Door Standard for Elected Commissions

1. No individual who has been employed by, held equity or ownership interest in, served as a director or officer of, or received substantial compensation from any corporation, industry, or state-chartered association directly regulated, monitored, certified, or investigated by an elected Commission established under Article X of this Constitution — including the Elected Workplace Safety Commission, the Elected Environmental Data Commission, the Elected Food Safety Commission, the Elected Public Communications Spectrum Commission, and the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission — may serve as a Commissioner or senior Joint Bureau director of that same Commission for a period of ten (10) years following the end of that employment, ownership, or compensation relationship.
2. This standard applies uniformly to every elected Commission established under this Constitution, regardless of whether the Article establishing that Commission separately restates it. No Commission-specific provision, enabling legislation, or administrative rule may waive, shorten, or otherwise modify the ten-year cooling-off period established by this Section.
3. Any Commissioner found to have concealed a disqualifying relationship, or to have served in violation of this standard, shall face: immediate removal from office; permanent disqualification from serving on any elected Commission established under this Constitution; and criminal prosecution for fraud against the sovereign people before a Common-Law Citizen Jury under Article III.

Section 7. The Sovereign Public Records Right

1. **The Right.** Every natural human citizen holds an absolute right to request and receive any record, document, communication, or data held by any government body, elected office, commission, or agency established under this Constitution, subject only to the narrow, exhaustive exemptions established in Clause 4 of this Section. This right exists independently of, and in addition to, every specific proactive publication requirement established elsewhere in

this Constitution — it is the catch-all guarantee that no government record falls into a gap the specific publication mandates failed to enumerate.

2. **Request Mechanism.** Any citizen may submit a public records request through the Electoral Blockchain at no cost, using plain language to identify the requested record. No government body may require a citizen to justify, explain, or state a reason for a records request. No fee, processing charge, or paywall of any kind may ever be imposed.
3. **Response Timeline.** The government body receiving the request shall, within fifteen (15) days, either produce the requested record in full or issue a written denial citing the specific exemption from Clause 4 that applies. Silence beyond fifteen (15) days is treated as a denial and may be appealed under Clause 5.
4. **Exhaustive Exemptions.** The following are the sole categories of records that may ever be withheld, and this list may only be expanded through the full constitutional amendment process established in Article XIX: (a) Records already sealed under the Sealed Biological Evidence Protocol (Article IX, Section 5); (b) Records already sealed under the Sovereign Child Protection Hash-Scan Protocol (Article VIII, Section 3(a)); (c) Records of an active, un-closed FCIC investigation (Article X, Section 6), releasable in full upon closure; (d) Sealed whistleblower identities (Article VI, Section 10, Clause 1(c)); (e) Individual citizens' private financial or medical records protected by the Citizen Identity Shield (Article XII, Section 6) or PIN medical record encryption (Article XI, Section 5) — a citizen may always request their own records under those Sections, but may never request another citizen's private records through this Section; (f) Active, un-adjudicated evidence in a pending Common-Law Citizen Jury trial, releasable upon verdict. No government body may invoke "national security," "deliberative process," "executive privilege," or any other undefined or discretionary category to withhold a record. Only the six enumerated exemptions above are valid grounds for denial.
5. **Appeal to a Common-Law Citizen Jury.** Any citizen whose request is denied, in whole or in part, may appeal directly to a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury of twelve (12) citizens within ninety (90) days of the denial. The jury reviews the withheld record and the claimed exemption directly — in closed session if necessary to preserve the exemption's integrity pending the ruling, consistent with the closed-gallery standard established in Article XIX, Section 11, Clause 5. The jury holds full and exclusive authority to order the immediate release of the record, in whole or in part, upon finding that the claimed exemption does not genuinely apply, that the exemption applies only to a portion of the record, or that the exemption's underlying justification has expired (such as an FCIC investigation that has since closed). The government body has no discretion to refuse a jury's release order. Upon a jury order to release, the government body shall produce the record within seven (7) days. If the jury upholds the denial, the citizen may not re-appeal the same request for one hundred eighty (180) days absent new grounds.
6. **Penalties for Improper Withholding.** Any public official or government body found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have knowingly and improperly withheld a record, falsely claimed an exemption that did not apply, destroyed a record to avoid disclosure, or refused to comply with a jury's release order, is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.
7. **No New Exemptions Without Amendment.** The six exemptions established in Clause 4 are closed and exhaustive. No legislative act, executive order, administrative ruling, or emergency declaration may create, expand, or add to this list. Only the full constitutional amendment process established in Article XIX may modify it.

ARTICLE XVIII: THE SOVEREIGN RETIREMENT FRAMEWORK

Section 1. Purpose and Foundation

1. The Social Security Administration has been permanently dissolved under Article X, Section 1 of this Constitution. In its place, this Article establishes the Sovereign Retirement Framework — a two-tier, dignity-based retirement system grounded in the foundational principle that every natural human citizen who has spent their working life contributing to this Republic deserves a secure, dignified retirement without bureaucratic gatekeeping, means-testing, or dependency on private financial markets.

2. The Sovereign Retirement Framework is administered exclusively by the People's Bank established in Article V of this Constitution. No separate retirement agency, caseworker network, or administrative body shall ever be created to administer this framework. All eligibility determinations, payment calculations, and fund management are automatic, formula-driven, and executed through the People's Bank and State Treasury infrastructure already established in this Constitution.

3. This framework consists of two tiers:

Tier 1 — The Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor

A guaranteed flat monthly retirement income automatically provided to all eligible citizens upon reaching retirement age.

Tier 2 — The Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund

A voluntary opt-in contribution program allowing citizens to build supplemental retirement income on top of the Tier 1 floor, with a constitutionally hardcoded sovereign multiplier return.

Section 2. Tier 1 — The Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor

1. Eligibility — Age and Bracket Requirement: Every natural human citizen who meets both of the following conditions shall automatically receive the Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor upon reaching age fifty-five (55):

1. The citizen has reached age fifty-five (55); AND
2. The citizen's verified working life income history reflects primary earnings within Brackets I through IV as defined in Article VI, Section 1 of this Constitution. "Primary earnings" is defined as the majority of the citizen's verified working years — meaning more than half of all years of documented income — falling within Brackets I through IV. A citizen who spent the majority of their working life in Brackets I through IV but whose income rose into Brackets V, VI, or VII in later years retains full Tier 1 eligibility. The bracket of the citizen's working years — not their bracket at retirement — is the determinative factor.

2. Citizens whose working life income history reflects primary earnings within Brackets V, VI, or VII are not eligible for the Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor. These citizens built substantial wealth during their working years and are not in need of sovereign retirement support.

3. Retirement Floor Amount — Constitutional Formula: The Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor

shall equal fifty percent (50%) of the state average monthly income for the state in which the citizen resides at the time of retirement, paid monthly directly to the citizen's People's Bank account. This formula is self-executing and self-updating — the floor adjusts automatically whenever the state average monthly income is updated by the State Treasury. No legislative act, executive order, or administrative ruling is required to implement an adjustment.

4. Relationship to the Universal Basic Needs Credit: A citizen who is simultaneously eligible for the Universal Basic Needs Credit established in Article XIV, Section 2 of this Constitution and the Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor established in this Section shall receive whichever amount is higher — never both simultaneously. The Sovereign Retirement Floor, being set at fifty percent (50%) of state average monthly income, will in virtually all cases exceed the Basic Needs Credit. The People's Bank shall automatically apply the higher amount. No citizen shall ever receive less in retirement than they would have received under the Basic Needs Credit.

5. No Application Required: Eligibility for the Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor is determined automatically by the People's Bank based on the citizen's verified income history on the Electoral Blockchain. No application, enrollment form, caseworker approval, or administrative determination is required. Upon the citizen's fifty-fifth birthday, the People's Bank shall automatically calculate eligibility and initiate monthly payments within thirty (30) days.

6. No Means-Testing: No asset test, savings limit, property ownership restriction, household income calculation, or any other means-testing mechanism shall ever be applied to determine eligibility for the Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor. The sole eligibility criteria are age and working life bracket history. A retired citizen who owns a home, a vehicle, savings, or other assets shall never be denied the Sovereign Retirement Floor on the basis of those assets.

Section 3. Tier 2 — The Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund

1. Establishment: There is hereby established the Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund as a sovereign financial instrument held exclusively by the State Treasury of each state. The Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund is not a market investment vehicle. No contributions to this Fund shall ever be invested in stocks, bonds, derivatives, commodities, foreign currencies, or any other market instrument of any kind. The Fund holds citizen contributions as sovereign deposits — protected, inflation-adjusted, and returned with a constitutionally hardcoded multiplier at retirement.

2. Voluntary Opt-In: Any natural human citizen of any tax bracket may voluntarily elect to participate in the Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund at any time during their working life. Participation is entirely voluntary. No citizen shall ever be compelled, pressured, incentivized through penalty, or administratively nudged into participation. The decision to participate is a sovereign personal financial choice.

3. Contribution Rate — Citizen's Choice Within Constitutional Bounds: A participating citizen may elect to contribute any percentage of each paycheck between one percent (1%) and fifteen percent (15%) to the Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund. The citizen may adjust their contribution percentage at any time and as often as they choose — there is no restriction on how frequently a citizen may change their contribution rate. The citizen's contribution is deducted directly from their paycheck and transferred to the State Treasury by their employer or, for self-employed citizens, remitted directly by the citizen to the State Treasury on the same schedule as their tax obligations.

4. Contribution Minimum and Maximum:

1. Minimum: One percent (1%) of gross paycheck income. A citizen who opts into the Fund must contribute at least one percent (1%). A citizen may not opt in at zero percent.
2. Maximum: Fifteen percent (15%) of gross paycheck income. No citizen may contribute more than fifteen percent (15%) of any paycheck to the Fund regardless of their income bracket or personal preference. This percentage cap applies universally. However, the sovereign multiplier return applied to those contributions is subject to the Tiered Sovereign Multiplier Structure established in Clause 6 of this Section, which ensures that the full $2.00 multiplier benefit is concentrated in the working and middle-income contribution range while contributions above the fifty thousand dollar ($50,000) annual threshold receive a reduced sovereign multiplier return.

5. Inflation Protection: All contributions held in the Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund are inflation-protected by the People's Bank. The purchasing power of every dollar contributed is preserved from the date of contribution to the date of retirement. The People's Bank shall publish the current inflation adjustment factor on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly. No contribution shall ever be worth less in real purchasing power at retirement than it was on the day it was deposited.

6. The Tiered Sovereign Multiplier — Protecting the Treasury While Rewarding All Contributors: Upon reaching retirement age of fifty-five (55), contributions to the Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund — after inflation adjustment — shall be returned to the citizen under the following hardcoded tiered multiplier structure:

Tier 1 — The Full Sovereign Multiplier: All inflation-adjusted annual contributions up to and including fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) per calendar year shall be returned at a rate of two dollars ($2.00) for every one dollar ($1.00) contributed. This full $2.00 sovereign multiplier applies to every natural human citizen regardless of income bracket, ensuring that working and middle-income citizens receive the maximum sovereign gratitude return on their retirement contributions.

Tier 2 — The Reduced Sovereign Multiplier: All inflation-adjusted annual contributions exceeding fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) per calendar year shall be returned at a rate of one dollar and fifteen cents ($1.15) for every one dollar ($1.00) contributed. This reduced multiplier applies exclusively to the portion of annual contributions above the $50,000 threshold — it never reduces the $2.00 return on the first $50,000 contributed in any given year.

The $50,000 annual threshold between Tier 1 and Tier 2 is hardcoded and non-negotiable. No legislative act, executive order, emergency declaration, or administrative ruling shall ever reduce the Tier 1 multiplier, raise the Tier 2 multiplier above $2.00, or lower the $50,000 annual threshold. The multiplier structure exists because the citizen trusted the sovereign treasury with their money during their working years, the treasury used those funds productively for the benefit of the Republic, and the Republic returns that trust with a guaranteed sovereign gratitude return — calibrated to concentrate the maximum benefit in the working and middle-income contribution range while remaining fiscally responsible at the highest contribution levels.

7. Supplemental Monthly Payment Calculation: The total accumulated return — meaning all inflation-adjusted contributions multiplied by the applicable Tiered Sovereign Multiplier established in Clause 6 of this Section — shall be converted into a supplemental monthly payment added on top of the citizen's Tier 1 Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor. The monthly supplemental payment shall be calculated using the following hardcoded formula:

Monthly Supplemental Payment = Total Accumulated Return \div Sovereign Actuarial Lifespan

Where the Sovereign Actuarial Lifespan is defined as the number of months between the citizen's fifty-fifth birthday and the actuarially projected end of life for a citizen of that age, as determined by the

Sovereign Actuarial Table established in Clause 8 of this Section.

8. Sovereign Actuarial Table: The People's Bank shall maintain a Sovereign Actuarial Table establishing the projected remaining lifespan in months for citizens at age fifty-five (55). This table shall be reviewed and updated every ten (10) years by a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens, using publicly available, citizen-verified demographic data. No private actuarial firm, insurance company, or corporate entity shall ever be engaged to calculate or update the Sovereign Actuarial Table. The table is a sovereign public instrument, maintained exclusively by citizen oversight.

9. Open to All Brackets for Tier 2: The Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund is open to citizens of all tax brackets — including Brackets V, VI, and VII. While citizens in Brackets V through VII are not eligible for the Tier 1 Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor, they may voluntarily contribute to the Tier 2 Fund and receive the full Tiered Sovereign Multiplier return established in Clause 6 of this Section at age fifty-five (55). Their contributions flow into the State Treasury as productive sovereign capital during their working years, and the Republic honors that contribution with the same multiplier return available to all citizens.

10. No Early Withdrawal — Absolute Prohibition: No citizen may withdraw, access, borrow against, or otherwise extract any portion of their Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund balance prior to reaching age fifty-five (55) under any circumstance whatsoever. The Fund is sealed from the date of first contribution until the citizen's fifty-fifth birthday. No hardship exception, emergency declaration, judicial order, legislative act, or executive order shall ever authorize early withdrawal. The Fund exists for one purpose — retirement security — and that purpose is inviolable.

11. Death Before Age 55 — Heir Transfer Protocol: If a contributing citizen dies before reaching age fifty-five (55), the citizen's full accumulated contributions — inflation-adjusted and multiplied by the applicable Tiered Sovereign Multiplier established in Clause 6 of this Section as of the date of death — shall transfer in their entirety to the citizen's named heir or heirs as designated in the citizen's People's Bank account record. Death is never a forfeiture. The sovereign treasury shall never retain the contributions of a deceased citizen. If no heir is designated, the accumulated balance transfers to the citizen's estate under the standard inheritance framework of this Constitution. The heir transfer shall be executed by the People's Bank within sixty (60) days of the verified date of death.

12. Sovereign Retirement Fund — Constitutionally Untouchable: The Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund is hereby declared a constitutionally protected sovereign asset. No government body, legislative act, executive order, emergency declaration, judicial ruling, debt obligation, war funding requirement, or any other instrument of state power shall ever raid, borrow from, redirect, encumber, pledge as collateral, or in any way diminish the balance of the Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund for any purpose other than the retirement payments and heir transfers explicitly authorized in this Article. Any public official, People's Bank administrator, State Treasury officer, or any other party who attempts to access, redirect, or encumber the Sovereign Retirement Contribution Fund for any unauthorized purpose shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, subject to immediate permanent removal from all public office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 4. Administration and Citizen Audit

1. People's Bank as Sole Administrator: All functions of the Sovereign Retirement Framework — including eligibility determination, Tier 1 floor payments, Tier 2 contribution management, inflation adjustment, multiplier calculation, supplemental payment distribution, and heir transfers — shall be

administered exclusively by the People's Bank. No separate agency, department, or administrative body shall ever be created for this purpose.

2. Electoral Blockchain Transparency: All aggregate Sovereign Retirement Framework expenditures, total Fund balances, quarterly inflation adjustment factors, and Sovereign Actuarial Table updates shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain in real time. Individual citizen contribution balances and retirement payment amounts are private financial data protected by the Citizen Identity Shield established in Article XII, Section 6 of this Constitution and shall never be publicly disclosed.

3. Annual Citizen Audit: The Sovereign Retirement Framework shall be included in the annual People's Bank citizen audit. A randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury of one hundred and twenty-five (125) citizens shall review all Fund balances, payment distributions, inflation adjustments, and administrative costs annually. Any discrepancy, unauthorized expenditure, or administrative violation identified by the Audit Jury shall trigger immediate investigation and prosecution.

4. No Stigma Clause: No People's Bank administrator, public official, elected commissioner, or state actor shall ever publicly identify, publish, or disclose the identity of any citizen receiving retirement benefits under this Article. Receipt of retirement benefits is private financial data protected by the Citizen Identity Shield established in Article XII, Section 6 of this Constitution.

manent removal from all public office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

1. Upon ratification, the People's Bank shall publish a complete, plain-language summary of the ratified amendment on the Electoral Blockchain within thirty (30) days, alongside the full constitutional text as amended. This summary shall be written at a level accessible to any natural human citizen of average literacy.

Section 7. The Citizens' Amendment Petition — Direct People's Pathway

1. The sovereign people do not require the permission of any politician to begin the amendment process. Any group of natural human citizens may initiate a Citizens' Amendment Petition through the Electoral Blockchain's verified citizen signature system.

2. A Citizens' Amendment Petition must:

1. Be written in plain language accessible to any natural human citizen of average literacy
2. Clearly state the specific provision or provisions of this Constitution proposed to be amended
3. Clearly state the proposed replacement language in full
4. Collect verified signatures from at least five percent (5%) of the total number of votes cast in the most recent national election, through the Electoral Blockchain's verified citizen signature system — never through paper petitions, third-party collection services, or unverified digital platforms

3. Upon achieving the verified signature threshold, the Citizens' Amendment Petition shall be automatically submitted to the national legislature as a formal amendment proposal and shall proceed through the full amendment process established in Sections 3 through 6 of this Article, identical in every respect to a legislator-proposed amendment.

4. No legislature, court, administrator, or public official may reject, delay, table, or refuse to process a Citizens' Amendment Petition that has achieved the verified signature threshold. Refusal to process a valid Citizens' Amendment Petition is a high crime against the sovereign people.

Section 8. Anti-Manipulation Protections

1. No amendment proposal may be bundled with, conditioned upon, or linked to any other amendment proposal, legislative act, budget allocation, or political agreement. Every amendment must stand alone on its own merits before the sovereign people.
2. No amendment proposal may be written to take effect conditionally — meaning no amendment may be structured to activate only upon the occurrence of a future event, the passage of a future law, or the decision of any future administrator. Every ratified amendment takes effect on its stated effective date, period.
3. No public funds, government resources, government communications infrastructure, or public office may ever be used to campaign for or against any proposed amendment. Public resources may only be used to distribute the neutral, full text of the proposed amendment to citizens. Any public official who uses public resources to advocate for or against a proposed amendment shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people.
4. No foreign government, foreign corporation, foreign national, or non-citizen entity may contribute any funds, resources, communications, or organizational support to any campaign for or against a proposed amendment. Any such contribution constitutes foreign interference in the sovereign amendment process and shall be prosecuted as a high crime against the sovereign people.
5. The Functional Equivalence Anti-Circumvention Clause: No legislative act, executive order, administrative regulation, judicial ruling, treaty, or international agreement shall ever be used to functionally achieve the effect of an unamendable provision's repeal or suspension without going through the amendment process. Any instrument that functionally circumvents a constitutional provision — regardless of its legal form or stated purpose — shall be deemed a constitutional violation from its inception and immediately nullified by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.

Sections 9 through 13: SOVEREIGN SUPREMACY PROVISIONS — CLOSING THE FINAL LOOPHOLES OF CONCENTRATED POWER

Section 9. Treaty Supremacy Prohibition — No Treaty May Override This Constitution:

1. No treaty, international agreement, trade agreement, military alliance, diplomatic accord, executive agreement, or any other instrument of international law — regardless of its form, its signatories, or its stated purpose — shall ever supersede, override, modify, suspend, or functionally circumvent any provision of this Constitution.

2. This Constitution is the supreme law of the sovereign people of the United States. It is supreme over all other law — domestic and international — without exception. No international body, no foreign government, no multinational organization, and no treaty mechanism shall ever hold authority over the rights of natural human citizens established in this Constitution.

3. Any treaty, agreement, or international instrument that purports to: restrict any right established in this Constitution; expand the power of any government body beyond its enumerated powers; transfer any sovereign authority of the people to any foreign or international body; or require the United States to take any action that would violate any provision of this Constitution — is void from inception. It carries no legal force. No court, no administrator, and no elected official may enforce it.

4. The President may negotiate treaties with foreign nations. No treaty takes effect until it has been ratified by a three-fourths (3/4) supermajority of the national legislature AND reviewed by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury, which must certify by simple majority that the treaty contains no provision that conflicts with this Constitution. Any treaty provision found to conflict with this Constitution is severed and void — the remainder of the treaty may take effect only if the severed provision was not essential to the treaty's core purpose, as determined by the NCCJ.

5. Any public official who attempts to enforce any treaty provision that conflicts with this Constitution is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.

Section 9, Clause 6. Affirmative Treaty Eligibility Standards — No Alliance with Tyrants

The sovereign people of the United States will not lend their credibility, their military alliance, their economic partnership, or their constitutional legitimacy to any nation that operates the same systems of control, extraction, and oppression that this Constitution was designed to permanently destroy. The following affirmative standards are hereby hardcoded as permanent prerequisites for any treaty, alliance, trade agreement, mutual defense pact, or any other formal diplomatic relationship between the United States and any foreign nation:

(a) No Private Central Banking Debt Slavery: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that operates a private central banking system — meaning a system in which a privately owned or privately controlled entity holds the exclusive authority to create the nation's money supply as interest-bearing debt against its own citizens without their verified, ongoing democratic consent. This prohibition applies regardless of what the central banking entity is called, how it is structured, or what percentage of it is nominally government-owned. The functional test is whether private financial interests profit from the creation of money at the expense of the nation's citizens through compound interest mechanisms. Any nation operating such a system is operating the exact mechanism this Constitution abolished — and the United States shall not enter into any formal relationship that legitimizes, stabilizes, or extends the life of that mechanism.

(b) No Corporate Ownership of Essential Survival Infrastructure: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that permits private corporations to own, control, or hold monopolistic financial interests in that nation's water supply, seed stock, essential food distribution networks, power grid transmission infrastructure, or any other infrastructure upon which the survival of its citizens depends. A nation that has surrendered its citizens' survival infrastructure to corporate ownership has surrendered its sovereignty — and the United States shall not enter into any formal relationship that treats that surrender as legitimate governance.

(c) No Terminator Seed Technology or Biological Dependency Systems: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that permits the creation, distribution, or deployment of terminator seed technology, genetically engineered biological dependency systems, or any equivalent mechanism designed to force agricultural dependency on corporate-controlled biological inputs. The living commons of seed stock and natural biological systems belong to the people of every nation — and the United States shall not

enter into any formal relationship with a nation that has allowed those commons to be privatized and weaponized against its own farmers.

(d) No Active Offensive Military Aggression: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that is actively engaged in offensive military operations against another nation that has not attacked it — meaning military operations whose verified purpose is territorial expansion, resource extraction, regime change, or the imposition of political control over another sovereign people, rather than the direct defense of the nation's own sovereign territory from a verified attack. This prohibition applies from the moment verified offensive military operations begin and remains in effect until those operations are verifiably concluded and the aggressing nation has withdrawn from all territory it occupied through offensive action.

(e) No Systematic Denial of the Right to Remove Government: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that systematically denies its citizens the right to remove their own government through peaceful, verifiable democratic means — including but not limited to nations that imprison, torture, or execute citizens for peaceful political opposition; nations that conduct elections that are verified as fraudulent by independent citizen-audited processes; and nations that have permanently abolished or suspended the mechanisms by which citizens can hold their government accountable. The sovereign people of the United States govern themselves through citizen juries, direct recall, and constitutional supremacy. They will not enter into formal alliance with governments that have made those tools illegal for their own people.

(f) No Mass Surveillance of Citizens as a Tool of Political Control: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that operates a verified mass surveillance system — including social credit systems, algorithmic behavioral scoring, mass biometric tracking, or any equivalent system — designed to monitor, profile, and control the political behavior, speech, movement, or associations of its own citizens. A government that surveils its own people to suppress dissent is not a government — it is an occupation. The United States shall not enter into any formal relationship that treats that occupation as legitimate sovereignty.

(g) Verification and Enforcement: The National Citizen Constitutional Jury, in its mandatory review of every treaty under Section 9, Clause 4 of this Article, shall verify that the prospective treaty partner meets all six affirmative standards established in this Clause before certifying any treaty for ratification. Any treaty partner found to have violated any of these standards after a treaty has taken effect shall trigger an automatic treaty suspension pending a new NCCJ review. The President may not waive, defer, or negotiate around these standards under any circumstance. They are constitutional floors — not diplomatic starting positions.

(h) Unamendable Status: The affirmative treaty eligibility standards established in this Clause are hereby designated as permanently unamendable provisions of this Constitution under Article XIX, Section 1, Clause 4. No future legislature, no future executive, no future court, and no future constitutional amendment shall ever eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to these standards. The sovereign people of the United States will not be allies with tyrants. That is not a foreign policy position. It is supreme law.

Section 10. Prohibition on Constitutional Conventions and Extra-Constitutional Modification:

1. No constitutional convention, constitutional assembly, constitutional congress, citizens' assembly, or any other body — regardless of its name, its composition, or its claimed authority — may ever claim the power to modify, replace, suspend, or rewrite this Constitution outside the three-stage amendment

process established in Sections 3 through 5 of this Article.

2. The three-stage amendment process established in this Article is the sole, exclusive, and exhaustive mechanism by which this Constitution may ever be changed. There is no other pathway. There is no emergency exception. There is no supermajority shortcut. There is no convention mechanism. The three stages — legislative supermajority, state ratification, citizen referendum — are the floor and the ceiling of constitutional change.

3. Any person, group, organization, government body, or political movement that convenes, organizes, or participates in any body claiming authority to modify this Constitution outside the three-stage process is engaged in an act of constitutional subversion. If that body takes any action purporting to modify, replace, or suspend any provision of this Constitution, every participant is guilty of High Treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.

4. No state legislature, no governor, no group of states, and no citizen petition — however large — may convene a constitutional convention or any equivalent body. The sovereign people speak through the three-stage amendment process. They speak through no other mechanism.

Section 11. Absolute Prohibition on Secret Courts and Sealed Judicial Proceedings:

1. All judicial proceedings under this Constitution are public. Every trial, every hearing, every jury deliberation result, every verdict, and every sentence is a matter of public record, published on the Electoral Blockchain within 72 hours of its conclusion. There are no exceptions.

2. No secret court, sealed court, classified court, national security court, foreign intelligence court, administrative tribunal, or any other judicial or quasi-judicial body operating outside the public Common-Law Citizen Jury framework established in Article III may ever be created, authorized, or operated within the sovereign territory of the United States or under the authority of any branch of this government.

3. No warrant, no search authorization, no surveillance order, no detention order, and no judicial determination of any kind may ever be issued by any secret, sealed, or non-public body. Every warrant requires a public Citizen Jury proceeding. Every judicial determination requires a public Citizen Jury proceeding. Secrecy and justice are permanently incompatible under this Constitution.

4. The existence of any classified, sealed, or secret judicial proceeding — regardless of its stated national security justification — is itself a High Crime against the sovereign people. Any judge, administrator, official, or attorney who participates in any secret judicial proceeding is guilty of a High Crime, carrying immediate permanent disbarment from all legal practice, immediate forfeiture of office, and criminal prosecution.

5. Evidence that is genuinely sensitive to national security may be presented to a Citizen Jury in a closed session — meaning the public gallery is cleared — but the jury itself is never secret, the proceeding is never sealed from the jury, and the verdict and sentence are always published publicly. A closed gallery is not a secret court. The jury sees everything. The public sees the outcome. That is the constitutional standard.

Section 12. Prohibition on Government-Initiated Civil Commitment — No Involuntary Institutionalization Without Criminal Charge and Jury Authorization:

1. The government of the United States — at any level, federal, state, or local — may never involuntarily institutionalize, commit, detain, or confine any natural human citizen in any psychiatric facility, mental health institution, behavioral health center, or any equivalent facility for any reason without both of the following conditions being simultaneously satisfied:

1. A criminal charge has been filed against the citizen before a Common-Law Citizen Jury under the framework established in Article III of this Constitution; AND
2. A Common-Law Citizen Jury has specifically authorized the commitment as part of the criminal proceeding — either as a component of the mental health defense framework established in Article XXIX, or as a specific finding that the citizen poses a verified, imminent, and documented threat of physical harm to a specific, identifiable other person.

2. No government body, no physician, no administrator, no social worker, no law enforcement officer, and no court may ever initiate involuntary psychiatric commitment of any citizen outside these two conditions. The absence of a criminal charge is an absolute bar to involuntary commitment. The absence of Citizen Jury authorization is an absolute bar to involuntary commitment.

3. Voluntary psychiatric treatment — meaning treatment sought by the citizen themselves — is fully protected and encouraged. The People's Insurance Network covers mental health treatment fully. The prohibition in this Section applies exclusively to involuntary government-initiated commitment. A citizen who chooses to seek treatment retains every constitutional right and may leave any treatment facility at any time.

4. The old system's practice of using psychiatric commitment as a tool of political persecution, social control, or silencing of dissidents is permanently and explicitly prohibited. Any government official, physician, administrator, or any other person who initiates, facilitates, or participates in the involuntary commitment of any citizen outside the conditions established in Clause 1 of this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory criminal prosecution, a mandatory minimum sentence of ten (10) years imprisonment, and permanent bar from all public office and all medical practice.

5. This Section does not limit the Sovereign Public Safety Hold established in Article IX, Section 8 of this Constitution — a temporary, non-arrest, non-criminal, maximum two-hour intervention for severely impaired vehicle operators. The Public Safety Hold creates no criminal record, results in no commitment, and expires automatically. It is not involuntary commitment. It is a brief, humane pause with full constitutional rights preserved throughout.

Section 13. Eminent Domain — "Public Safety" Is Never a Standalone Justification:

1. The term "public safety" shall never constitute a standalone justification for eminent domain under Article XXIV of this Constitution. "Public safety" as a general concept — without the specific, verified, documented, and independently certified conditions established in Article XXIV, Section 2(b) — is permanently prohibited as a basis for any eminent domain action.

2. Article XXIV, Section 2(b) permits eminent domain for a "verified public safety emergency" only

when all of the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

- (a) a specific parcel of land is required — not a general area, not a neighborhood, not a district, but one specific, identified parcel;
- (b) the threat is imminent — meaning it will occur within a defined, documented timeframe without intervention;
- (c) the threat is documented — meaning it is verified by independent engineering, scientific, or technical certification, never by political declaration;
- (d) the threat is irreversible — meaning once it occurs, it cannot be undone;
- (e) the threat affects a significant number of citizens — not a theoretical future population, but documented existing residents in the path of the verified threat; and
- (f) the specific parcel is the only location where the intervention can physically occur — meaning no alternative location exists within a reasonable geographic range.

3. The following shall never constitute a "public safety emergency" justifying eminent domain under any interpretation of this Constitution: general neighborhood deterioration or blight; crime statistics in an area; economic depression of a district; theoretical future development needs; environmental concerns that do not meet the imminent, irreversible, documented threat standard; or any condition that could be addressed through means other than the taking of a specific private parcel.

4. Any government official who invokes "public safety" as a justification for eminent domain outside the strict conditions of Article XXIV, Section 2(b) and this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution. The NCCJ shall never authorize an eminent domain action based on a general public safety claim — it must verify every specific condition enumerated in Clause 2 of this Section before any authorization may be granted.

Section 14. Reserved Powers and the General Undelegated Powers Doctrine

1. All powers not expressly delegated to any government body by this Constitution are reserved absolutely and exclusively to the natural human citizens of the United States. No legislative body, executive officer, administrative agency, elected commission, court, or any other instrument of government may ever exercise, claim, or assume any power that is not explicitly granted to it within the text of this Constitution.

2. Whensoever any government body — federal, state, county, or municipal — assumes a power not delegated to it by this Constitution, the act, order, regulation, statute, or ruling embodying that assumption of power is unauthoritative, void, and of no force from the moment of its enactment. No court challenge, legislative repeal, or administrative reversal is required to nullify it. It simply carries no legal force from its inception — exactly as this Constitution already provides for treaties that exceed enumerated powers under Section 9 of this Article, and for instruments that functionally circumvent unamendable provisions under Section 8, Clause 5. This Section extends that identical principle to every exercise of government power, not solely to treaties or amendment circumvention.

3. This doctrine applies uniformly across every article of this Constitution and to every government body created by it, whether federal, state, county, or municipal, and whether legislative, executive, administrative, or judicial in character. No new form of government body, commission, or authority may ever be created — by legislative act, executive order, or otherwise — for the purpose of exercising a power this Constitution does not delegate.

4. Any natural human citizen may bring a claim before a Common-Law Citizen Jury of the appropriate jurisdiction asserting that a specific government act exceeds the powers delegated by this Constitution. Where a claim implicates a general or repeated pattern across multiple jurisdictions, the citizen may refer the matter to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury under the Constitutional Consistency Clause established in Article X, Section 14 of this Constitution.

5. Any public official who knowingly enacts, enforces, or attempts to enforce an act voided under this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

6. This Section shall never be construed to grant any government body an implied power merely because this Constitution does not expressly prohibit it. The absence of a prohibition is never a grant of power. Power flows in one direction only: from the sovereign people to the government, and only to the extent expressly delegated in this text.

Section 15. The Sovereign Enumeration Doctrine — Rights Not Listed Are Not Denied

1. The enumeration of specific rights, protections, and liberties throughout this Constitution shall never be construed to deny, disparage, or diminish other rights retained by the sovereign natural human citizens of this Republic.

2. This Constitution's extensive specificity exists to close loopholes and prevent government evasion — it is a floor on the rights of the sovereign people, never a ceiling.

3. No government body, court, or public official may ever argue that a citizen's right does not exist, or may be infringed, solely because that specific right is not explicitly enumerated in this text. The default presumption in any case of ambiguity is always in favor of the sovereign individual citizen and against the expansion of government power.

4. Where a Common-Law Citizen Jury or the National Citizen Constitutional Jury is asked to determine whether an unenumerated right exists, it shall consider whether the claimed right is consistent with the foundational principles of this Constitution: individual bodily sovereignty, freedom from unwarranted government intrusion, and the supremacy of the natural human citizen over every instrument of government power.

5. This Section and Section 14 of this Article operate as companion doctrines — Section 14 confines government to powers expressly delegated; this Section confirms that citizens retain rights beyond those expressly listed. Together they establish that power is limited by default and liberty is expansive by default.

CHAPTER 21

ARTICLE XIX: THE SOVEREIGN AMENDMENT PROCESS — HOW THIS CONSTITUTION CHANGES

Section 1. Philosophy and Foundation

1. This Constitution is the supreme and permanent law of the sovereign people of the United States. It

is not the property of any political party, legislative body, executive office, or judicial institution. It belongs exclusively to the natural human citizens of this Republic, and only they hold the ultimate authority to change it.

2. The amendment process established in this Article is designed around one foundational principle: politicians may propose, but only the people may ratify. No amendment to this Constitution shall ever take effect without the direct, verified, supermajority approval of the sovereign people through the Electoral Blockchain established in Article XII of this Constitution.

3. The amendment process is deliberately demanding. This Constitution was built to close loopholes permanently, protect citizens from concentrated power, and establish mathematically self-executing rights. Any amendment process that allows a simple majority of politicians to alter these protections would be a betrayal of the sovereign people. The high threshold established in this Article is not an obstacle to change — it is a guarantee that change reflects the genuine, sustained will of the people rather than the temporary interests of a political class.

4. Absolute Prohibitions — Provisions That May Never Be Amended: The following provisions of this Constitution are permanently unamendable. No amendment process, supermajority vote, national referendum, or any other mechanism shall ever alter, suspend, repeal, or functionally circumvent these provisions: For the avoidance of doubt: a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury alone is never sufficient to modify any provision of this Constitution. The full three-stage amendment process established in Sections 3 through 5 of this Article is always required. Any reference elsewhere in this Constitution to a "four-fifths supermajority of the National Citizen Constitutional Jury" as a mechanism for constitutional modification refers exclusively to the jury's role within the full amendment process — never as a standalone modification authority.

1. The definition of a natural human citizen as the sole rights-holder under this Constitution (Article I, Section 1)
2. The absolute denial of AI personhood (Article IX, Section 1)
3. The permanent prohibition on Central Bank Digital Currencies (Article V, Section 1)
4. The permanent prohibition on mandatory biological testing outside the Sealed Biological Evidence Protocol (Article IX, Section 5)
5. The absolute right to keep and bear arms (Article II, Section 1)
6. The permanent dissolution of the named agencies in Article X, Section 1 — no dissolved agency may ever be reconstituted under any name
7. The People's Bank as the sole monetary authority (Article V)
8. The Electoral Blockchain as the sole voting infrastructure (Article XII)
9. The Common-Law Citizen Jury as the sole adjudicative body (Article III)
10. The permanent prohibition on corporate personhood
11. The Sovereign Retirement Fund's constitutionally untouchable status (Article XVIII, Section 3, Clause 12)
12. The $2.00 sovereign multiplier (Article XVIII, Section 3, Clause 6)
13. The birthright citizenship guarantee (Article XVI-A, Section 1)
14. The absolute prohibition on family separation (Article XVI-A, Section 8)
15. The sovereignty of Native nations and the treaty restoration framework (Article XVI)
16. This Article itself — the amendment process may not be amended to make future amendments easier
17. The 32-hour work week ceiling (Article VI, Section 3) — the standard work week for all non-management laborers shall never be increased above thirty-two (32) hours by any amendment
18. The constitutional minimum wage formula (Article VI, Section 8) — the floor of sixty percent (60%) of state average hourly income calculated at 32 hours per week shall never be reduced or

eliminated by any amendment

19. The marginal tax rate structure and the prohibition on retroactive taxation of previously earned income (Article VI, Clause 1(d)) — crossing a bracket threshold shall never retroactively tax income already earned at lower brackets
20. The Universal Sovereign Retirement Floor amount of fifty percent (50%) of state average monthly income and the retirement eligibility age of fifty-five (55) (Article XVIII, Section 2) — neither the floor amount nor the eligibility age may ever be reduced or increased respectively by any amendment
21. The zero-interest loan framework for natural human citizens exclusively (Article V, Section 4) — zero-interest credit shall never be extended to corporations or state-chartered associations by any amendment
22. The cash permanence guarantee (Article V, Section 1) — physical sovereign currency shall never be eliminated, restricted, or made non-legal-tender by any amendment
23. The Universal Basic Needs Credit formula of thirty percent (30%) of state average monthly income and the no-welfare-trap mathematical guarantee (Article XIV, Section 2) — the floor amount and the phase-out formula shall never be reduced or eliminated by any amendment
24. The $2,500 campaign contribution cap (Article I) — no amendment shall ever raise, eliminate, or functionally circumvent this cap
25. The sixteen-year lifetime legislative term limit (Article IV, Section 3) — no amendment shall ever extend, eliminate, or create exceptions to this lifetime cap
26. The permanent prohibition on online gambling (Article XIII) — no amendment shall ever legalize, license, or permit online gambling in any form
27. The People's Lottery as the sole sovereign gambling monopoly (Article XIII) — no amendment shall ever privatize, franchise, or transfer the People's Lottery to any corporate or private entity
28. The People's Insurance Network (PIN) as the sole provider of public health insurance (Article XI) — no amendment shall ever permit private health insurance companies to compete with, replace, or operate alongside the PIN
29. The Sovereign Remediation Lien (Article XXI) — the permanent personal lien that attaches to any individual found liable for pollution or water diversion, survives death, and is paid from the individual's estate before heirs receive any inheritance. No amendment shall ever eliminate, cap, or limit the Sovereign Remediation Lien or reduce its priority in estate proceedings.
30. The Sovereign Utility Debt framework (Article XXII) — the 90-day People's Treasury coverage period for unpaid water and communications utility debt, followed by the permanent personal lien on the individual debtor that follows them to death and is paid from their estate. No amendment shall ever eliminate the Treasury coverage period, cap the lien amount, or reduce the lien's priority in estate proceedings.
31. The amendment process itself as established in this Article — specifically, the requirement that all three stages (legislative 3/4 supermajority, 38-state ratification, and 2/3 citizen referendum) must be completed for any amendment to take effect. No future amendment, no National Citizen Constitutional Jury vote, no legislative act, and no citizen referendum may ever reduce, simplify, or bypass any of these three stages. The three-stage process is the floor of constitutional change — it may never be made easier, only potentially made more demanding through the full three-stage process itself.
32. The right of every natural human worker to organize, collectively bargain, and strike (Article VI, Section 10, Clause 3) — no amendment shall ever restrict, condition, or eliminate the right to organize or the absolute right to strike.
33. The child labor prohibitions established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 8 — the minimum working age of sixteen (16) for general employment and fourteen (14) for agricultural work shall never be lowered by any amendment; the hazardous work prohibition for workers under

eighteen (18) shall never be eliminated or weakened by any amendment.

34. The anti-retaliation protections for whistleblowers established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 1(d) — no amendment shall ever reduce, condition, or eliminate the absolute prohibition on retaliation against any person who reports a crime or constitutional violation.
35. The minimum rest period of twelve (12) consecutive hours between shifts established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 7 — no amendment shall ever reduce this minimum below twelve hours.
36. The mandatory severance framework established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 10 — no amendment shall ever eliminate mandatory severance, reduce the formula below two weeks per year of service, or expand the specific end-date exception beyond its strict definition.
37. The Sovereign Child Protection and Existential Threat Hash-Scan Protocol established in Article VIII, Section 3(a) — the three protected categories (CSAM, credible assassination plots, and documented plans to violently overthrow the Republic) shall never be eliminated, suspended, or reduced by any amendment. No amendment shall ever remove the obligation to run the hash-scan during the data deletion window for these three categories. The protection of children from sexual exploitation and the protection of the Republic from violent overthrow are non-negotiable floors of this Constitution that no future majority may vote away.
38. The Anti-Expansion Firewall of the Hash-Scan Protocol established in Article VIII, Section 3(a), Clause 6 — no amendment shall ever expand the hash-scan beyond the three exhaustively defined categories. The three categories are both a floor and a ceiling. They may never be reduced and they may never be expanded. Any attempt to add a fourth category to the hash-scan — for any reason, under any justification — is permanently prohibited and constitutes High Treason against the sovereign people. The hash-scan shall never become a general surveillance tool.
39. The absolute prohibition on AI-generated child sexual abuse material established in Article IX, Section 2(a), Clause 2 — no amendment shall ever create exceptions to, reduce, or eliminate this prohibition. The fictional or synthetic nature of a depicted minor shall never be a defense under any future amendment. The mandatory minimum penalties established in Article IX, Section 2(a), Clause 3 shall never be reduced or eliminated by any amendment. The Sovereign Child Protection Fund established in Article IX, Section 2(a), Clause 7 shall never be defunded, redirected, or eliminated by any amendment. Any attempt to weaken any provision of Article IX, Section 2(a) constitutes High Treason against the sovereign people and against the children of this Republic.
40. The Universal Mirror Sentence for Knowing False Prosecution established in Article III, Section 7 — no amendment shall ever eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to the principle that any citizen who knowingly and deliberately files a false accusation with intent to harm an innocent person shall receive the exact maximum sentence they attempted to impose on that innocent person. The Good-Faith Prosecution Shield established in Article III, Section 7, Clause 5 — protecting citizens who file genuine good-faith claims — is equally unamendable and shall never be weakened or eliminated.
41. The Sovereign Animal Protection Framework established in Article X, Section 16 — the absolute prohibition on animal cruelty, the factory farming minimum standards, the prohibition on animal torture for entertainment, and the Sovereign Animal Protection Fund shall never be eliminated, weakened, or reduced by any amendment. The recognition that living beings have a right not to suffer unnecessarily is a permanent, non-negotiable foundation of this Republic.
42. The Emergency Profiteering prohibition established in Article XXVIII, Section 2 and the mandatory penalties established in Article XXVIII, Section 3 — no amendment shall ever eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to the prohibition on price gouging during verified emergency conditions. When citizens are in crisis, no one profits from their desperation. This is a permanent, non-negotiable foundation of this Republic.

43. The Sovereign Mental Health Justice Framework established in Article XXIX — the acute psychiatric crisis defense, the absolute requirement that the jury (not any doctor or administrator) makes the final determination of mental health status, the prohibition on using mental health diagnoses as a permanent shield from accountability, the Open Case Provision ensuring that a defendant who recovers from a genuine mental illness may be retried, and the Sovereign Treatment Facilities framework. No amendment shall ever allow a physician's diagnosis alone to determine legal outcomes, eliminate the jury's supreme authority over mental health determinations, or permit the mental health defense to become a permanent escape from accountability for violent acts.
44. The Affirmative Treaty Eligibility Standards established in Article XIX, Section 9, Clause 6 — the six hardcoded prerequisites that any foreign nation must meet before the United States may enter into any treaty, alliance, trade agreement, mutual defense pact, or formal diplomatic relationship with that nation: (a) no private central banking debt slavery; (b) no corporate ownership of essential survival infrastructure; (c) no terminator seed technology or biological dependency systems; (d) no active offensive military aggression; (e) no systematic denial of the right to remove government; and (f) no mass surveillance of citizens as a tool of political control. No future legislature, executive, court, or constitutional amendment shall ever eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to these standards. The sovereign people of the United States will not be allies with tyrants. That is not a foreign policy position. It is supreme law.
45. The Home Base Principle established in Article XVI-A, Section 6, Clause 5 — the right of any parent of a natural human citizen born on American soil to hold Permanent Protected Resident Status for the duration of their natural life. This status is tied to the fact of the child's American birth — not to where the child currently lives, their age, or their residency status. No government action, administrative proceeding, legislative act, or constitutional amendment may ever dismantle, review, condition, or threaten this status. When an American citizen needs to come home, their parents will be there. This provision is permanently unamendable.
46. The absolute wall between sovereign government and corporate power established in Article I, Section 6 — the prohibition on any government body acting as an instrument of corporate interest, and any corporate entity acting as an instrument of government power. No amendment shall ever grant, extend, recognize, or create any right, privilege, immunity, or legal standing for any corporation, business entity, organization, association, or non-human legal construct. This wall is permanent, self-executing, and admits no exception.

Section 2. Who May Propose an Amendment

1. Any of the following parties may formally propose an amendment to this Constitution:

    1. Any member of the national legislature, upon introduction of a formal written proposal in plain language
    2. Any elected Governor, upon submission of a formal written proposal to the national legislature
    3. A Citizens' Amendment Petition bearing the verified signatures of at least five percent (5%) of the total number of votes cast in the most recent national election, collected through the Electoral Blockchain's verified citizen signature system

2. No amendment proposal shall be accepted for consideration unless it is written in plain language accessible to any natural human citizen of average literacy. No amendment proposal may be written in legal jargon, technical language, or any form designed to obscure its meaning from the sovereign people. Any proposal found to be deliberately obscure shall be rejected by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury established in Article III, Section 4 of this Constitution.

3. No amendment proposal may be introduced that targets any of the permanently unamendable provisions listed in Section 1, Clause 4 of this Article. Any such proposal shall be immediately declared null and void by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury and the proposing party shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, subject to immediate permanent removal from all public office.

Section 3. The Legislative Supermajority Threshold

1. Upon formal introduction, every amendment proposal shall be published in full on the Electoral Blockchain within forty-eight (48) hours, freely accessible to every natural human citizen of the United States.
2. A mandatory public deliberation period of one hundred and eighty (180) days shall follow publication. During this period, any citizen may submit written commentary, endorsement, or opposition through the Electoral Blockchain's public comment system. All commentary shall be publicly visible. No commentary may be suppressed, filtered, or removed by any government body, administrator, or platform operator.
3. Following the 180-day public deliberation period, the amendment proposal shall be put to a vote of the full national legislature. To advance to the national citizen referendum, the proposal must receive an affirmative vote of no fewer than three-fourths (3/4) of all sitting legislators. A simple majority is never sufficient. A two-thirds majority is never sufficient. Three-fourths is the floor.
4. If the proposal fails to achieve a three-fourths legislative supermajority, it is defeated and may not be reintroduced in the same or substantially similar form for a period of four (4) years.
5. If the proposal achieves the three-fourths legislative supermajority, it advances immediately to the State Ratification Phase established in Section 4 of this Article.

Section 4. State Ratification Phase

1. Following legislative supermajority approval, the amendment proposal shall be submitted to the legislatures of all fifty (50) states for ratification consideration.
2. Each state legislature shall have ninety (90) days to vote on the proposal. A state's ratification vote requires a simple majority of that state's legislature.
3. To advance to the National Citizen Referendum, the proposal must be ratified by no fewer than thirty-eight (38) of the fifty (50) states — the same three-fourths threshold applied at the national level.
4. If fewer than thirty-eight (38) states ratify within the ninety (90) day window, the proposal is defeated and may not be reintroduced in the same or substantially similar form for a period of four (4) years.
5. If thirty-eight (38) or more states ratify within the ninety (90) day window, the proposal advances immediately to the National Citizen Referendum established in Section 5 of this Article.

Section 5. The National Citizen Referendum — The People's Final Word

1. The National Citizen Referendum is the final and supreme stage of the amendment process. No amendment shall ever take effect without passing the National Citizen Referendum. Legislative

supermajorities and state ratifications are necessary conditions — they are never sufficient conditions. The people's direct vote is always required.

2. The National Citizen Referendum shall be conducted exclusively through the Electoral Blockchain's zero-knowledge proof voting system established in Article XII of this Constitution. No paper ballot, proxy vote, representative vote, or any other voting mechanism shall be used for the National Citizen Referendum. Every natural human citizen of voting age casts their own direct vote.
3. The referendum shall be scheduled no fewer than ninety (90) days and no more than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the completion of the State Ratification Phase. This window ensures adequate public awareness and deliberation before the vote.
4. During the period between State Ratification and the National Citizen Referendum, the full text of the proposed amendment — in plain language — shall be published continuously on the Electoral Blockchain and distributed through the public communications infrastructure established in Article X, Section 11 of this Constitution. No government body, media entity, or platform operator may suppress, restrict, or limit public access to the full text of any proposed amendment.
5. Ratification Threshold — Supermajority of the People: To be ratified, a proposed amendment must receive an affirmative vote of no fewer than two-thirds (2/3) of all votes cast in the National Citizen Referendum. A simple majority of citizens is never sufficient to amend this Constitution. The two-thirds threshold ensures that constitutional change reflects a genuine, broad, sustained consensus of the sovereign people — not a slim majority of voters on a single day.
6. If the proposed amendment fails to achieve a two-thirds supermajority of citizen votes, it is permanently defeated and may not be reintroduced in the same or substantially similar form for a period of four (4) years.
7. If the proposed amendment achieves a two-thirds supermajority of citizen votes, it is ratified and becomes part of this Constitution effective thirty (30) days after the certified referendum result is published on the Electoral Blockchain.

Section 6. Certification and Implementation

1. The certified result of every National Citizen Referendum shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain within seventy-two (72) hours of the close of voting. The result is self-certifying — the cryptographic zero-knowledge proof architecture of the Electoral Blockchain produces a mathematically verifiable result that requires no human certification, administrative approval, or judicial confirmation to take effect.
2. No court, judge, administrator, legislative body, or executive officer may delay, suspend, overturn, or refuse to implement a ratified amendment. A ratified amendment is the direct expression of the sovereign people's will and is supreme over all other law from the moment it takes effect.
3. Any public official who attempts to delay, suspend, overturn, or refuse to implement a ratified amendment shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people, subject to immediate permanent removal from all public office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.
4. Upon ratification, the People's Bank shall publish a complete, plain-language summary of the ratified amendment on the Electoral Blockchain within thirty (30) days, alongside the full constitutional text as amended. This summary shall be written at a level accessible to any natural human citizen of average literacy.

Section 7. The Citizens' Amendment Petition — Direct People's Pathway

1. The sovereign people do not require the permission of any politician to begin the amendment process. Any group of natural human citizens may initiate a Citizens' Amendment Petition through the Electoral Blockchain's verified citizen signature system.

2. A Citizens' Amendment Petition must:

1. Be written in plain language accessible to any natural human citizen of average literacy
2. Clearly state the specific provision or provisions of this Constitution proposed to be amended
3. Clearly state the proposed replacement language in full
4. Collect verified signatures from at least five percent (5%) of the total number of votes cast in the most recent national election, through the Electoral Blockchain's verified citizen signature system — never through paper petitions, third-party collection services, or unverified digital platforms

3. Upon achieving the verified signature threshold, the Citizens' Amendment Petition shall be automatically submitted to the national legislature as a formal amendment proposal and shall proceed through the full amendment process established in Sections 3 through 6 of this Article, identical in every respect to a legislator-proposed amendment.

4. No legislature, court, administrator, or public official may reject, delay, table, or refuse to process a Citizens' Amendment Petition that has achieved the verified signature threshold. Refusal to process a valid Citizens' Amendment Petition is a high crime against the sovereign people.

Section 8. Anti-Manipulation Protections

1. No amendment proposal may be bundled with, conditioned upon, or linked to any other amendment proposal, legislative act, budget allocation, or political agreement. Every amendment must stand alone on its own merits before the sovereign people.
2. No amendment proposal may be written to take effect conditionally — meaning no amendment may be structured to activate only upon the occurrence of a future event, the passage of a future law, or the decision of any future administrator. Every ratified amendment takes effect on its stated effective date, period.
3. No public funds, government resources, government communications infrastructure, or public office may ever be used to campaign for or against any proposed amendment. Public resources may only be used to distribute the neutral, full text of the proposed amendment to citizens. Any public official who uses public resources to advocate for or against a proposed amendment shall be guilty of a high crime against the sovereign people.
4. No foreign government, foreign corporation, foreign national, or non-citizen entity may contribute any funds, resources, communications, or organizational support to any campaign for or against a proposed amendment. Any such contribution constitutes foreign interference in the sovereign amendment process and shall be prosecuted as a high crime against the sovereign people.
5. The Functional Equivalence Anti-Circumvention Clause: No legislative act, executive order, administrative regulation, judicial ruling, treaty, or international agreement shall ever be used to functionally achieve the effect of an unamendable provision's repeal or suspension without going through the amendment process. Any instrument that functionally circumvents a constitutional provision — regardless of its legal form or stated purpose — shall be deemed a

constitutional violation from its inception and immediately nullified by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.

Sections 9 through 13: SOVEREIGN SUPREMACY PROVISIONS — CLOSING THE FINAL LOOPHOLES OF CONCENTRATED POWER

Section 9. Treaty Supremacy Prohibition — No Treaty May Override This Constitution:

1. No treaty, international agreement, trade agreement, military alliance, diplomatic accord, executive agreement, or any other instrument of international law — regardless of its form, its signatories, or its stated purpose — shall ever supersede, override, modify, suspend, or functionally circumvent any provision of this Constitution.

2. This Constitution is the supreme law of the sovereign people of the United States. It is supreme over all other law — domestic and international — without exception. No international body, no foreign government, no multinational organization, and no treaty mechanism shall ever hold authority over the rights of natural human citizens established in this Constitution.

3. Any treaty, agreement, or international instrument that purports to: restrict any right established in this Constitution; expand the power of any government body beyond its enumerated powers; transfer any sovereign authority of the people to any foreign or international body; or require the United States to take any action that would violate any provision of this Constitution — is void from inception. It carries no legal force. No court, no administrator, and no elected official may enforce it.

4. The President may negotiate treaties with foreign nations. No treaty takes effect until it has been ratified by a three-fourths (3/4) supermajority of the national legislature AND reviewed by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury, which must certify by simple majority that the treaty contains no provision that conflicts with this Constitution. Any treaty provision found to conflict with this Constitution is severed and void — the remainder of the treaty may take effect only if the severed provision was not essential to the treaty's core purpose, as determined by the NCCJ.

5. Any public official who attempts to enforce any treaty provision that conflicts with this Constitution is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution.

Section 9, Clause 6. Affirmative Treaty Eligibility Standards — No Alliance with Tyrants

The sovereign people of the United States will not lend their credibility, their military alliance, their economic partnership, or their constitutional legitimacy to any nation that operates the same systems of control, extraction, and oppression that this Constitution was designed to permanently destroy. The following affirmative standards are hereby hardcoded as permanent prerequisites for any treaty,

alliance, trade agreement, mutual defense pact, or any other formal diplomatic relationship between the United States and any foreign nation:

(a) No Private Central Banking Debt Slavery: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that operates a private central banking system — meaning a system in which a privately owned or privately controlled entity holds the exclusive authority to create the nation's money supply as interest-bearing debt against its own citizens without their verified, ongoing democratic consent. This prohibition applies regardless of what the central banking entity is called, how it is structured, or what percentage of it is nominally government-owned. The functional test is whether private financial interests profit from the creation of money at the expense of the nation's citizens through compound interest mechanisms. Any nation operating such a system is operating the exact mechanism this Constitution abolished — and the United States shall not enter into any formal relationship that legitimizes, stabilizes, or extends the life of that mechanism.

(b) No Corporate Ownership of Essential Survival Infrastructure: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that permits private corporations to own, control, or hold monopolistic financial interests in that nation's water supply, seed stock, essential food distribution networks, power grid transmission infrastructure, or any other infrastructure upon which the survival of its citizens depends. A nation that has surrendered its citizens' survival infrastructure to corporate ownership has surrendered its sovereignty — and the United States shall not enter into any formal relationship that treats that surrender as legitimate governance.

(c) No Terminator Seed Technology or Biological Dependency Systems: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that permits the creation, distribution, or deployment of terminator seed technology, genetically engineered biological dependency systems, or any equivalent mechanism designed to force agricultural dependency on corporate-controlled biological inputs. The living commons of seed stock and natural biological systems belong to the people of every nation — and the United States shall not enter into any formal relationship with a nation that has allowed those commons to be privatized and weaponized against its own farmers.

(d) No Active Offensive Military Aggression: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that is actively engaged in offensive military operations against another nation that has not attacked it — meaning military operations whose verified purpose is territorial expansion, resource extraction, regime change, or the imposition of political control over another sovereign people, rather than the direct defense of the nation's own sovereign territory from a verified attack. This prohibition applies from the moment verified offensive military operations begin and remains in effect until those operations are verifiably concluded and the aggressing nation has withdrawn from all territory it occupied through offensive action.

(e) No Systematic Denial of the Right to Remove Government: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that systematically denies its citizens the right to remove their own government through peaceful, verifiable democratic means — including but not limited to nations that imprison, torture, or execute citizens for peaceful political opposition; nations that conduct elections that are verified as fraudulent by independent citizen-audited processes; and nations that have permanently abolished or suspended the mechanisms by which citizens can hold their government accountable. The sovereign people of the United States govern themselves through citizen juries, direct recall, and constitutional supremacy. They will not enter into formal alliance with governments that have made those tools illegal for their own people.

(f) No Mass Surveillance of Citizens as a Tool of Political Control: No treaty may be entered into with any nation that operates a verified mass surveillance system — including social credit systems, algorithmic behavioral scoring, mass biometric tracking, or any equivalent system — designed to

monitor, profile, and control the political behavior, speech, movement, or associations of its own citizens. A government that surveils its own people to suppress dissent is not a government — it is an occupation. The United States shall not enter into any formal relationship that treats that occupation as legitimate sovereignty.

(g) Verification and Enforcement: The National Citizen Constitutional Jury, in its mandatory review of every treaty under Section 9, Clause 4 of this Article, shall verify that the prospective treaty partner meets all six affirmative standards established in this Clause before certifying any treaty for ratification. Any treaty partner found to have violated any of these standards after a treaty has taken effect shall trigger an automatic treaty suspension pending a new NCCJ review. The President may not waive, defer, or negotiate around these standards under any circumstance. They are constitutional floors — not diplomatic starting positions.

(h) Unamendable Status: The affirmative treaty eligibility standards established in this Clause are hereby designated as permanently unamendable provisions of this Constitution under Article XIX, Section 1, Clause 4. No future legislature, no future executive, no future court, and no future constitutional amendment shall ever eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to these standards. The sovereign people of the United States will not be allies with tyrants. That is not a foreign policy position. It is supreme law.

Section 10. Prohibition on Constitutional Conventions and Extra-Constitutional Modification:

1. No constitutional convention, constitutional assembly, constitutional congress, citizens' assembly, or any other body — regardless of its name, its composition, or its claimed authority — may ever claim the power to modify, replace, suspend, or rewrite this Constitution outside the three-stage amendment process established in Sections 3 through 5 of this Article.

2. The three-stage amendment process established in this Article is the sole, exclusive, and exhaustive mechanism by which this Constitution may ever be changed. There is no other pathway. There is no emergency exception. There is no supermajority shortcut. There is no convention mechanism. The three stages — legislative supermajority, state ratification, citizen referendum — are the floor and the ceiling of constitutional change.

3. Any person, group, organization, government body, or political movement that convenes, organizes, or participates in any body claiming authority to modify this Constitution outside the three-stage process is engaged in an act of constitutional subversion. If that body takes any action purporting to modify, replace, or suspend any provision of this Constitution, every participant is guilty of High Treason against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.

4. No state legislature, no governor, no group of states, and no citizen petition — however large — may convene a constitutional convention or any equivalent body. The sovereign people speak through the three-stage amendment process. They speak through no other mechanism.

Section 11. Absolute Prohibition on Secret Courts and Sealed Judicial Proceedings:

1. All judicial proceedings under this Constitution are public. Every trial, every hearing, every jury deliberation result, every verdict, and every sentence is a matter of public record, published on the

Electoral Blockchain within 72 hours of its conclusion. There are no exceptions.

2. No secret court, sealed court, classified court, national security court, foreign intelligence court, administrative tribunal, or any other judicial or quasi-judicial body operating outside the public Common-Law Citizen Jury framework established in Article III may ever be created, authorized, or operated within the sovereign territory of the United States or under the authority of any branch of this government.

3. No warrant, no search authorization, no surveillance order, no detention order, and no judicial determination of any kind may ever be issued by any secret, sealed, or non-public body. Every warrant requires a public Citizen Jury proceeding. Every judicial determination requires a public Citizen Jury proceeding. Secrecy and justice are permanently incompatible under this Constitution.

4. The existence of any classified, sealed, or secret judicial proceeding — regardless of its stated national security justification — is itself a High Crime against the sovereign people. Any judge, administrator, official, or attorney who participates in any secret judicial proceeding is guilty of a High Crime, carrying immediate permanent disbarment from all legal practice, immediate forfeiture of office, and criminal prosecution.

5. Evidence that is genuinely sensitive to national security may be presented to a Citizen Jury in a closed session — meaning the public gallery is cleared — but the jury itself is never secret, the proceeding is never sealed from the jury, and the verdict and sentence are always published publicly. A closed gallery is not a secret court. The jury sees everything. The public sees the outcome. That is the constitutional standard.

Section 12. Prohibition on Government-Initiated Civil Commitment — No Involuntary Institutionalization Without Criminal Charge and Jury Authorization:

1. The government of the United States — at any level, federal, state, or local — may never involuntarily institutionalize, commit, detain, or confine any natural human citizen in any psychiatric facility, mental health institution, behavioral health center, or any equivalent facility for any reason without both of the following conditions being simultaneously satisfied:

1. A criminal charge has been filed against the citizen before a Common-Law Citizen Jury under the framework established in Article III of this Constitution; AND
2. A Common-Law Citizen Jury has specifically authorized the commitment as part of the criminal proceeding — either as a component of the mental health defense framework established in Article XXIX, or as a specific finding that the citizen poses a verified, imminent, and documented threat of physical harm to a specific, identifiable other person.

2. No government body, no physician, no administrator, no social worker, no law enforcement officer, and no court may ever initiate involuntary psychiatric commitment of any citizen outside these two conditions. The absence of a criminal charge is an absolute bar to involuntary commitment. The absence of Citizen Jury authorization is an absolute bar to involuntary commitment.

3. Voluntary psychiatric treatment — meaning treatment sought by the citizen themselves — is fully protected and encouraged. The People's Insurance Network covers mental health treatment fully. The prohibition in this Section applies exclusively to involuntary government-initiated commitment. A citizen who chooses to seek treatment retains every constitutional right and may leave any treatment facility at any time.

4. The old system's practice of using psychiatric commitment as a tool of political persecution, social control, or silencing of dissidents is permanently and explicitly prohibited. Any government official, physician, administrator, or any other person who initiates, facilitates, or participates in the involuntary commitment of any citizen outside the conditions established in Clause 1 of this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory criminal prosecution, a mandatory minimum sentence of ten (10) years imprisonment, and permanent bar from all public office and all medical practice.

5. This Section does not limit the Sovereign Public Safety Hold established in Article IX, Section 8 of this Constitution — a temporary, non-arrest, non-criminal, maximum two-hour intervention for severely impaired vehicle operators. The Public Safety Hold creates no criminal record, results in no commitment, and expires automatically. It is not involuntary commitment. It is a brief, humane pause with full constitutional rights preserved throughout.

Section 13. Eminent Domain — "Public Safety" Is Never a Standalone Justification:

1. The term "public safety" shall never constitute a standalone justification for eminent domain under Article XXIV of this Constitution. "Public safety" as a general concept — without the specific, verified, documented, and independently certified conditions established in Article XXIV, Section 2(b) — is permanently prohibited as a basis for any eminent domain action.

2. Article XXIV, Section 2(b) permits eminent domain for a "verified public safety emergency" only when all of the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

- (a) a specific parcel of land is required — not a general area, not a neighborhood, not a district, but one specific, identified parcel;
- (b) the threat is imminent — meaning it will occur within a defined, documented timeframe without intervention;
- (c) the threat is documented — meaning it is verified by independent engineering, scientific, or technical certification, never by political declaration;
- (d) the threat is irreversible — meaning once it occurs, it cannot be undone;
- (e) the threat affects a significant number of citizens — not a theoretical future population, but documented existing residents in the path of the verified threat; and
- (f) the specific parcel is the only location where the intervention can physically occur — meaning no alternative location exists within a reasonable geographic range.

3. The following shall never constitute a "public safety emergency" justifying eminent domain under any interpretation of this Constitution: general neighborhood deterioration or blight; crime statistics in an area; economic depression of a district; theoretical future development needs; environmental concerns that do not meet the imminent, irreversible, documented threat standard; or any condition that could be addressed through means other than the taking of a specific private parcel.

4. Any government official who invokes "public safety" as a justification for eminent domain outside the strict conditions of Article XXIV, Section 2(b) and this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution. The NCCJ shall never authorize an eminent domain action based on a general public safety claim — it must verify every specific condition enumerated in Clause 2 of this Section before any authorization may be granted.

Section 14: RESERVED POWERS AND THE GENERAL UNDELEGATED POWERS DOCTRINE

Section 14. Reserved Powers and the General Undelegated Powers Doctrine

1. All powers not expressly delegated to any government body by this Constitution are reserved absolutely and exclusively to the natural human citizens of the United States. No legislative body, executive officer, administrative agency, elected commission, court, or any other instrument of government may ever exercise, claim, or assume any power that is not explicitly granted to it within the text of this Constitution.

2. Whensoever any government body — federal, state, county, or municipal — assumes a power not delegated to it by this Constitution, the act, order, regulation, statute, or ruling embodying that assumption of power is unauthoritative, void, and of no force from the moment of its enactment. No court challenge, legislative repeal, or administrative reversal is required to nullify it. It simply carries no legal force from its inception — exactly as this Constitution already provides for treaties that exceed enumerated powers under Section 9 of this Article, and for instruments that functionally circumvent unamendable provisions under Section 8, Clause 5. This Section extends that identical principle to every exercise of government power, not solely to treaties or amendment circumvention.

3. This doctrine applies uniformly across every article of this Constitution and to every government body created by it, whether federal, state, county, or municipal, and whether legislative, executive, administrative, or judicial in character. No new form of government body, commission, or authority may ever be created — by legislative act, executive order, or otherwise — for the purpose of exercising a power this Constitution does not delegate.

4. Any natural human citizen may bring a claim before a Common-Law Citizen Jury of the appropriate jurisdiction asserting that a specific government act exceeds the powers delegated by this Constitution. Where a claim implicates a general or repeated pattern across multiple jurisdictions, the citizen may refer the matter to the National Citizen Constitutional Jury under the Constitutional Consistency Clause established in Article X, Section 14 of this Constitution.

5. Any public official who knowingly enacts, enforces, or attempts to enforce an act voided under this Section is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office and criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

6. This Section shall never be construed to grant any government body an implied power merely because this Constitution does not expressly prohibit it. The absence of a prohibition is never a grant of power. Power flows in one direction only: from the sovereign people to the government, and only to the extent expressly delegated in this text.

Section 15. The Sovereign Enumeration Doctrine — Rights Not Listed Are Not Denied

1. The enumeration of specific rights, protections, and liberties throughout this Constitution shall never

be construed to deny, disparage, or diminish other rights retained by the sovereign natural human citizens of this Republic.

2. This Constitution's extensive specificity exists to close loopholes and prevent government evasion — it is a floor on the rights of the sovereign people, never a ceiling.

3. No government body, court, or public official may ever argue that a citizen's right does not exist, or may be infringed, solely because that specific right is not explicitly enumerated in this text. The default presumption in any case of ambiguity is always in favor of the sovereign individual citizen and against the expansion of government power.

4. Where a Common-Law Citizen Jury or the National Citizen Constitutional Jury is asked to determine whether an unenumerated right exists, it shall consider whether the claimed right is consistent with the foundational principles of this Constitution: individual bodily sovereignty, freedom from unwarranted government intrusion, and the supremacy of the natural human citizen over every instrument of government power.

5. This Section and Section 14 of this Article operate as companion doctrines — Section 14 confines government to powers expressly delegated; this Section confirms that citizens retain rights beyond those expressly listed. Together they establish that power is limited by default and liberty is expansive by default.

ARTICLE XX: SOVEREIGN EDUCATION FRAMEWORK — THINKERS, NOT WORKERS

Cross-Reference Note: The Unified National Curriculum Baseline — covering constitutional literacy, classical logic, macroeconomics, and agricultural survival literacy — was first established in Article IX, Section 4 of this Constitution as a safeguard against technocratic and corporate subversion of public knowledge. It is codified here in full as part of the Sovereign Education Framework. Both provisions carry equal constitutional force.

Section 1. Philosophy and Foundation

1. The purpose of public education in this Republic is not to produce compliant workers for corporate industry. It is not to sort children into economic tiers. It is not to instill ideological compliance with any political, corporate, or social movement. The purpose of public education is to produce sovereign human beings — citizens who can think independently, govern themselves, understand the system they live in, grow their own food, and recognize when power is being used against them.
2. The Department of Education is hereby permanently dissolved upon ratification of this Constitution. All federal education agencies, bureaus, and administrative bodies are dissolved simultaneously. No federal education agency may ever be reconstituted under any name, title, or administrative structure.
3. Education governance is returned permanently to the county level. Every county shall maintain an Elected County School Board — five members, directly elected by registered voters of that county, serving staggered four-year terms, subject to the Direct Citizen Petition Recall established in Article XVII. No appointed education administrator at any level shall ever hold

authority over curriculum, hiring, or funding allocation.

4. The State Legislature establishes a minimum curriculum floor — the Unified National Curriculum Baseline — that every public school in the state must meet. Counties may exceed the baseline. No county may fall below it. The baseline is a floor, never a ceiling.

Section 2. The Unified National Curriculum Baseline

1. Every public school in the United States shall teach the following subjects as mandatory, non-removable components of the curriculum from kindergarten through twelfth grade, scaled appropriately to age:
    1. Constitutional Literacy — the full text of this Constitution, line by line, in plain language. Every student shall graduate knowing exactly what rights they hold, what the government is prohibited from doing, how each branch of government works, how laws are made, how elections function, and how to use the recall and petition processes. This is not a civics elective. It is a core graduation requirement.
    2. Classical Logic and Critical Reasoning — formal logic, the identification of logical fallacies, the structure of valid arguments, the difference between evidence and assertion, and the recognition of manipulation, propaganda, and psychological persuasion techniques. Students shall be taught to question sources, verify claims, and think for themselves. No curriculum may teach students what to think. Every curriculum must teach students how to think.
    3. Macroeconomics and Financial Sovereignty — how money is created, how banking works, how taxation functions under this Constitution, how compound interest operates, how debt is used as a control mechanism, how wages are set, how inflation works, and how to build personal financial independence. Students shall graduate understanding the economic system they will live inside — not as passive participants but as informed sovereign actors.
    4. Agricultural Survival Literacy — every student shall receive hands-on instruction in horticulture, crop cultivation, soil science, seed saving, food preservation, and basic animal husbandry. The ability to grow food is a sovereign skill. A citizen who cannot feed themselves is a citizen who can be controlled through food dependency. This instruction shall include a functioning school garden at every public school, maintained by students as part of the curriculum.
    5. Objective Historical Record — the factual, documented history of the United States and the world, including the history of institutional financial structures and their documented effects on citizens, the history of labor movements and worker rights, the history of constitutional development, the history of Native nations and treaty violations as acknowledged in Article XVI, and the history of propaganda and state-sponsored manipulation of public information. History shall be taught from primary sources wherever possible. No curriculum may present a single ideological interpretation of historical events as settled fact.

       The Objective Historical Record requirement shall specifically and mandatorily include, as non-removable curriculum content, the documented history of private financial dynasties and their documented influence over American monetary policy, public education, and governmental institutions. This mandatory content shall include: the documented history of the Rothschild banking network and its role in the establishment and operation of central banking systems across Europe and the United States; the

documented history of the Jekyll Island meeting of 1910, the private banking interests present, and the drafting of what became the Federal Reserve Act of 1913; the documented history of the Rockefeller General Education Board, founded 1902, its stated mission to produce compliant workers rather than sovereign thinkers, and its systematic influence over American public school curriculum for over a century; the documented history of the Morgan financial empire and its role in the Panic of 1907 and the subsequent political pressure for a private central bank; and the documented history of how the Federal Reserve Act transferred the sovereign power to create American currency from the elected government of the people to a private banking cartel that was never elected, never audited by citizens, and never accountable to the sovereign people. This content shall be taught from primary sources — original documents, congressional records, and verified historical accounts — not from textbooks produced by any entity with a financial interest in the subject matter. No school board, state legislature, or federal act may ever remove, dilute, or reframe this content. It is hardcoded curriculum.

6. Health and Bodily Sovereignty — human biology, nutrition, the function of the immune system, the documented effects of industrial food additives and pharmaceutical compounds, the rights of citizens over their own bodies as established in Articles IX and XV, and the skills of basic first aid and emergency medical response. Students shall be taught to understand their own bodies and to make informed medical decisions as sovereign adults.
7. Substance Hazard Education — Truth, Consequences, and Sovereign Responsibility: Every student shall receive comprehensive, factually accurate education on the real health costs, social costs, and legal consequences of substance use and misuse. This education shall be grounded in verified medical and scientific data — never in moral panic, exaggeration, or propaganda — and shall cover: the documented physiological effects of alcohol, cannabis, stimulants, opioids, and other commonly encountered substances on the developing and adult human brain and body; the documented health costs of addiction, including mortality rates, organ damage, and long-term cognitive effects; the legal consequences under this Constitution for harming other citizens while impaired, including the Reckless Endangerment of Public Transit framework established in Article IV, Section 6; the documented statistics on impaired driving incidents, fatalities, and injuries; the distinction between personal use — which is a protected sovereign right under Article XV — and the operation of vehicles or machinery while impaired, which endangers other citizens and is a chargeable offense; the resources available through the People's Insurance Network for voluntary substance treatment and recovery; and the absolute right of every citizen to seek treatment without stigma, without criminal record, and without loss of any constitutional right. This curriculum shall never be used to shame, stigmatize, or criminalize personal substance use. Its purpose is to ensure that every sovereign citizen makes fully informed decisions about substances — understanding both their rights and the real consequences of choices that affect other people.
8. Practical Self-Sufficiency Skills — basic construction and home repair, plumbing fundamentals, electrical safety, mechanical maintenance of vehicles and equipment, basic wilderness survival, water purification, and emergency preparedness. These are not vocational tracks. They are universal sovereign skills that every citizen regardless of career path shall possess.

2. No subject in the Unified National Curriculum Baseline may be taught through a corporate-sponsored curriculum, a corporate-donated textbook program, or any educational material produced by or funded by a state-chartered association with a financial interest in the subject

matter being taught. All curriculum materials must be publicly funded, publicly owned, and published on the open-source national curriculum platform.

3. The Unified National Curriculum Baseline may be updated only through the citizen-verified process established in Article IX, Section 4 — local teacher submission, 90-day public review, National Citizen Audit Jury of 125 citizens, 4/5 supermajority approval. No public official or curriculum administrator may inject content outside this process.

Section 3. Teacher Sovereignty and Professional Certification

1. Teachers are sovereign professionals. No teacher shall ever be required to teach content that violates their professional judgment, their conscience, or the constitutional standards of this Article as a condition of maintaining their professional certification.
2. Teacher certification — never called licensure — is administered by the Elected County School Board in coordination with the State Legislature's minimum standards. No federal body, no private accreditation organization, and no corporate entity shall ever hold authority over teacher certification.
3. No teacher may ever be required to submit to ideological compliance testing, political loyalty screening, social movement affirmation, or any evaluation of their personal beliefs as a condition of certification or continued employment. A teacher's professional certification is evaluated exclusively on their demonstrated competency in their subject matter and their ability to teach critical thinking.
4. Teachers are compensated from the public treasury at a minimum of 100% of the state average hourly income for a 32-hour work week, as established in Article VI. No school district may compensate teachers below this floor. Teacher compensation is a public obligation — not a budget line item to be cut.
5. Any elected County School Board member who retaliates against a teacher for teaching constitutional content, for refusing to teach ideologically manipulative content, or for exercising their professional sovereignty faces immediate recall proceedings under Article XVII and criminal prosecution for interference with sovereign education.

Section 4. Funding Framework — Per-Pupil Allocation and Anti-Corporate Capture

1. Public education is funded through State Treasury allocations on a per-pupil basis. The per-pupil allocation floor is set at 15% of the state average annual income per enrolled student per year, adjusted annually. No county may receive less than this floor regardless of local property tax base. The era of wealthy zip codes having better schools than poor ones ends permanently.
2. All per-pupil allocations are distributed directly to Elected County School Boards. No state or federal administrative body may withhold, redirect, or condition per-pupil allocations based on curriculum compliance with any ideological standard, political agenda, or corporate partnership program.
3. Corporate sponsorship of public school curriculum, facilities naming rights sold to corporations, corporate-branded educational programs, and any arrangement by which a state-chartered association gains influence over curriculum content in exchange for financial contribution are permanently prohibited. A corporation may donate unrestricted funds to a public school's general operating budget with no conditions attached. Any donation with conditions attached is void and the funds are returned.
4. School facility construction and maintenance are funded through the State Treasury's blind

infrastructure trust established in Article VI. No school construction contract may be awarded to any entity with a financial relationship to any elected County School Board member.

Section 5. Higher Education Sovereignty

1. Every public university and community college in the United States is hereby designated a citizen utility — a public educational institution existing to serve the sovereign people, not to generate profit, not to serve corporate research interests, and not to function as a credentialing gatekeeping mechanism for corporate employment pipelines.
2. Tuition at all public universities and community colleges is capped at 10% of the state average annual income per academic year. No public institution may charge tuition above this cap under any circumstance. Room, board, and fees are separate from tuition and are not capped — but no mandatory fee may be charged for any service a student does not voluntarily use.
3. Administrative compensation at public universities is capped at 10 times the compensation of the lowest-paid full-time employee of that institution. University presidents, provosts, deans, and all administrative personnel are subject to this cap. Any public university that exceeds this ratio loses its State Treasury funding allocation for the fiscal year in which the violation occurred.
4. No public university may require any student to affirm, adopt, or demonstrate compliance with any specific political ideology, social movement framework, or corporate diversity program as a condition of enrollment, graduation, financial aid, or academic standing. Academic freedom is absolute. Ideological compliance is permanently prohibited.
5. Student loan interest for public university tuition is governed exclusively by Article V, Section 3, Clause 7 — the Constitutional Rate of 0.5% to 7% ceiling, with Workforce-Critical designation available through the Elected Workforce Data Commission. No student loan for attendance at a public university may ever carry an interest rate above the Constitutional Rate ceiling.

Section 6. Parental Sovereignty and Educational Choice

1. Every natural human citizen parent or legal guardian has the absolute, uninfringeable right to educate their child through homeschooling, private schooling, religious schooling, or any combination thereof. No government body, county school board, state agency, or federal authority may ever require a homeschooling family to use government-approved curriculum, submit to government curriculum review, or demonstrate ideological alignment with any public school standard.
2. Homeschooled students must demonstrate competency in the Unified National Curriculum Baseline subjects through a single annual assessment administered by the Elected County School Board — not by any state or federal agency. The assessment tests competency only — not method, not ideology, not curriculum source. If a student demonstrates competency, the assessment is complete. No further government oversight of the homeschool is authorized.
3. Private and religious schools are fully sovereign over their own curriculum. They receive no public funding. They are subject to no public curriculum requirements. The only obligation of any private or religious school is to ensure that students who transfer to public schools are assessed for competency in the Baseline subjects and provided remediation if needed — at public expense, never at the family's expense.
4. No parent shall ever be criminally prosecuted, fined, or have their child removed from their custody solely for the act of homeschooling or for choosing a private or religious school.

Educational choice is a protected sovereign right of every parent.

Section 7. Anti-Indoctrination Clause

1. No public school, public university, public library receiving public funds, or any government-funded educational institution may use public funds to promote, subsidize, or enforce compliance with any specific social movement, corporate ideological agenda, political party platform, or religious doctrine.
2. This prohibition cuts in every direction equally and without exception. No government-funded institution may push conservative religious ideology. No government-funded institution may push corporate progressive ideology. No government-funded institution may push any political party's platform. The government's educational role is to teach citizens how to think — never what to think.
3. Any elected County School Board member, university administrator, or public official who directs public funds toward ideological compliance programming faces immediate removal from office under Article XVII and criminal prosecution for misappropriation of sovereign public funds.
4. The teaching of factual history — including uncomfortable history — is never indoctrination. The teaching of documented science — including contested scientific questions presented with full acknowledgment of the evidence on all sides — is never indoctrination. The Anti-Indoctrination Clause targets the use of educational institutions as compliance enforcement mechanisms. It never prohibits the honest teaching of facts, evidence, or history.
5. The Strict Educational Purpose Standard — School Time Is Sacred: Every hour of instruction in every public school in the United States is a sovereign resource belonging to the children of this Republic. That time exists for one purpose: to build sovereign, capable, self-sufficient citizens who can think independently, govern themselves, earn a living, grow food, understand the system they live in, and recognize when power is being used against them. Any subject, topic, unit, lesson, discussion, or instructional activity that does not directly serve the goal of building a stronger, more capable, more self-sufficient citizen has no place in the public school classroom. The test is simple and it is the only test: Does this make the student a stronger citizen? If the answer is yes, it belongs. If the answer is no, it does not.

   The following categories of instruction are explicitly outside the scope of public education under this Constitution, because they do not build stronger citizens — they are personal, cultural, or ideological matters that belong to families, not to schools:

   a. Any instruction in personal lifestyle choices, personal relationship structures, personal identity categories, or personal value systems that are not directly connected to the constitutional rights, civic duties, or practical self-sufficiency skills established in the Unified National Curriculum Baseline of this Article. These are matters for families, for individuals, and for personal time — not for the classroom.

   b. Any instruction designed to shape, influence, or alter a student's personal beliefs, values, or identity on matters that are not directly relevant to constitutional literacy, civic function, scientific fact, mathematical reasoning, or practical self-sufficiency. The school's job is to teach students how to think — never what to think, never who to be, and never what to value in their personal lives.

c. Any content that a reasonable parent of average sensibilities would recognize as belonging to the domain of personal family instruction rather than civic or academic education. If a parent would reasonably say 'that is something I will teach my child myself,' the school has no business teaching it.

The Strict Educational Purpose Standard is not a prohibition on honest, factual instruction. It is not a prohibition on teaching history — including difficult history. It is not a prohibition on teaching science — including contested scientific questions presented with full acknowledgment of the evidence. It is not a prohibition on teaching students about the existence of diverse human experiences as a matter of historical or social fact. It is a prohibition on using school time to advocate for, normalize, celebrate, or instill any particular personal lifestyle, identity, or value system that is not directly connected to building a stronger, more capable, more self-sufficient citizen.

Any elected County School Board member, teacher, administrator, or public official who uses public school instructional time to advocate for, promote, or instill personal lifestyle choices, personal identity categories, or personal value systems in students — in violation of this Standard — faces immediate recall proceedings under Article XVII and criminal prosecution for misappropriation of sovereign educational resources. The children of this Republic deserve an education that makes them powerful. Every minute spent on anything else is a minute stolen from their future.

6. Citizen Jury Authorization Required Before Adverse Action Against a Teacher: Before any Elected County School Board may terminate, suspend, discipline, or take any other adverse employment action against a teacher on the basis of an alleged violation of the Strict Educational Purpose Standard established in Clause 5 of this Section, the Board must first obtain majority authorization from a randomly drafted panel of twelve (12) citizens of that county, selected through the same hybrid random selection protocol used for citizen jury selection established in Article III of this Constitution. The panel shall review the specific instructional content at issue and shall vote on whether the alleged violation genuinely occurred under the plain language of the Standard. The School Board presents its case to the panel — the panel authorizes or denies the adverse action; the Board may never act unilaterally on its own determination alone. Any adverse action taken against a teacher under Clause 5 of this Section without this prior panel authorization is void from inception, and the teacher shall be immediately reinstated with full back pay for any period of improper suspension or termination. This authorization requirement exists specifically to prevent the Strict Educational Purpose Standard — created to protect students from ideological capture of public education — from itself being weaponized by a captured or bad-faith School Board against a teacher for disfavored but genuinely permissible instructional content.

Section 8. Accountability and Citizen Oversight

1. Every Elected County School Board shall publish a complete annual report on the Electoral Blockchain — including all curriculum materials in use, all vendor contracts, all per-pupil expenditures, all teacher compensation data, and all administrative compensation data. This report is public, permanent, and accessible to every citizen.
2. A randomly drafted Citizen Education Audit Jury of 25 citizens convenes annually in each county to review the County School Board's annual report, verify compliance with the Unified National Curriculum Baseline, and certify that no corporate curriculum capture has occurred.

Their findings are published on the Electoral Blockchain within 30 days.

3. Any County School Board member found to have violated the Anti-Indoctrination Clause, accepted corporate curriculum sponsorship, or retaliated against a teacher for exercising professional sovereignty faces immediate recall under Article XVII, permanent bar from all public office, and criminal prosecution.
4. The term limits established in Article XVII apply to all County School Board members — 16-year lifetime cap across all public offices, subject to the Direct Citizen Petition Recall at any time after 180 days of service.

ARTICLE XXI: SOVEREIGN ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

Section 1. Philosophy and Foundation

1. The air, water, soil, and living ecosystems of the United States are the common inheritance of every natural human citizen — present and future. They belong to the sovereign people. They are not corporate resources to be extracted, poisoned, or monopolized for private profit. No state-chartered association, no government agency, and no foreign entity shall ever treat the natural commons of this Republic as a disposable input to industrial production.
2. Clean air, clean water, and uncontaminated soil are not privileges granted by government. They are sovereign rights of every natural human citizen, as fundamental as any right enumerated in this Constitution. Any act that poisons the commons is an act of violence against the sovereign people.
3. The Environmental Protection Agency is hereby permanently dissolved upon ratification of this Constitution. All federal environmental agencies, bureaus, and administrative bodies are dissolved simultaneously. No federal environmental agency may ever be reconstituted under any name, title, or administrative structure. Environmental governance is transferred to the Elected Environmental Data Commission established in Article X, Section 9, which is hereby granted full constitutional authority under this Article.
4. Environmental governance under this Constitution is grounded in verified data, citizen oversight, and mathematical accountability — never in political ideology, corporate lobbying, or regulatory capture. The Elected Environmental Data Commission collects, verifies, and publishes environmental data. It does not set energy policy. It does not mandate specific technologies. It does not pick winners in the energy market. It measures, verifies, and reports — and the people decide.

Section 2. The Absolute Right to Clean Air, Clean Water, and Uncontaminated Soil

1. Every natural human citizen has the absolute, uninfringeable right to breathe air, drink water, and consume food grown in soil that has not been contaminated by industrial, chemical, or biological pollutants above verified safe thresholds as determined by the Elected Environmental Data Commission through citizen-audited scientific methodology.
2. Any state-chartered association, industrial operator, agricultural corporation, or any other entity that releases verified contaminants into the air, water, or soil above the published safe thresholds

is guilty of Environmental Assault against the sovereign people. Environmental Assault carries:
    1. Full, uncapped, joint-and-several liability for all documented harm to every affected citizen — with no cap, no insurance shield, no bankruptcy protection, and no legislative limitation of any kind;
    2. Mandatory remediation of all contaminated land, water, and air to pre-contamination baseline at the polluter's sole expense. Where the convicted polluter lacks sufficient assets to complete full remediation, the State Treasury shall step in and complete the remediation without delay. The full cost of Treasury-funded remediation becomes a permanent Sovereign Remediation Lien against the polluter personally — attaching immediately to all current and future income, assets, property, and wealth accumulation for the remainder of their natural life. The lien accrues interest at the Constitutional Rate established in Article V. No bankruptcy filing, no corporate restructuring, no judicial order, and no legislative act may ever discharge, reduce, or delay this lien. Death does not extinguish it — the lien transfers to the polluter's estate and is satisfied in full before any inheritance or bequest is distributed to any heir;
    3. Criminal prosecution of every owner, director, and operator under the joint-and-several liability framework established in Article I. Ownership is responsibility. The claim that an owner was unaware of ongoing operations, contamination events, or environmental violations on property they own and from which they profit is not a defense, not a mitigating factor, and not a basis for reduced liability. If you own it, you own the crime. The only mitigation a citizen jury may consider is the degree of cooperation with remediation and the completeness of voluntary disclosure — and only when determining degree of culpability and sentencing, never when determining liability itself;
    4. Permanent revocation of the offending entity's state charter upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.
3. There is no liability cap on Environmental Assault. No insurance policy, no bankruptcy filing, no corporate restructuring, and no legislative act may ever limit the financial liability of a polluter for the harm they caused. The full cost of the damage — remediation, medical harm, lost productivity, and generational impact — falls entirely on the entity that caused it. Always.
4. Any citizen who can demonstrate verified exposure to contaminants above the published safe thresholds has immediate standing to bring an Environmental Assault claim before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No government agency, no regulatory body, and no administrative process may stand between a citizen and their right to bring that claim directly. Standing is automatic. The claim goes directly to a citizen jury.
5. Where harm is diffuse — meaning no single identifiable victim exists but verified data shows measurable contamination of shared air, water, or soil — a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury of 25 citizens serves as the collective injured party with full legal standing to prosecute, consistent with the collective standing framework established in Article I.

Section 3. Soil Sovereignty and Seed Freedom

1. The soil of the United States is sovereign territory. No corporation may claim ownership over the fertility of American soil, the natural seed stock of American crops, or the biological integrity of American agricultural land.
2. Every natural human citizen has the absolute right to save, trade, plant, and cultivate any seed variety — heirloom, open-pollinated, or hybrid — without restriction, registration, or corporate interference. Seed saving is a sovereign act. No patent, no corporate licensing agreement, and no agricultural regulation may ever restrict a citizen's right to save and replant seeds from their

own harvest.

3. The creation, distribution, or release of terminator seed technology is permanently prohibited, as established in Article IX, Section 4. Any corporation that attempts to enforce a patent claim against a farmer whose crops were cross-pollinated by drifting corporate genetic material faces immediate total asset forfeiture and permanent charter revocation.
4. No corporation may patent any naturally occurring soil microorganism, native plant species, native animal species, or any component of the natural biological commons of the United States. The living commons belong to the people — not to any corporate entity.
5. Industrial agricultural operations that cause verified soil degradation — including documented depletion of topsoil depth, verified destruction of native soil microbiome, or confirmed contamination of groundwater through agricultural chemical runoff — are subject to mandatory remediation orders issued by a Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified complaint. Remediation is at the operator's sole expense, subject to the Sovereign Remediation Lien protocol of Section 2, Clause 2(b) if assets are insufficient.

Section 4. Energy Sovereignty — No Mandates, No Monopolies

1. No federal body, state government, county authority, or elected commission may ever mandate that any citizen, business, or county adopt any specific energy source, energy technology, or energy infrastructure as a condition of operating, residing, or conducting commerce within the United States.
2. Citizens and counties choose their own energy sources. The sovereign people are not subjects of a federal energy transition agenda. No carbon tax, no energy mandate, no technology subsidy that picks winners in the energy market, and no regulatory framework that effectively forces citizens into a specific energy system may ever be imposed by any government body at any level.
3. The Elected Environmental Data Commission publishes verified, continuously updated data on the documented environmental impact of all energy sources — including fossil fuels, nuclear, solar, wind, hydroelectric, and all emerging technologies. This data is public, open-source, and citizen-audited. Citizens and their elected county representatives use this data to make their own energy decisions. The Commission informs — it never mandates.
4. No energy corporation — fossil fuel, renewable, nuclear, or otherwise — may receive preferential regulatory treatment, government-guaranteed contracts, or taxpayer-funded subsidies that are not available equally to all competing energy sources. The energy market is sovereign territory. No corporation earns a government-protected monopoly over the energy supply of the American people.
5. The right of every natural human citizen to generate their own energy on their own property — through solar panels, wind turbines, wood burning, or any other means — is absolute and uninfringeable. No utility company, no homeowners association, no municipal authority, and no state agency may ever prohibit, penalize, or impose fees on a citizen's right to generate their own energy on their own land.

Section 5. Industrial and Corporate Environmental Accountability

1. Every Bracket VII corporation operating within the United States that engages in industrial production, resource extraction, chemical manufacturing, agricultural operations at industrial scale, or energy production shall submit to a mandatory annual Environmental Impact

Certification conducted by the Elected Environmental Data Commission.

2. The Environmental Impact Certification is a data submission — not a permission process. The corporation submits verified emissions data, water usage data, soil impact data, and waste disposal records. The Commission publishes all submissions in full on the Electoral Blockchain within 30 days of receipt. Every citizen may examine every corporation's environmental data at any time.
3. Any corporation that submits falsified environmental data faces immediate criminal prosecution for fraud against the sovereign people, permanent charter revocation, and total asset seizure. The individual executives who signed the falsified submission face personal criminal prosecution under the joint-and-several liability framework of Article I.
4. The Elected Environmental Data Commission has no authority to grant environmental permits, issue regulatory approvals, or create a compliance pathway that shields a corporation from citizen legal action. Commission certification is a data transparency mechanism — never a liability shield. A corporation that has filed its Environmental Impact Certification is not protected from Environmental Assault prosecution. The data filing and the citizen's right to sue are entirely separate and simultaneous.
5. No revolving door. No individual who has been employed by, held equity in, or received compensation from any corporation subject to Environmental Impact Certification may serve on the Elected Environmental Data Commission for a period of ten years following the end of that employment or compensation relationship. Any Commissioner found to have concealed such a relationship faces immediate removal under Article XVII and criminal prosecution for fraud against the sovereign people.

Section 6. Water Sovereignty and the Prohibition on Diversion

1. All naturally occurring freshwater sources within the sovereign territory of the United States — rivers, lakes, aquifers, wetlands, watersheds, creeks, streams, springs, and all tributaries — are the common property of the sovereign people. No corporation, no private entity, and no foreign government may ever claim ownership over any naturally occurring freshwater source.
2. The privatization of municipal water systems is permanently prohibited. Every citizen has the right to access clean drinking water through a publicly owned, publicly operated water system. No private corporation may own, operate, or hold a controlling financial interest in any municipal water supply infrastructure.
3. The bulk export of American freshwater to foreign nations or foreign corporations is permanently prohibited. American water belongs to the American people. No treaty, no trade agreement, and no executive order may authorize the bulk export of freshwater from the sovereign territory of the United States.
4. No person, corporation, municipality, government body, or any other entity may divert, dam, redirect, obstruct, or otherwise alter any naturally occurring waterway — including any creek, stream, river, spring, or tributary — in any manner that reduces, eliminates, or materially diminishes the natural flow of water to any downstream property. The natural flow of water to downstream land is a sovereign property right of every downstream landowner. Any upstream diversion that reduces or eliminates natural downstream flow is a taking of that property right without compensation and without consent — and is permanently prohibited.
5. Any downstream citizen whose natural water flow has been reduced or eliminated by an upstream diversion, dam, obstruction, or redirection has immediate automatic standing before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. The diverting party — whether private individual, corporation, municipality, or government body — must restore natural flow to pre-diversion levels at their

sole expense and compensate the downstream citizen for all documented harm including loss of water access, loss of agricultural productivity, loss of livestock water supply, loss of property value, and all other verifiable damages. No permit, no government approval, and no prior administrative authorization for the diversion shields the diverting party from this liability. The downstream citizen's right to natural flow is senior to any permit.

6. Industrial operations that draw from shared aquifers or surface water sources must submit verified water usage data to the Elected Environmental Data Commission annually. Any industrial operation that draws water at a rate that verifiably depletes a shared aquifer or surface water source below sustainable yield thresholds faces mandatory reduction orders issued by a Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified complaint.

Section 7. Citizen Environmental Standing and the Environmental Jury

1. Any natural human citizen who can demonstrate verified harm from environmental contamination — or who can demonstrate that a shared environmental resource has been contaminated above published safe thresholds — has immediate, automatic standing to bring an Environmental Assault claim before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. No administrative exhaustion requirement, no regulatory pre-approval, and no government agency gatekeeping may ever stand between a citizen and their right to bring that claim.
2. A randomly drafted Environmental Citizen Jury of 25 citizens convenes annually in each county to review the Elected Environmental Data Commission's published data for that county, verify that no Environmental Assault thresholds have been exceeded without prosecution, and certify that no corporate environmental data submissions contain verified falsifications. Their findings are published on the Electoral Blockchain within 30 days.
3. Any Elected Environmental Data Commissioner found to have suppressed environmental data, accepted compensation from a regulated corporation, or used the Commission's certification process as a liability shield for a polluter faces immediate removal under Article XVII, permanent bar from all public office, and criminal prosecution for high crimes against the sovereign people.

Section 8. What This Article Does Not Do

1. This Article does not establish a federal climate policy. It does not mandate any specific response to any specific environmental condition. It does not authorize any government body to impose carbon taxes, cap-and-trade systems, energy mandates, or technology requirements on citizens or businesses.
2. This Article does not grant the Elected Environmental Data Commission any authority beyond data collection, verification, and publication. The Commission measures. Citizens and their elected representatives decide what to do with the measurements.
3. This Article does not restrict the right of any citizen to use their own land as they see fit — provided that use does not contaminate shared air, water, or soil above the published safe thresholds, and does not divert, obstruct, or eliminate the natural water flow to which any downstream property owner holds a sovereign right. Your land is yours. The commons and your neighbor's sovereign rights belong to everyone.

Section 9. Sovereign Public Land Resource Extraction Royalty

1. Philosophy: The natural resources beneath and within the sovereign public lands of the United States — including all federal lands, national forests, national monuments, and any other land held in public trust by the sovereign people — belong to the sovereign people. They are not a free gift to any corporation. Any state-chartered association that extracts value from the commons of the sovereign people owes the sovereign people a share of that value. This royalty is not a tax on labor, not a tax on income, and not a burden on any small business or individual citizen. It is a constitutionally mandated return to the people for the commercial use of what belongs to the people.
2. Scope — Federal Public Lands Only: The Sovereign Public Land Resource Extraction Royalty applies exclusively to the commercial extraction of natural resources from lands held in public trust by the federal government of the United States — including but not limited to oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, lithium, rare earth minerals, copper, gold, silver, iron ore, and commercial timber. This royalty does not apply to: any extraction activity conducted by a natural human citizen on their own privately owned land; any small-scale personal or subsistence extraction by a natural human citizen; any extraction on restored sovereign Native tribal land, which is governed exclusively by the fifteen percent (15%) royalty framework established in Article XVI, Section 4 of this Constitution; or any extraction on state-owned land, which is governed by the laws of the relevant state. This Section governs federal public land only.
3. Royalty Rate — Fifteen Percent of Gross Extraction Revenue: Every state-chartered association that holds any permit, lease, license, or any other authorization to extract natural resources from federal public land shall pay a mandatory Sovereign Public Land Resource Extraction Royalty of fifteen percent (15%) of all gross extraction revenue generated from that land, calculated before any deduction for operational costs, transportation costs, processing costs, or any other expense. The royalty is calculated on gross revenue — not net profit. No deduction, no offset, no tax credit, and no accounting structure of any kind may reduce the royalty below fifteen percent (15%) of gross extraction revenue. The royalty rate is hardcoded and may only be modified through the full constitutional amendment process established in Article XIX.
4. Payment and Administration: All royalty payments shall be calculated quarterly and paid directly to the People's Bank within thirty (30) days of the end of each calendar quarter. The People's Bank shall deposit all royalty revenue directly into the State Treasury of the state in which the extraction occurred — seventy percent (70%) to the state treasury of the state where the extraction took place, and thirty percent (30%) to the federal People's Bank sovereign fund for national infrastructure and public works. All royalty payment records shall be published in real time on the Electoral Blockchain, accessible to every citizen. No royalty payment may be deferred, reduced, or negotiated by any government official, commission, or administrator.
5. Small Business Exemption — Individual Citizens and Small Operators: No natural human citizen operating as a sole proprietor or co-equal partnership — as defined in Article VI, Section 9 of this Constitution — shall ever be subject to this royalty for any extraction activity conducted under a personal permit on federal public land. This exemption applies exclusively to natural human citizens operating without a state-chartered corporate structure. The moment any extraction operation is conducted through a state-chartered association of any kind, the full royalty applies without exception.
6. Enforcement and Audit: The Elected Environmental Data Commission established in Article X, Section 9 of this Constitution shall maintain continuous, real-time monitoring of all resource extraction activity on federal public lands and shall verify all royalty calculations quarterly. Any state-chartered association found to have underreported gross extraction revenue, falsified extraction data, or failed to pay the full royalty within the required window shall face:

immediate suspension of all extraction permits on federal public land; full recovery of all unpaid royalties plus interest at the Constitutional Rate established in Article V; a mandatory punitive penalty equal to three times (3x) the unpaid royalty amount, deposited into the State Treasury; and criminal prosecution of all responsible officers for financial fraud against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory 25-year imprisonment and total personal asset seizure. No statute of limitations applies to unpaid royalty fraud.

7. No Royalty Waiver Authority: No President, no Congress, no executive agency, no elected commission, and no court may ever waive, reduce, defer, or negotiate the Sovereign Public Land Resource Extraction Royalty for any state-chartered association for any reason. The royalty is self-executing and requires no implementing legislation. It attaches automatically to every extraction permit, lease, or license issued on federal public land from the moment of ratification of this Constitution. Any existing permit, lease, or license that purports to grant extraction rights without this royalty obligation is hereby amended by operation of law to include it. Any public official who attempts to waive, reduce, or exempt any extraction operation from this royalty is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate forfeiture of office, criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, and mandatory 25-year imprisonment.

ARTICLE XXII: SOVEREIGN INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

Section 1. Philosophy and Foundation

1. The physical infrastructure of the United States — its roads, bridges, water systems, power grids, communications networks, public transit, and all other systems upon which the daily life of sovereign citizens depends — is the common property and common responsibility of the sovereign people. Infrastructure is not a profit center. It is not a corporate opportunity. It is the physical foundation of liberty. A citizen who cannot travel freely, access clean water, or communicate without corporate gatekeeping is not fully sovereign.
2. No private corporation may ever own, operate, or hold a controlling financial interest in any infrastructure that is essential to the daily life, safety, or sovereign mobility of natural human citizens — including public roads and highways, bridges, municipal water and sewer systems, public power grid transmission infrastructure, or public communications backbone networks. These are permanently designated sovereign public utilities.
3. All public infrastructure is funded through State Treasury allocations administered through the Blind Infrastructure Trust established in Article VI, Section 4, subject to the legislative allocation cap of twenty percent (20%) of verified prior-year Treasury revenues established in Article V, Section 6. No infrastructure contract may be awarded to any entity with a financial relationship to any elected official overseeing that contract. No infrastructure project may be named after any living person. No corporate naming rights may ever be sold on any publicly funded infrastructure.
4. Infrastructure governance is distributed. Federal infrastructure coordination exists only where physical infrastructure crosses state lines or sovereign borders. All other infrastructure governance belongs to the state and county level. No federal infrastructure agency may ever be created, and no existing or future body may accumulate administrative authority over local infrastructure decisions. The Functional Equivalence Anti-Reconstitution Clause of Article X,

Section 1 applies to any attempt to create a federal infrastructure agency under any name or structure.

Section 2. Roads, Bridges, and Public Transit — Free Movement as a Sovereign Right

1. All public roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, and waterways within the sovereign territory of the United States are permanently free to access and navigate for all natural human citizens, consistent with the Universal Transit Sovereignty Act established in Article VIII, Section 5. No toll, no access fee, no usage tax, no digital transit gate, and no license plate reader revenue system may ever be imposed on any public road or bridge. Freedom of physical movement on public infrastructure is a sovereign right — never a fee-based privilege. Any such system existing upon ratification is immediately decommissioned on Day 1. Any elected official who authorizes such a system after ratification faces immediate removal from office and criminal prosecution.
2. All public roads, bridges, and transit infrastructure shall be maintained to a verified safety standard published annually by the State Treasury and audited by a randomly drafted Citizen Infrastructure Audit Jury of 25 citizens per state. Any infrastructure element that falls below the published safety standard triggers a mandatory repair order. The elected official responsible for that infrastructure who fails to initiate repairs within 90 days of a verified safety failure faces immediate recall proceedings under Article XVII.
3. Public transit systems — buses, rail, ferries, and all other publicly funded mass transit — are citizen utilities. They shall be publicly owned, publicly operated, and funded through State Treasury allocations subject to the cap established in Article V, Section 6. No private corporation may own or operate any publicly funded transit system. Fares, if any, shall never exceed 5% of the state average daily income per single trip.

Section 3. Power Grid Sovereignty

1. The transmission infrastructure of the public power grid — the physical lines, substations, transformers, and distribution networks that carry electricity from generation sources to homes and businesses — is permanently designated a sovereign public utility. No private corporation may own or hold a controlling financial interest in public power transmission infrastructure.
2. Power generation is separate from transmission. Citizens, cooperatives, counties, and private companies may generate power through any means they choose, consistent with the energy sovereignty provisions of Article XXI, Section 4. The transmission infrastructure that carries that power to citizens is sovereign. Generation is free. Transmission is public.
3. No foreign government, foreign corporation, or foreign state-chartered association may ever own, operate, lease, or hold any financial interest in any component of the American public power grid — including generation facilities, transmission infrastructure, substations, or grid management software. Any existing foreign ownership interest in American power grid infrastructure is void upon ratification and subject to the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol established in Article X, Section 15, executed by the elected County Sheriff.
4. The power grid shall be maintained to verified resilience standards published annually by the State Treasury. Any grid component that falls below resilience standards triggers a mandatory upgrade order. Grid hardening against electromagnetic pulse, cyberattack, and physical sabotage is a permanent sovereign priority funded through the Blind Infrastructure Trust.
5. All grid-connected monitoring devices, smart meters, and any technology installed in or on a

citizen's property as part of power grid infrastructure are permanently and absolutely prohibited from transmitting, recording, or reporting any individual usage data, behavioral patterns, location data, or any personally identifiable information to any party whatsoever — consistent with the absolute surveillance prohibition established in Article VIII, Sections 2 and 5. Power delivery is a utility service. It is never a surveillance mechanism. Any grid operator, utility administrator, or public official who installs, authorizes, or operates any such monitoring or reporting capability has committed High Treason against the Sovereign People under Article VIII and faces mandatory life imprisonment and total personal asset seizure.

Section 4. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

1. All municipal water supply infrastructure — treatment facilities, distribution pipes, pumping stations, and storage systems — is permanently designated a sovereign public utility, consistent with the water sovereignty provisions of Article XXI, Section 6. No private corporation may own, operate, or hold a controlling financial interest in any municipal water supply or sewer infrastructure.
2. Every natural human citizen has the right to access clean, safe drinking water through a publicly owned and operated system. Water service to any primary residential property shall never be terminated for non-payment. Where a citizen has not paid their water bill for ninety (90) consecutive days, the State Treasury shall cover the outstanding balance to maintain uninterrupted service. The full amount paid by the State Treasury immediately becomes a Sovereign Utility Debt — a personal civil debt attaching to the individual citizen who owes it, recorded against their People's Bank account. This debt follows the debtor personally: it is collectible from their future income, assets, and wealth accumulation. It survives bankruptcy. It is satisfied from their estate before any inheritance is distributed to any heir. No citizen may transfer, discharge, or escape this debt through any legal structure. The debt is the individual's obligation — not the community's gift.
3. All municipal water and sewer infrastructure shall be maintained to verified safety standards published annually by the State Treasury and audited by the Citizen Infrastructure Audit Jury. Lead pipes, contaminated distribution systems, and failing sewer infrastructure are declared sovereign emergencies upon verification — triggering immediate Treasury-funded remediation with no waiting period, subject to retroactive audit by the Citizen Infrastructure Audit Jury within 30 days.
4. Any public official responsible for a water system found to contain verified contaminants above the safe thresholds established in Article XXI, Section 2, who fails to issue an immediate public notification and initiate emergency remediation, faces criminal prosecution for Environmental Assault under Article XXI and immediate removal from office under Article XVII.

Section 5. Communications Infrastructure

1. The physical backbone of public communications infrastructure — fiber optic trunk lines, cellular tower networks, and all other physical communications infrastructure built with public funds or installed on public rights-of-way — is permanently designated a sovereign public utility. No private corporation may own the physical backbone of public communications infrastructure built with public funds.
2. Every natural human citizen has the right to access basic communications infrastructure — voice and data connectivity — at a publicly regulated rate that never exceeds 2% of the state average monthly income for basic service. Where a citizen has not paid their basic

communications bill for ninety (90) consecutive days, the State Treasury shall cover the outstanding balance to maintain uninterrupted service at their primary residential property. The full amount paid by the State Treasury immediately becomes a Sovereign Utility Debt under the identical framework established in Section 4, Clause 2 of this Article — a personal civil debt attaching to the individual citizen, following the debtor personally, collectible from future income and assets, surviving bankruptcy, and satisfied from their estate before any inheritance is distributed. Basic communications service is never terminated. The debt is never forgiven.

3. No communications infrastructure — public or private — may ever be used to surveil, track, monitor, or record the communications, location, or behavioral patterns of any natural human citizen, consistent with the absolute surveillance prohibition established in Article VIII. Communications infrastructure is a utility. It is never a surveillance network. Any violation constitutes High Treason under Article VIII.
4. No foreign government, foreign corporation, or foreign state-chartered association may ever own, operate, or hold any financial interest in any component of American public communications backbone infrastructure. Any existing foreign ownership interest is void upon ratification and subject to the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol established in Article X, Section 15.

Section 6. Infrastructure Funding — The Blind Infrastructure Trust

1. All public infrastructure funding flows through the State Treasury's Blind Infrastructure Trust established in Article VI, Section 4, subject to the twenty percent (20%) annual legislative allocation cap established in Article V, Section 6. Emergency infrastructure repairs triggered by verified safety failures or natural disasters may be funded immediately from the State Treasury without waiting for the quarterly allocation cycle, subject to retroactive audit by the Citizen Infrastructure Audit Jury within 30 days of expenditure.
2. All infrastructure contracts above 1% of the state average annual income are awarded through a publicly published competitive process with all bids posted on the Electoral Blockchain. No elected official, appointed administrator, or government employee may direct any contract to a specific vendor. Violation constitutes financial fraud against the sovereign people, carrying immediate removal from office, permanent bar from all public office, and criminal prosecution.
3. No infrastructure project may receive funding from the Blind Infrastructure Trust if any elected official overseeing that project holds any financial interest — direct or indirect — in any entity bidding on that project.

Section 7. Citizen Infrastructure Oversight

1. A randomly drafted Citizen Infrastructure Audit Jury of 25 citizens convenes annually in each state to review all infrastructure maintenance records, all contract awards, all safety certifications, and all expenditures from the Blind Infrastructure Trust. Their complete findings are published on the Electoral Blockchain within 30 days.
2. Every citizen has the right to submit a verified infrastructure safety complaint directly to the Citizen Infrastructure Audit Jury through the Electoral Blockchain. No government administrator may intercept, delay, or suppress a citizen's infrastructure safety complaint. Any administrator who does so faces immediate removal and criminal prosecution.
3. Any elected official found to have directed infrastructure contracts to financially connected entities, suppressed safety failure reports, or authorized toll systems or surveillance

infrastructure faces immediate recall under Article XVII, permanent bar from all public office, and criminal prosecution.

Section 8. Municipal Police Transition Protocol

1. Consistent with Article X, Section 1, Clause 1(n), all municipal, city, township, and state police departments are dissolved upon ratification of this Constitution. This Section governs the complete transition protocol.
2. Transition Timeline: The full transition from dissolved municipal police departments to the elected County Sheriff framework shall be completed within one hundred eighty (180) days of ratification. During this transition window, all sworn officers of dissolved departments continue to perform their duties under the interim authority of the senior career officer of their jurisdiction, who reports directly to the elected County Sheriff of that county from Day 1.
3. Officer Absorption: Every sworn officer of a dissolved municipal, city, township, or state police department may apply to serve as a deputy under the elected County Sheriff of their jurisdiction. The elected County Sheriff evaluates all applications and makes all hiring decisions. No officer is automatically absorbed — absorption requires the Sheriff's affirmative decision. Officers not absorbed by the end of the 180-day transition window are separated from public service with full accrued benefits paid through the State Treasury.
4. Equipment and Facility Transfer: All equipment, vehicles, weapons, communications systems, and physical facilities of dissolved police departments transfer immediately to the custody of the elected County Sheriff of the jurisdiction upon ratification. The State Treasury conducts a complete inventory of all transferred assets within 30 days. Assets not needed by the Sheriff's office are subject to the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol established in Article X, Section 15.
5. Records Transfer: All criminal investigation records, evidence, and case files of dissolved departments transfer to the elected County Sheriff and, where applicable, to the Federal Criminal Investigation Commission established in Article X, Section 6. All records transfers are completed within 90 days of ratification and audited by a randomly drafted Citizen Jury of 25 citizens within 30 days of completion.
6. The title of "Police Chief," "Chief of Police," or any equivalent command title carrying independent law enforcement authority is permanently abolished upon ratification. No such title or position shall ever exist under this Constitution. Any attempt to reconstitute such a title or position under any name constitutes a violation of the Functional Equivalence Anti-Reconstitution Clause of Article X, Section 1.
7. Interim Continuity: During the 180-day transition window, no gap in law enforcement coverage shall occur. The elected County Sheriff assumes supreme command authority over all law enforcement in their county on Day 1 of ratification. The senior career officer of each dissolved department serves as interim operational coordinator under the Sheriff's direct authority until the transition is complete.

ARTICLE XXIII: RATIFICATION & TRANSITION PROTOCOL

Section 1. Philosophy and Foundation

1. This Constitution does not ask permission from the institutions it replaces. It is ratified by the sovereign people directly — through their votes, their juries, their local governments, and their refusal to recognize any authority that contradicts it.
2. Ratification is not a negotiation. It is a declaration. The moment this Constitution achieves ratification threshold, all prior federal statutes, executive orders, agency regulations, and judicial precedents that contradict its provisions are automatically void — without legislative action, without court order, and without the consent of any displaced institution.
3. The transition period exists not to protect the old system, but to ensure the new one is fully operational before the old one is fully dissolved. No dissolved agency, no displaced official, and no legacy institution may use the transition window as a mechanism to delay, obstruct, or re-entrench itself.

Section 2. Ratification Threshold and Mechanism

1. This Constitution is ratified upon approval by three-fourths (75%) of all U.S. states, as certified by each state's sovereign legislature or, where the legislature refuses to act within 90 days of submission, by direct citizen referendum within that state.
2. Ratification votes are conducted on the Electoral Blockchain established under Article XII. No paper-only ratification process is valid. No ratification vote conducted on proprietary, privately owned, or federally controlled digital infrastructure is valid.
3. Upon ratification by the 38th state (or equivalent threshold), the Ratification Certification Commission — composed of one elected citizen representative per ratifying state — shall issue the Sovereign Ratification Certificate within 72 hours. This Certificate is the legal trigger for all Day 1 actions enumerated in Section 3 of this Article.
4. The Ratification Certification Commission is a one-time body. It dissolves automatically upon issuance of the Sovereign Ratification Certificate and has no ongoing authority.

Section 3. Day 1 Actions — Immediate Upon Ratification

Upon issuance of the Sovereign Ratification Certificate, the following actions take effect simultaneously and automatically:

1. All provisions of this Constitution become the supreme law of the land. No court, legislature, or executive body may suspend, delay, or selectively apply any provision.
2. All federal agencies listed for dissolution under Article X, Section 1 (clauses a through n) are immediately and permanently dissolved. Their statutory authority is extinguished. Their enforcement powers cease. Their personnel are no longer federal officers.
3. All Central Bank Digital Currency programs, pilot programs, research initiatives, and implementation contracts are immediately void. The Federal Reserve's monetary issuance authority is transferred to the People's Bank of the United States as established under Article V.
4. The People's Bank of the United States is hereby activated. Its initial node deployment shall begin within 24 hours of ratification, prioritizing physical locations seized from dissolved

banking institutions and former federal agency facilities, as detailed in Section 5 of this Article.

5. The Electoral Blockchain established under Article XII becomes the sole lawful electoral infrastructure of the United States. All legacy electronic voting systems are decommissioned. All paper-only systems must integrate with the Electoral Blockchain within 180 days or be replaced.
6. The tiered tax code established under Article VI takes effect for all income earned on or after the first full calendar month following ratification. All prior IRS assessments, audits, and enforcement actions not yet reduced to final court judgment are void.
7. The People's Insurance Network (PIN) established under Article XI is activated. Enrollment processing begins within 30 days of ratification.
8. The Sovereign Retirement Framework established under Article XVIII is activated. The Retirement Floor guarantee applies to all citizens who have reached age 55 on or before the date of ratification.
9. All elected commissions established under Article X (Sections 6 through 13) shall hold their inaugural elections within 180 days of ratification, conducted on the Electoral Blockchain.
10. The Sovereign Education Framework established under Article XX takes effect for all public schools beginning with the first full academic year following ratification.
11. All provisions of Article VI, Section 10 (Sovereign Worker Rights) take immediate, automatic, and universal effect. All existing employment contracts, employer policies, and workplace agreements that conflict with any provision of Article VI, Section 10 are immediately void to the extent of the conflict. Specifically: any employment contract that contains no severance provision, or that purports to waive a worker's right to severance, is immediately amended by operation of law to include the mandatory severance formula established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 10. Any employment contract that purports to waive a worker's right to organize, strike, or collectively bargain is immediately void. Any employer policy that classifies health-related absences as unexcused is immediately void. Any employment contract that provides no parental leave is immediately amended by operation of law to include the 12-week fully paid parental leave established in Article VI, Section 10, Clause 5. Workers do not need to renegotiate their contracts to receive these rights — they apply automatically and immediately upon ratification.

Section 4. The 180-Day Transition Window

1. The 180-day period following ratification is the Sovereign Transition Window. It exists solely to operationalize the new framework — not to preserve any function of the dissolved system.
2. During the Sovereign Transition Window, the following must be completed:
    1. All dissolved federal agency personnel must be formally separated. Severance is calculated at one week of pay per year of service, paid from the seized assets of the dissolved agency, not from the People's Treasury.
    2. All physical assets of dissolved agencies — buildings, vehicles, equipment, data infrastructure, and land — are transferred to the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol under Article X, Section 15.
    3. All ongoing federal contracts held by dissolved agencies are reviewed by the relevant elected commission. Contracts that serve a legitimate public function may be assumed by the appropriate commission. All others are terminated without penalty to the public.
    4. All federal law enforcement personnel formerly employed by dissolved agencies are offered lateral transfer to the Federal Criminal Investigation Commission (FCIC) under Article X, Section 6, subject to individual vetting and oath of service to this

Constitution. Those who decline or fail vetting are separated under the same severance formula in clause 2a above.
    5. State Treasury systems are activated in all 50 states under Article V, Section 2. Each State Treasury must be fully operational — capable of receiving, holding, and disbursing sovereign currency — within 180 days.
    6. The inaugural elections for all elected commissions under Article X must be completed and certified on the Electoral Blockchain within 180 days.
3. No extension of the Sovereign Transition Window is permitted. If any commission, system, or protocol is not operational within 180 days, its functions are assumed on an interim basis by the nearest equivalent elected body at the state level until the federal structure is operational.

Section 5. People's Bank Node Deployment

1. The People's Bank of the United States shall deploy its physical node network within a 2-year window following ratification, as established under Article V.
2. Priority deployment locations are, in order:
    1. Physical branches of any bank dissolved or seized under Article V's prohibition on fractional reserve manipulation and CBDC participation.
    2. Former federal agency facilities transferred under the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol.
    3. Existing U.S. Post Office locations, which may serve as interim People's Bank access points under a cooperative agreement with the Postal Service during the transition period.
    4. Newly constructed facilities in any county or municipality that lacks a physical banking access point within 25 miles.
3. No People's Bank node may be operated by a private contractor. All node personnel are public employees of the People's Bank, subject to the same elected oversight structure established under Article V.
4. Within the 2-year deployment window, every natural human citizen must have physical access to a People's Bank node within 25 miles of their primary residence. If this threshold is not met in any region, the People's Bank Board is required to report publicly to the relevant state legislature within 30 days and present a binding remediation timeline.

Section 6. Agency Dissolution Sequence

1. While all dissolved agencies lose their legal authority on Day 1, their physical dissolution follows a sequenced protocol to prevent gaps in any function that must be immediately assumed by a successor body:
    1. Phase 1 (Days 1–30): The IRS, Federal Reserve enforcement division, and all CBDC-related offices are dissolved first. Their records are transferred to the People's Bank and the relevant elected commissions.
    2. Phase 2 (Days 31–90): The DEA, ATF, DHS, TSA, and all immigration enforcement agencies operating under the dissolved framework are dissolved. The FCIC assumes investigative jurisdiction. County Sheriff Airport Security Divisions under Article X, Section 7 assume airport security functions.
    3. Phase 3 (Days 91–180): All remaining dissolved agencies complete their wind-down. The Elected Workplace Safety Commission, Elected Environmental Data Commission, Elected Food Safety Commission, Elected Public Communications Spectrum

Commission, and Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission assume their respective jurisdictions upon certification of their inaugural elections.

2. The police transition protocol is governed exclusively by Article XXII, Section 8. Nothing in this Article modifies, supplements, or duplicates that protocol. All references to law enforcement transition in this Article refer only to federal enforcement personnel of dissolved federal agencies — not to state, county, or municipal police.

Section 7. State Treasury Activation

1. Each of the 50 states shall establish a State Treasury under Article V, Section 2 within the 180-day Sovereign Transition Window.
2. State Treasuries are not branches of the federal People's Bank. They are sovereign state financial institutions that operate within the monetary framework established by Article V and hold state-level allocations of sovereign currency.
3. If any state legislature refuses to establish a State Treasury within 180 days, the People's Bank shall establish an interim State Treasury node in that state, operated by the People's Bank, until the state legislature complies. The cost of operating the interim node is billed to that state's legislative allocation under Article V, Section 6.
4. No state may contract with a private bank to perform State Treasury functions. No State Treasury may hold, issue, or transact in any Central Bank Digital Currency. No State Treasury may participate in fractional reserve lending.

Section 8. Continuity of Essential Services During Transition

1. The following services are designated Essential Continuity Services and may not be interrupted at any point during the Sovereign Transition Window:
    1. Emergency medical response and hospital operations.
    2. Air traffic control.
    3. Water treatment and distribution.
    4. Power grid operations.
    5. Food safety inspection for active commercial food production.
    6. Postal delivery.
2. For each Essential Continuity Service previously administered by a dissolved agency, the relevant elected commission or state authority assumes operational responsibility on Day 1. If the elected commission has not yet been inaugurated, the Governor of each affected state assumes interim operational authority for that service within their state's borders until the commission is seated.
3. No Essential Continuity Service may be privatized during the transition period. Any attempt by a private entity to assume control of an Essential Continuity Service during the Sovereign Transition Window is a federal offense prosecuted by the FCIC.

Section 9. Oath of Transition

1. "I renounce all prior oaths of office that conflict with this Constitution. I swear sole allegiance to the sovereign people of the United States and to this Constitution as their supreme law. I will enforce no provision of any prior statute, regulation, or executive order that this Constitution has rendered void. So sworn."
2. Any public servant who refuses to take the Oath of Transition within 30 days is automatically

separated from public service. They receive no severance beyond what is owed under the formula in Section 4, clause 2a.

3. Any public servant who takes the Oath of Transition and then acts in violation of it is subject to prosecution for Oath Violation under the FCIC's jurisdiction, with a mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years and permanent bar from public office.

Section 10. Unamendable Transition Provisions

1. The automatic voiding of all conflicting prior law upon ratification.
2. The immediate dissolution of all agencies listed under Article X, Section 1 upon ratification.
3. The prohibition on using the Sovereign Transition Window to delay, obstruct, or re-entrench any dissolved institution.
4. The prohibition on privatizing Essential Continuity Services during the transition period.
5. The 2-year People's Bank node deployment mandate and the 25-mile access guarantee.

Section 11. The Electoral Blockchain Pre-Ratification Construction Mandate

1. The Electoral Blockchain established under Article XII is the foundational infrastructure upon which this entire Constitution operates. It cannot be improvised, rushed, or partially deployed. It must be fully built, tested, and certified before it assumes operational authority over elections, banking, identity verification, or any other sovereign function.
2. The Electoral Blockchain Construction Phase is hereby established as a mandatory pre-operational period of no fewer than three (3) years and no more than five (5) years from the date of ratification. During this phase, the Blockchain is built, tested, and certified — but does not yet assume operational authority over any live sovereign function.
3. The Electoral Blockchain Construction Commission is hereby established as a one-time sovereign body charged with overseeing the construction, testing, and certification of the Electoral Blockchain. The Commission shall be composed of:
    1. one elected citizen representative per ratifying state, selected by that state's sovereign legislature;
    2. five (5) independent cryptographic security experts selected by random draw from a pool of certified professionals with no prior government or banking industry employment;
    3. one representative from each branch of the Sovereign Defensive Corps, serving in an advisory capacity only with no voting authority.
4. Physical node deployment requirements: Every county seat in the United States must have a certified Electoral Blockchain node installed, tested, and operational before the Blockchain assumes any live sovereign function. Every brick-and-mortar banking institution operating during the transition period must host a certified Electoral Blockchain node within its primary facility. Every federal and state government building designated as a public service location must host a certified node. No node may be operated by a private contractor. All node operators are public employees, constitutionally certified, and subject to the Oath of Transition established in Section 9 of this Article.
5. The Blockchain may not go live for any sovereign function until the Electoral Blockchain Construction Commission certifies in writing, published on a publicly accessible interim registry, that:
    1. no fewer than 95% of all required nodes are installed and operational;
    2. the zero-knowledge proof architecture has been independently audited by no fewer than

three separate cryptographic security teams with no shared personnel;
    3. a full-scale parallel test — running the Blockchain simultaneously with the legacy system for no fewer than 180 days — has been completed with zero critical failures;
    4. every node operator has completed constitutional certification and taken the Oath of Transition.
6. During the Electoral Blockchain Construction Phase, all elections, financial transactions, and government functions continue under the existing legacy infrastructure — but under the constitutional authority of this document. The old infrastructure is the vessel. This Constitution is the law it operates under. No legacy system may be used to circumvent, delay, or undermine any provision of this Constitution during the construction phase.
7. Any attempt by any person, institution, or government body to interfere with, delay, sabotage, or corrupt the Electoral Blockchain construction process is a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory permanent disqualification from all public office, criminal prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury, and a mandatory minimum sentence of twenty (20) years imprisonment.

Section 12. The 90-Day Parallel Operation Mandate and Sovereign Transition Reserve

1. The 90-Day Parallel Operation Mandate: No dissolved agency, no replaced financial institution, and no legacy system may be fully decommissioned until its successor body has been operational and verified for no fewer than 90 consecutive days. Specifically:
    1. The Federal Reserve continues processing existing obligations only — zero new money issuance, zero new loans, zero new contracts — for 90 days following People's Bank activation, then transfers all remaining functions and assets to the People's Bank on a published schedule;
    2. The IRS continues processing existing filed returns only — no new audits, no new enforcement actions, no new assessments — for 180 days following ratification, then transfers all records to the People's Bank and the relevant elected commissions;
    3. All dissolved agencies enter Administrative Wind-Down Status on Day 1 — they honor existing commitments, transfer assets on the published schedule, and hire no new personnel, issue no new contracts, and make no new policy decisions.
2. The Sovereign Transition Reserve: The People's Bank shall be pre-funded at activation with a Sovereign Transition Reserve — a constitutionally mandated starting capital pool drawn from:

The Sovereign Transition Reserve may only be used to fund essential government operations during the transition window. It may not be used for any new program, any new contract, or any expenditure not directly related to transition operations. Its balance is published on the public transition registry in real time.

1. the first 90 days of tariff revenue collected following ratification;
2. all liquid assets seized from dissolved federal agencies and transferred under the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol;
3. all assets of the Federal Reserve transferred upon its dissolution.

1. The Electoral Blockchain Transition Registry: Within 30 days of ratification, the People's Bank shall establish a public Transition Registry — accessible to every citizen at no cost — that logs every transition milestone, every asset transfer, every agency wind-down status, and every node deployment update in real time. Any deviation from the published transition schedule triggers an automatic citizen alert distributed through every available public communications channel.

No transition milestone may be marked complete without independent verification published on the Registry.

2. The Citizen Alert System: Any citizen who observes evidence of transition sabotage, obstruction, or deviation from the published schedule may file a Transition Integrity Report through the Electoral Blockchain's public reporting system. All Transition Integrity Reports are published publicly within 24 hours of filing. The Federal Criminal Investigation Commission shall investigate every Transition Integrity Report within 72 hours of publication and publish its findings within 30 days.

Section 13. Transition Sabotage — Zero Tolerance Enforcement

1. The most dangerous threat to this transition is not foreign — it is internal. Federal Reserve officials, Treasury Department career staff, banking industry operatives, and political figures with financial ties to the dissolved system will attempt to slow-walk the transition, create administrative chaos, manufacture crises, and make the new system appear incompetent during the vulnerable first 90 days. This Constitution names this threat explicitly and addresses it with the full force of sovereign law.
2. Transition Sabotage is hereby defined as any deliberate act by any person — whether a public employee, contractor, elected official, appointed official, banking industry operative, or private citizen — that:
    1. deliberately delays any transition milestone beyond its published schedule without verified cause;
    2. deliberately destroys, conceals, corrupts, or transfers any government record, asset, or infrastructure in a manner that impedes the transition;
    3. deliberately spreads false information about the transition's progress, the People's Bank's solvency, or the Electoral Blockchain's integrity with intent to create public panic;
    4. coordinates with any foreign government, foreign central bank, or international financial institution to undermine the transition;
    5. uses any legacy system, legal mechanism, or administrative process to re-entrench any dissolved institution or delay any successor body's activation.
3. Any person found guilty of Transition Sabotage by a Common-Law Citizen Jury is subject to:
    1. immediate and permanent removal from all public office and disqualification from any future public service;
    2. full personal financial liability for all costs incurred by the sovereign people as a result of the sabotage;
    3. a mandatory minimum sentence of fifteen (15) years imprisonment, with no possibility of parole, plea reduction, or administrative release;
    4. permanent publication of their name, offense, and sentence on the Electoral Blockchain as a public record.
4. No claim of following orders, acting under prior legal authority, or protecting institutional continuity shall ever constitute a defense against a Transition Sabotage charge. This Constitution is supreme from the moment of ratification. Every person operating within the United States is bound by it from that moment forward.

Section 14. Sovereign Defense Against Foreign Economic Warfare

1. The sovereign people of the United States acknowledge plainly: the private central banking

system being dismantled by this Constitution generates approximately one trillion dollars in annual interest payments that flow to private banking interests. Those interests will not surrender that revenue without a fight. Foreign central banks, the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for International Settlements, and the financial institutions connected to them will attempt to destabilize this transition through coordinated economic attacks. This Constitution names those attacks explicitly and establishes permanent defenses against each one.

2. The Sovereign Monetary Independence Declaration: Upon ratification, the United States hereby withdraws from the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for International Settlements, and all international monetary agreements that require the subordination of sovereign monetary policy to private banking interests or that condition membership on the maintenance of fractional reserve banking, central bank debt issuance, or any other mechanism of private monetary control. This withdrawal is immediate, permanent, and unamendable. No future legislature, executive, court, or constitutional amendment may re-enter any of these institutions or agreements.
3. The Sovereign Currency Stability Protocol: For a period of 24 months following People's Bank activation, the People's Bank is constitutionally authorized to deploy commodity reserves — gold, silver, and other sovereign-held hard assets — to stabilize the sovereign dollar against coordinated foreign currency attacks. This authority is strictly limited to defensive stabilization only. It may not be used to manipulate exchange rates for trade advantage. After 24 months, the sovereign currency's mathematical self-balancing architecture assumes full stabilization responsibility and the Protocol sunsets automatically.
4. The Sovereign Debt Transition Lock: All existing United States Treasury obligations are honored on their existing maturity schedule. No foreign holder of United States Treasury bonds may demand accelerated redemption beyond the existing contractual maturity date. Any attempt by any foreign government, foreign central bank, or international institution to coordinate accelerated bond redemption demands beyond contractual maturity dates is hereby declared an Act of Economic Warfare against the sovereign people of the United States. An Act of Economic Warfare triggers immediate suspension of all treaty relationships with the participating nation or institution under Article XIX, Section 9, and activates the Sovereign Defensive Corps' economic defense protocols under Article X, Section 5. No new United States Treasury bonds may be issued following ratification. The national debt is wound down exclusively through the existing maturity schedule — never through new borrowing.
5. The Sovereign Precious Metal Repatriation Program: The People's Bank acknowledges that decades of debt slavery have systematically stripped working and middle-class citizens of their hard asset reserves. Medical debt, predatory mortgages, and compound interest obligations forced generations of Americans to liquidate gold, silver, and commodity holdings simply to survive. The result is that hard asset reserves are now concentrated almost exclusively among the wealthiest citizens — the same class that benefited from the debt system being dismantled. To correct this structural imbalance before it can be exploited during the transition:
    1. Any Bracket I or Bracket II citizen may, through the People's Bank, acquire a constitutionally capped sovereign commodity allocation — a fractional claim against the People's Bank's Sovereign Commodity Reserve, held in sovereign custody on their behalf, at zero interest;
    2. The Sovereign Commodity Reserve is established from assets seized from the Federal Reserve and dissolved banking institutions upon ratification;
    3. No citizen's sovereign commodity allocation may be seized, garnished, taxed, or used as collateral by any government body or creditor;
    4. This program is available for the first five (5) years following People's Bank activation, after which the monetary system's mathematical self-balancing architecture renders it

unnecessary.

6. What Citizens Must Watch For — The Counterattack Warning: The sovereign people are hereby placed on formal constitutional notice that the following tactics will be used against this transition and that none of them reflect actual failure of the new system:
    1. Media narratives declaring the transition "chaotic" or "failing" — manufactured to create panic and erode public confidence;
    2. Coordinated foreign currency movements designed to make the sovereign dollar appear weak during the transition window;
    3. Political figures suddenly discovering constitutional objections, procedural delays, or emergency justifications for slowing implementation — these figures should be assumed to have financial ties to the dissolved system until proven otherwise;
    4. Manufactured economic "crises" timed to coincide with transition milestones — designed to make the new system appear responsible for problems created by the old one;
    5. International credit rating agencies downgrading United States sovereign debt — these agencies are instruments of the private banking system and their ratings carry no legal weight under this Constitution. Every attack they make is evidence that the system is working. If the private banking interests were not threatened, they would not fight back. The intensity of their opposition is a direct measure of this Constitution's effectiveness.

Section 15. The Sovereign World Declaration

1. The United States of America, in reconstituting its own government by the sovereign will of its people, does not seek to impose this framework on any other nation, people, or culture. Sovereignty means the right of every people to govern themselves. We exercise that right for ourselves. We extend it to every people on earth.
2. We acknowledge plainly that the debt slavery system being dismantled by this Constitution is not uniquely American. The private central banking architecture — fractional reserve lending, compound interest, IMF structural adjustment, and sovereign debt dependency — is a global system designed to keep every nation's people in permanent financial servitude to a small class of private banking interests. The liberation of the American people from this system is the first domino. We do not push the others. We simply show that it can be done.
3. To the people of every nation — not their governments, not their central banks, not their IMF representatives, but the actual human beings who work, raise families, pay debts, and watch their sovereignty erode — this Constitution extends an open invitation: Study this framework. Adapt it to your own sovereign traditions, your own history, your own culture. Build your own path to monetary and political freedom. The specific provisions of this document are not a template to be copied — they are a proof of concept to be learned from. Every nation's reconstitution will look different. What must be the same is the principle: government exists to serve the people, money belongs to the people, and no private institution has the right to hold a nation's sovereignty hostage through debt.
4. To the banking families and financial dynasties whose wealth was built on the debt system being dismantled: this Constitution is not an act of vengeance. It is an act of liberation — for the people you profited from, and ultimately for you as well. A world of free, sovereign, prosperous people is a larger and more dynamic economy than a world of debt slaves. Your wealth, redirected into genuine productive enterprise rather than interest extraction, can build things that matter. The door to participation in a free economy is open. The door to debt slavery is permanently closed.

5. The sovereign people of the United States believe that the complete elimination of private central banking debt slavery from the earth is not a utopian fantasy — it is the logical conclusion of the principle that human beings are not property. We do not know how long it will take. We do not know which nation moves next. We know only that someone had to go first. We chose to be that nation. History will record what the people of the United States built here — and what the world built after.

Section 16. Unamendable Transition and Defense Provisions — Additions

The following provisions are added to the permanently unamendable list established in Article XIX, Section 1:

1. The Electoral Blockchain Pre-Ratification Construction Mandate established in Section 11 of this Article — the requirement that the Blockchain be fully built, tested, and certified before assuming any live sovereign function may never be waived, shortened, or bypassed by any authority.
2. The Sovereign Monetary Independence Declaration established in Section 14, Clause 2 of this Article — the withdrawal from the IMF, BIS, and all private banking monetary agreements is permanent and may never be reversed.
3. The Sovereign Debt Transition Lock established in Section 14, Clause 4 of this Article — the prohibition on issuing new Treasury bonds following ratification is permanent and unamendable.
4. The Sovereign World Declaration established in Section 15 of this Article — the invitation to the world's people and the acknowledgment of the global nature of debt slavery is a permanent statement of this Republic's founding values and may never be removed or amended.

CHAPTER 26

ARTICLE XXIV: SOVEREIGN EMINENT DOMAIN FRAMEWORK

THE PEOPLE'S LAND IS THE PEOPLE'S LAND

Section 1. Philosophy

A government that can take your home whenever it decides the public needs it is not a government that serves the people — it is a government that owns the people. This Constitution protects the primary homestead from foreclosure, from debt seizure, and from corporate predation. It must also protect it from government seizure. Eminent domain — the power of government to take private property for public use — is one of the most abused powers in the history of American governance. It has been used to demolish working-class neighborhoods for corporate development, to seize family farms for pipelines that serve private energy companies, and to displace communities for projects that never served the public at all. Under this Constitution, that era ends permanently. Eminent domain is not abolished — there are genuine, narrow circumstances where the physical reality of sovereign territory requires it. But it is constrained to the absolute minimum, compensated at the maximum, and authorized only by the sovereign people themselves through the highest available jury threshold.

Section 2. Eminent Domain — Permitted Only Under Verified Sovereign Necessity:

Eminent domain — the involuntary acquisition of private property by the sovereign government — is permitted only under the following exhaustively defined circumstances, and no others:

a. Verified national defense necessity:

A specific parcel of land is required for a military installation, fortification, or defense infrastructure that cannot be physically located anywhere else within a reasonable geographic range, as verified by the Elected Sovereign Defense Council and certified by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.

b. Verified public safety emergency:

A specific parcel of land is required to prevent an imminent, documented, and irreversible threat to the physical safety of a significant number of citizens — such as a dam that will collapse and kill thousands if not rebuilt on that exact location — as verified by independent engineering certification and certified by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.

c. Verified sovereign infrastructure necessity:

A specific parcel of land is required for a public infrastructure project — such as a national rail corridor, a public water system, or a public power transmission line — that cannot be physically routed around that parcel without verified, documented impossibility, and where the public benefit is direct, universal, and not primarily commercial, as certified by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury.

Section 3. Absolute Prohibitions — Eminent Domain May Never Be Used For:

- a. Economic development — the transfer of private property to any corporation, developer, or private entity for commercial purposes, regardless of projected tax revenue or job creation.
- b. Corporate benefit — any project that primarily serves the financial interests of a private corporation, even if framed as public infrastructure.
- c. Convenience — any project for which an alternative route, location, or design exists that would avoid the taking, even if that alternative is more expensive or less efficient.
- d. Any project that would transfer the taken property to any private entity at any point — eminent domain may only be used for property that will remain permanently in sovereign public ownership.

Section 4. Authorization — National Citizen Constitutional Jury Required:

No eminent domain action may proceed without explicit authorization by the National Citizen Constitutional Jury established in Article III, Section 4. The authorization vote requires a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority — 100 of 125 jurors. No executive order, no legislative act, no court order, and no administrative determination may substitute for or bypass this jury authorization. The jury shall review: the verified necessity of the specific parcel, the verified impossibility of alternatives, the verified public

benefit, and the verified compensation offer. If the jury denies authorization, the taking is permanently prohibited for that parcel for a period of 10 years.

Section 5. Compensation — The Sovereign Respect Standard:

The sovereign people recognize that taking a person's property — especially their home — is an act of profound disruption to their life, their family, and their sense of security. Compensation shall reflect that reality, not merely the market value of the property.

1. a. Primary homestead compensation: Any citizen whose primary residential homestead is taken under eminent domain shall receive five times (5x) the verified fair market value of the property, as determined by the People's Bank using the same methodology applied to all sovereign property transactions under Article V. This 5x multiplier reflects the Republic's acknowledgment that a home is not merely a financial asset — it is a life, a family, a community, and a history. If the nation wants it badly enough to take it, the nation pays accordingly.
2. b. Non-homestead private property compensation: Any citizen whose non-primary-homestead private property is taken under eminent domain shall receive two times (2x) the verified fair market value.
3. c. Business property compensation: Any state-chartered association whose business property is taken shall receive one and one-half times (1.5x) the verified fair market value, plus verified documented costs of business relocation and re-establishment.
4. d. Payment before possession: Full compensation must be paid in full to the property owner before a single survey stake is placed, before any construction begins, and before any government representative sets foot on the property for any purpose other than the verified appraisal. No government body may take possession of any property under eminent domain until full compensation has been received and acknowledged by the property owner.
5. e. No forced acceptance: If a property owner disputes the People's Bank's fair market valuation, they may present their own independent valuation before a Common-Law Citizen Jury. The jury determines the final fair market value. The government pays 5x (or 2x or 1.5x) of whatever value the jury certifies. The property owner's right to contest the valuation is absolute.

Section 6. The Sovereign Sacrifice Memorial — Honoring Those Who Give:

Every citizen who surrenders property under eminent domain — whether through the full jury process or through voluntary agreement before the jury is ever convened — shall be permanently honored for their contribution to the sovereign public good.

1. a. Every person who surrenders property for a public project shall have their name permanently inscribed on a physical memorial plaque installed at the completed project site. The plaque shall read: "This [project] was made possible by the sovereign sacrifice of the following citizens of the Republic, who gave their land so that all may benefit." Every name shall be listed in full, permanently, in a place of public visibility.
2. b. The memorial plaque record shall also be permanently recorded on the Electoral Blockchain — immutable, publicly accessible, and preserved for the life of the Republic.
3. c. Citizens who voluntarily agree to surrender their property before the National Citizen Constitutional Jury process is initiated shall receive the same 5x (or 2x or 1.5x) compensation as those who go through the full jury process, plus a Sovereign Voluntary Sacrifice Commendation

— a formal public recognition issued by the People's Bank and recorded on the Electoral Blockchain, acknowledging that the citizen chose to support the public good without requiring the full legal process.

4. d. No citizen shall ever be pressured, coerced, or incentivized through threats or penalties to voluntarily surrender their property. Voluntary surrender must be genuinely voluntary. Any government official who pressures a citizen to surrender property voluntarily to avoid the jury process is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people.

ARTICLE XXV: SOVEREIGN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY FRAMEWORK — THE CREATOR'S RIGHT

Section 1. Philosophy:

The old patent and copyright system is permanently void upon ratification of this Constitution. It was a system designed by and for corporations — extending copyright terms indefinitely to protect corporate entertainment empires, granting patents on natural phenomena and mathematical formulas, and allowing employers to strip workers of everything they created. Under this Constitution, intellectual property belongs to the natural human being who created it. Always. No corporation may own intellectual property. No government may claim it. No employer may strip it. The creator owns their creation from the moment it exists.

Section 2. Automatic Creation Rights — No Registration Required:

Every natural human citizen who creates any original work — including but not limited to written works, music, visual art, software, inventions, designs, and any other expression of human creativity and ingenuity — holds an absolute, automatic, and unregistered property right in that creation from the moment of its creation. No government filing, no registration, no fee, no corporate intermediary, and no administrative process is required to establish or protect this right. The right exists because the citizen created the work. That is sufficient.

Section 3. Term of Protection:

The intellectual property rights of a natural human citizen in their original work shall endure for the lifetime of the creator plus twenty-five (25) years. Upon the expiration of this term, the work enters the permanent public domain — freely available to all citizens, all researchers, all artists, and all future creators without restriction, fee, or permission. No legislative act, no corporate lobbying, and no constitutional amendment shall ever extend the term of intellectual property protection beyond the creator's lifetime plus 25 years. The public domain is the inheritance of the sovereign people. It shall not be privatized.

This diagram illustrates the defined term of intellectual property protection, ensuring a balance between creator rights and the public good.

Section 4. Corporations Cannot Own Intellectual Property:

No state-chartered association may hold, own, or claim intellectual property rights in any original creative work. A corporation may license intellectual property from a natural human citizen creator — meaning the corporation pays the creator for the right to use the work — but the creator retains ownership permanently. The license may be exclusive or non-exclusive, time-limited or perpetual, but it is always a license — never a transfer of ownership. Any contract that purports to transfer intellectual property ownership from a natural human citizen to a corporation is permanently void. The creator's ownership cannot be signed away, sold, or surrendered under any circumstance. Any employer who attempts to claim ownership of a worker's intellectual property — whether through an employment contract, a work-for-hire agreement, or any other mechanism — is guilty of financial fraud against the sovereign people.

Section 5. Employment Does Not Strip Creativity:

No employment contract, work-for-hire agreement, non-disclosure agreement, or any other contractual instrument may ever require a natural human citizen to surrender the intellectual property rights to any work they create. This applies to works created during work hours using employer tools, works created on personal time using personal tools, and works created in any combination thereof. The creator owns the work. The employer may negotiate a license. The creator's ownership is never transferable.

Section 6. No Patents on Natural Phenomena, Mathematics, or Living Organisms:

Consistent with Article IX, Section 3, no patent, ownership claim, or proprietary right may ever be granted on: any naturally occurring phenomenon, law of nature, or physical process; any mathematical formula, algorithm, or abstract concept; any naturally occurring living organism, genetic sequence, or biological process; or any discovery of something that already existed in nature. These belong to the commons of human knowledge. They are not inventions. They cannot be owned.

Natural Phenomena

Laws of nature, physical processes

Mathematics

Formulas, algorithms, abstract concepts

Living Organisms

Genetic sequences, biological processes

These foundational elements of existence and knowledge are explicitly excluded from intellectual property claims.

Section 7. Inventions and Functional Innovations:

A natural human citizen who invents a genuinely novel, non-obvious, and useful device, process, or system holds an automatic intellectual property right in that invention for the lifetime of the inventor

plus 25 years. No registration is required. The right is established by the act of creation and documented by the creator's own records. In any dispute over priority of invention, the Common-Law Citizen Jury shall evaluate the evidence of creation — including dated records, witness testimony, and any other verifiable documentation — and determine the rightful creator.

Section 8. Inheritance of Intellectual Property:

Upon the death of a creator, their intellectual property rights transfer to their named heirs for the remainder of the 25-year post-death protection period. If no heir is named, the rights transfer to the creator's estate. Upon expiration of the 25-year period, the work enters the public domain regardless of the wishes of any heir or estate. Heirs may license the work during the protection period but may never extend the term beyond 25 years post-death.

Section 9. Enforcement:

Any person, corporation, or entity that uses, reproduces, distributes, or profits from a creator's intellectual property without a valid license from the creator is guilty of intellectual property theft — a civil offense adjudicated by a Common-Law Citizen Jury. The Citizen Jury shall assess restitution equal to all profits derived from the unauthorized use, plus a punitive penalty not to exceed three times the assessed restitution, paid directly to the creator. Willful, systematic intellectual property theft by a corporation carries criminal prosecution of the responsible officers and potential charter revocation.

ARTICLE XXVI: SOVEREIGN MARKET INTEGRITY FRAMEWORK — MONOPOLY PROHIBITION, SHAREHOLDER SOVEREIGNTY, AND MEDIA INDEPENDENCE

Section 1. Philosophy:

Concentrated economic power is concentrated political power. A corporation that controls an entire industry controls the lives of every citizen who depends on that industry. A financial entity that controls the majority of shares in hundreds of corporations controls the economy itself — without producing a single product, employing a single worker, or serving a single customer. This Constitution abolished corporate personhood, abolished private banking, and established worker primacy over shareholder primacy. This Article completes that framework by prohibiting monopoly, abolishing shareholder governance authority, and permanently breaking the closed loop of corporate media control that has lied to the American people for generations.

Section 2. The Sovereign Anti-Monopoly Prohibition:

No state-chartered association may control more than twenty-five percent (25%) of any single

industry's verified domestic market share, as measured by revenue, production volume, or distribution capacity — whichever metric produces the most accurate picture of market control for that specific industry, as determined by the Elected Corporate Fraud Prosecution Commission established in Article X, Section 12.

The Commission shall maintain continuous, real-time monitoring of market concentration across all industries and publish verified market share data on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly. Any state-chartered association found to have exceeded the 25% threshold shall receive a mandatory divestiture order from a Common-Law Citizen Jury within 90 days of the Commission's verified finding. The association shall have 24 months to divest sufficient assets, subsidiaries, or operations to bring its market share below 25%. Failure to comply within 24 months triggers immediate charter revocation and forced liquidation of excess market share assets by the State Treasury and elected County Sheriff.

This diagram outlines the enforcement process for the sovereign anti-monopoly prohibition, ensuring market diversity and preventing excessive concentration of power.

No merger, acquisition, or consolidation that would result in the combined entity exceeding 25% market share in any industry may proceed without prior authorization by a Common-Law Citizen Jury upon verified Commission certification that the transaction does not create monopolistic concentration.

Section 3. The Shareholder Sovereignty Abolition — Buying Shares Is Gambling, Not Governance:

The doctrine of shareholder primacy — the legal principle that a corporation's primary obligation is to maximize returns for its shareholders — is hereby permanently abolished. It was never a constitutional principle. It was a judicial invention that served concentrated wealth at the expense of workers, communities, and the public. The Dodge v. Ford doctrine and all equivalent judicial precedents are void upon ratification of this Constitution.

Under this Constitution, the obligations of a state-chartered association are ordered as follows, from highest to lowest priority:

First: The workers

Their wages, safety, dignity, and rights as established in Article VI, Section 10.

Second: The customers and communities

Their safety, their honest dealing, and their sovereign rights.

Third: The physical environment

Its obligations under Articles IX and XXI.

Fourth and last: The financial return to shareholders.

No corporate officer, director, or executive may ever prioritize shareholder financial returns over the obligations ranked above them. Any corporate officer who does so — including any officer who cuts worker wages, reduces worker safety, or harms communities for the purpose of increasing shareholder returns — is in violation of this Constitution and subject to prosecution before a Common-Law Citizen Jury.

Section 4. Shareholders Have No Governance Authority — Passive Investment Only:

Purchasing shares in a state-chartered association is a financial investment — nothing more. It is the purchase of a claim on a portion of the corporation's profits if the corporation performs well. It is not the purchase of governance authority, operational direction, board representation, or any say whatsoever in how the corporation is run.

No shareholder — individual or institutional — shall ever possess, exercise, or claim any of the following rights by virtue of share ownership:

- Voting rights on any corporate decision, including executive compensation, strategic direction, mergers, acquisitions, or any other operational matter.
- The right to appoint, nominate, or remove any member of any corporate board, committee, or governance body.
- The right to direct, influence, or pressure any corporate officer, director, or employee regarding any operational decision.
- The right to call, convene, or participate in any shareholder meeting for the purpose of exercising governance authority.

Shareholders receive dividends when the corporation is profitable. They absorb losses when it is not. That is the complete extent of the shareholder relationship. The corporation is run by its workers, its officers, and its elected governance structure — never by its investors.

Section 5. Institutional Investor Prohibition on Multi-Corporation Control — The BlackRock Clause:

Any entity — individual, corporate, or institutional — that holds equity stakes in three or more state-chartered associations operating in the same industry is permanently prohibited from exercising any governance authority, voting rights, board influence, or operational direction over any of those associations. This prohibition applies regardless of the size of the equity stake. One share or one million shares — the prohibition is identical.

Any institutional investor, asset management firm, sovereign wealth fund, or any other entity that holds equity stakes in multiple corporations across multiple industries — creating de facto control over the broader economy through aggregated share ownership — is classified as a Systemic Economic Control Entity. Systemic Economic Control Entities are subject to the following permanent restrictions:

a. Passive investment only

They may hold shares and receive dividends. They may never exercise any governance authority over any corporation in which they hold shares.

b. Disclosure requirement

All equity holdings of any Systemic Economic Control Entity must be published on the Electoral Blockchain in real time, updated within 24 hours of any change in holdings.

c. No coordination

No Systemic Economic Control Entity may coordinate, communicate, or align its investment strategy with any other Systemic Economic Control Entity for the purpose of jointly influencing any corporation's operations, strategy, or governance.

Any Systemic Economic Control Entity found to have exercised governance authority, coordinated with other institutional investors, or used its aggregated share ownership to direct corporate behavior is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people — mandatory dissolution of the entity, total asset seizure, and criminal prosecution of all responsible principals.

Section 6. Sovereign Media Independence — One Platform, No Cartels:

The concentrated corporate ownership of American media has produced a closed loop of coordinated misinformation that has deceived the American people for generations. This ends permanently.

a. One platform per corporation:

No state-chartered association may own, operate, control, or hold a financial interest in more than one media platform of any kind — including but not limited to newspapers, television stations, radio stations, digital news platforms, social media platforms, streaming services, and any other medium through which news, information, or public affairs content is distributed to the public. One corporation, one platform. Period.

b. No media cartel coordination:

No media platform owner, operator, editor, or executive may coordinate, communicate, align, or share editorial direction, story selection, narrative framing, or coverage decisions with any other media platform owner, operator, editor, or executive. The deliberate coordination of news coverage between competing media platforms to present a unified narrative to the public is Media Cartel Coordination — a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying mandatory 10-year imprisonment for every individual who participated in the coordination and immediate permanent charter revocation for every platform involved.

c. Enforcement:

The Elected Public Communications Spectrum Commission established in Article X, Section 11 shall monitor media ownership concentration and editorial coordination. Any verified finding of multi-platform ownership or cartel coordination shall be referred immediately to a Common-Law Citizen Jury for prosecution.

d. Existing violations:

Any state-chartered association that owns more than one media platform upon ratification of this Constitution shall have 24 months to divest all but one platform. Failure to divest within 24 months triggers immediate forced divestiture by the State Treasury.

Section 7. Foreign Corporate and Government Land Ownership — Closing the Shell Company Loophole:

Consistent with Article I, Section 10's prohibition on non-citizen land ownership, the following prohibition is hereby explicitly extended and clarified:

> No foreign corporation, foreign government, foreign sovereign wealth fund, foreign state-owned enterprise, or any other foreign entity — regardless of its legal form or jurisdiction of registration — may own, hold title to, lease with option to purchase, or hold any controlling financial interest in any real property within the sovereign territory of the United States.

The beneficial ownership test governs: if the ultimate beneficial owner of any real property — meaning the natural human being or foreign government entity that ultimately controls and benefits from the property — is not a natural human citizen of the United States, the ownership is void from inception and the property is subject to the Sovereign Asset Disposition Protocol established in Article X, Section 15.

No domestic shell corporation, trust, limited liability company, partnership, or any other legal structure may be used to hold real property on behalf of a foreign beneficial owner. The legal form of the holding entity is irrelevant — the identity of the ultimate beneficial owner is the sole determinative factor. Any domestic entity found to be holding real property on behalf of a foreign beneficial owner is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people, carrying immediate charter revocation, total asset seizure, and criminal prosecution of all responsible principals.

The State Treasury shall maintain a continuous beneficial ownership registry of all real property within the United States, published on the Electoral Blockchain and updated in real time. Any transfer of real property that would result in foreign beneficial ownership is void before it occurs — no deed, no title, and no contract may convey real property to a foreign beneficial owner under any circumstance.

Section 8. The Stock Market — Passive Investment Only, Zero Governance Authority:

1. The stock market — meaning any exchange, platform, or marketplace through which natural human citizens and state-chartered associations may buy and sell equity shares in state-chartered corporations — may continue to exist under this Constitution as a marketplace for passive financial investment only. The stock market is a gambling marketplace in the most honest sense: you put your money in, you hope the company performs well, and you receive a return if it does. That is the complete extent of what share ownership means under this Constitution.

2. Share ownership in any state-chartered association confers zero governance rights of any kind. This is absolute and admits no exceptions. A shareholder — whether an individual citizen, an institutional investor, or any other entity — who owns one share or one billion shares of a corporation has purchased a claim on a portion of that corporation's profits. They have not purchased:

- Any vote on any corporate decision;
- Any right to appoint, remove, or influence any corporate officer, director, or board member;
- Any right to attend, call, or participate in any shareholder meeting for governance purposes;
- Any right to direct, pressure, or communicate with the corporation regarding its operational decisions;

- Any legal standing to sue the corporation for prioritizing workers, communities, or the environment over shareholder financial returns.

3. **The Dodge v. Ford Abolition — Explicit and Permanent:** Any shareholder, institutional investor, or any other party who files, pursues, or threatens any legal action against any state-chartered association on the grounds that the corporation prioritized worker wages, worker safety, community welfare, or environmental responsibility over shareholder financial returns is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people. The mandatory penalties upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury are:

a. Dismissal

Permanent dismissal of the legal action with prejudice.

b. Restitution

Full restitution to the corporation for all legal costs incurred in defending against the action.

c. Mandatory Fine

A mandatory fine equal to three times the financial return the shareholder claimed they were owed.

d. Bar from Share Ownership

Permanent bar from owning shares in any state-chartered association for a period of ten (10) years from the date of conviction. Repeat offenders face permanent lifetime bar.

4. **Shareholder Communication:** Shareholders have no special communication rights with any corporation by virtue of their share ownership. A shareholder who wishes to communicate with a corporation may do so through the same channels available to any member of the public — they may call, write, or visit like any other citizen. No corporation is required to respond to, acknowledge, or act upon any shareholder communication. No law, regulation, or corporate charter provision may ever grant shareholders any communication rights beyond those available to the general public.

5. **If You Want a Say, Work a Contract:** Any person who wishes to have a genuine say in how a corporation operates must negotiate a direct contractual relationship with that corporation — as an employee, a supplier, a partner, or through any other mutually agreed arrangement. Share ownership is not a contract for governance. It never was. Under this Constitution, it never will be.

Section 9. Penalties for Shareholder Attempts to Control Corporate Operations:

1. Any shareholder — individual or institutional — who takes any of the following actions by virtue of their share ownership shall be guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people:

a. Governance Interference

Attempting to exercise any vote, proxy vote, or governance authority over any corporate decision through any mechanism, including shareholder meetings, written demands, proxy solicitations, or coordinated pressure campaigns.

b. Litigation Abuse

Threatening, initiating, or pursuing any legal action against a corporation for any decision that prioritized workers, customers, communities, or the environment over shareholder financial returns.

c. Coordinated Pressure

Coordinating with other shareholders to jointly pressure, direct, or influence any corporate officer, director, or employee regarding any operational decision.

d. Coercive Access

Using share ownership as leverage to demand access to corporate officers, board members, or internal corporate information beyond what is publicly published on the Electoral Blockchain.

2. **Mandatory Penalties upon conviction before a Common-Law Citizen Jury:**

a. First Offense

A mandatory fine equal to five times the value of the shareholder's total equity stake in the corporation at the time of the offense, paid directly to the corporation's worker compensation fund; plus a mandatory ten-year bar from owning shares in any state-chartered association.

b. Second Offense

A mandatory fine equal to ten times the value of the shareholder's total equity stake; plus permanent lifetime bar from owning shares in any state-chartered association; plus criminal prosecution for High Crime against the sovereign people.

c. Institutional Investors

Institutional investors found guilty of coordinated governance interference: Immediate mandatory dissolution of the institutional entity, total asset seizure, and criminal prosecution of all responsible principals.

3. The sovereign people have spoken permanently on this question: buying shares is gambling, not governance. Anyone who treats it as governance will be treated as a criminal.

Section 4. General Estate Inheritance — Graduated Sovereign Assessment:

All assets beyond the primary homestead that pass to heirs upon a citizen's death are subject to the following Sovereign Estate Assessment, applied only to the amount above the exemption threshold:

> Exemption threshold: The first five hundred percent (500%) of the state average annual income in total estate value passes to heirs completely free of any assessment. At a $60,000 state average, the first $300,000 of estate value is fully exempt. This protects the estates of the overwhelming majority of working and middle-class citizens entirely.

Assessment rates on amounts above the exemption threshold:

Threshold of State Average Annual Income	Assessment Rate

500% to 1,500%	5%
1,500% to 5,000%	15%
5,000% to 15,000%	30%
Above 15,000%	45%

These rates are marginal — each dollar is assessed only at the rate of the bracket in which it falls. The assessment is paid from the estate before distribution to heirs. All assessment revenue is deposited directly into the State Treasury.

Section 5. Sovereign Remediation Liens and Utility Debts Paid First:

Before any inheritance is distributed to any heir, all outstanding Sovereign Remediation Liens established under Article XXI and all outstanding Sovereign Utility Debts established under Article XXII are paid in full from the estate. These obligations survive death and are senior to all inheritance claims. No heir may receive any distribution until all sovereign liens and debts are satisfied.

Section 6. Intestate Succession — No Will, No Problem:

If a citizen dies without a Sovereign Will, their assets are distributed automatically by the People's Bank in the following order:

Surviving spouse or declared sovereign union partner

receives 100% of the estate if no children exist; receives 50% if children exist.

Surviving children

share equally in the remaining 50% if a spouse exists, or share equally in 100% if no spouse exists.

If no spouse and no children

surviving parents share equally.

If no spouse, no children, and no parents

surviving siblings share equally.

If no surviving family members in any of the above categories

the estate enters the public domain and is deposited into the State Treasury.

No court proceeding, no probate process, and no attorney is required for intestate succession. The

People's Bank administers the distribution automatically upon verified death and verified family relationships through the Electoral Blockchain.

Section 7. No Generational Wealth Concentration Through Corporate Structures:

No citizen may use a trust, foundation, holding company, family office, or any other legal structure to pass wealth to heirs in a manner that avoids the Sovereign Estate Assessment established in Section 4. The beneficial ownership test applies: if the ultimate beneficiary of any trust, foundation, or holding structure is a natural human citizen heir, the assets held in that structure are counted as part of the estate for assessment purposes. Any structure designed to circumvent the estate assessment is void, and the assets are assessed as if held directly by the deceased citizen.

Section 8. Intellectual Property Inheritance:

Intellectual property rights established under Article XXV pass to named heirs for the remainder of the 25-year post-death protection period, consistent with Article XXV, Section 8. Intellectual property is not subject to the Sovereign Estate Assessment — it is a creative right, not a financial asset, and its value is speculative until realized through licensing or sale. When licensing revenue or sale proceeds are received by heirs, those amounts are taxable income in the year received.

ARTICLE XXVII: SOVEREIGN ESTATE AND INHERITANCE FRAMEWORK — YOUR LIFE'S WORK BELONGS TO YOUR FAMILY

Section 1. Philosophy:

What a citizen builds over a lifetime belongs to them. When they die, it belongs to the people they loved. This Constitution abolished the predatory debt system that stripped wealth from working families through compound interest and foreclosure. It established the homestead as an absolute protected sanctuary. It must also establish what happens to that sanctuary — and to everything else a citizen has built — when they die. The estate framework of this Constitution is built on three principles: simplicity, dignity, and the prevention of generational wealth concentration that recreates the very power structures this Constitution was designed to destroy.

Section 2. The Sovereign Will — Simple, Binding, No Lawyers Required:

Every natural human citizen has the absolute right to direct the disposition of their assets upon death through a Sovereign Will. A Sovereign Will requires no attorney, no notary, no court filing, and no government approval. It requires only:

the citizen's own handwriting or verified digital signature through the Electoral Blockchain;

a clear statement of who receives what; and

the signatures of two adult natural human citizen witnesses who are not named beneficiaries in the Will.

A Sovereign Will filed on the Electoral Blockchain is automatically verified and permanently preserved. A handwritten Sovereign Will is equally valid — it is presented to the People's Bank upon the citizen's death and administered without court involvement.

Section 3. Primary Homestead Inheritance — Absolute and Tax-Free:

The primary residential homestead of any natural human citizen passes to their named heirs upon death completely free of any inheritance tax, estate tax, or any other government assessment of any kind. The homestead that sheltered a family during a citizen's life shall shelter their family after their death. No government body may ever impose any tax, fee, or assessment on the inheritance of a primary homestead. If the heir chooses to sell the inherited homestead, the sale proceeds are taxable income in the year of sale, consistent with Article VI. If the inherited homestead becomes the heir's secondary property — meaning the heir already owns a primary homestead — it is taxed as secondary property from the date of inheritance forward.

Section 4. General Estate Inheritance — Graduated Sovereign Assessment:

All assets beyond the primary homestead that pass to heirs upon a citizen's death are subject to the following Sovereign Estate Assessment, applied only to the amount above the exemption threshold:

> Exemption threshold: The first five hundred percent (500%) of the state average annual income in total estate value passes to heirs completely free of any assessment. At a $60,000 state average, the first $300,000 of estate value is fully exempt. This protects the estates of the overwhelming majority of working and middle-class citizens entirely.

Assessment rates on amounts above the exemption threshold:

Threshold of State Average Annual Income	Assessment Rate
500% to 1,500%	5%
1,500% to 5,000%	15%
5,000% to 15,000%	30%
Above 15,000%	45%

These rates are marginal — each dollar is assessed only at the rate of the bracket in which it falls. The assessment is paid from the estate before distribution to heirs. All assessment revenue is deposited directly into the State Treasury.

Section 5. Sovereign Remediation Liens and Utility Debts Paid First:

Before any inheritance is distributed to any heir, all outstanding Sovereign Remediation Liens established under Article XXI and all outstanding Sovereign Utility Debts established under Article XXII are paid in full from the estate. These obligations survive death and are senior to all inheritance claims. No heir may receive any distribution until all sovereign liens and debts are satisfied.

Section 6. Intestate Succession — No Will, No Problem:

If a citizen dies without a Sovereign Will, their assets are distributed automatically by the People's Bank in the following order:

Surviving spouse or declared sovereign union partner

receives 100% of the estate if no children exist; receives 50% if children exist.

Surviving children

share equally in the remaining 50% if a spouse exists, or share equally in 100% if no spouse exists.

If no spouse and no children

surviving parents share equally.

If no spouse, no children, and no parents

surviving siblings share equally.

If no surviving family members in any of the above categories

the estate enters the public domain and is deposited into the State Treasury.

No court proceeding, no probate process, and no attorney is required for intestate succession. The People's Bank administers the distribution automatically upon verified death and verified family relationships through the Electoral Blockchain.

Section 7. No Generational Wealth Concentration Through Corporate Structures:

No citizen may use a trust, foundation, holding company, family office, or any other legal structure to pass wealth to heirs in a manner that avoids the Sovereign Estate Assessment established in Section 4. The beneficial ownership test applies: if the ultimate beneficiary of any trust, foundation, or holding structure is a natural human citizen heir, the assets held in that structure are counted as part of the estate for assessment purposes. Any structure designed to circumvent the estate assessment is void, and the assets are assessed as if held directly by the deceased citizen.

Section 8. Intellectual Property Inheritance:

Intellectual property rights established under Article XXV pass to named heirs for the remainder of the 25-year post-death protection period, consistent with Article XXV, Section 8. Intellectual property is not subject to the Sovereign Estate Assessment — it is a creative right, not a financial asset, and its value is speculative until realized through licensing or sale. When licensing revenue or sale proceeds are received by heirs, those amounts are taxable income in the year received.

ARTICLE XXVIII: SOVEREIGN PRICE INTEGRITY FRAMEWORK — PROTECTION FROM EMERGENCY PROFITEERING

Section 1. Philosophy: A disaster is not a business opportunity.

When a hurricane destroys a city, when a pandemic threatens public health, when a natural disaster cuts off supply chains, the sovereign people are at their most vulnerable. They cannot shop around. They cannot wait. They cannot negotiate. They need food, water, medicine, fuel, and shelter — and they need them now. Any corporation or individual that uses that vulnerability to extract maximum profit from desperate citizens has committed an act of predation against the sovereign people. This Constitution does not regulate normal market pricing. It does not set prices in ordinary commerce. It does not interfere with the natural operation of supply and demand in stable conditions. But it draws an absolute, hardcoded line: when citizens are in crisis, no one profits from their desperation.

Section 2. Definition of Emergency Profiteering:

Emergency Profiteering is hereby defined as the deliberate increase of the price of any Essential Survival Good above the Verified Pre-Emergency Baseline Price by more than fifteen percent (15%) during any period in which a verified emergency condition exists in the affected geographic area.

a. Essential Survival Goods:

For all purposes of this Article, Essential Survival Goods are strictly and exhaustively defined as: food and drinking water; prescription and over-the-counter medications and medical supplies; fuel for heating, cooking, and ground transportation; emergency shelter materials including tarps, tents, and temporary housing; generators and emergency power equipment; and personal protective equipment during verified public health emergencies. This list is exhaustive. No good outside this list is subject to the Emergency Profiteering prohibition.

b. Verified Pre-Emergency Baseline Price:

The baseline price for any Essential Survival Good is the verified average retail price of that good in the affected geographic area during the thirty (30) days immediately preceding the verified emergency

condition. The State Treasury shall maintain continuous, publicly accessible price monitoring data for all Essential Survival Goods in all regions, updated weekly, on the Electoral Blockchain. This data serves as the authoritative baseline for all Emergency Profiteering determinations.

c. Verified Emergency Condition:

A verified emergency condition exists when any of the following has been formally certified: a natural disaster affecting the geographic area as verified by the Elected Environmental Data Commission; a public health emergency as verified by the Elected Food Safety Commission; an economic crisis baseline as defined in Article IV, Section 4 of this Constitution; or any other verified event that demonstrably disrupts the normal supply and availability of Essential Survival Goods in the affected area, as certified by a randomly drafted Common-Law Citizen Jury of 25 citizens upon verified evidence.

Section 3. Criminal Penalties for Emergency Profiteering:

Any natural human citizen, corporate officer, business owner, or any other person found by a Common-Law Citizen Jury to have engaged in Emergency Profiteering shall face the following mandatory penalties upon conviction:

a. Full restitution

to every affected citizen of the full amount of the price increase paid above the 15% threshold — paid directly to each affected citizen, not to the State Treasury.

b. Mandatory punitive penalty

equal to three times (3x) the total excess profit extracted through Emergency Profiteering, paid into the State Treasury's Sovereign Emergency Relief Fund established in Section 5 of this Article.

c. For individual natural human citizens

found guilty: mandatory 2-year sentence plus full restitution and punitive penalty.

d. For corporate officers and business owners

found guilty: mandatory 5-year sentence, plus full restitution, plus punitive penalty, plus immediate forfeiture of all tax incentives under Article VI for a period of 5 years.

e. For repeat offenders

— any person or corporation found guilty of Emergency Profiteering more than once: mandatory 10-year sentence, permanent charter revocation for any corporation involved, and total personal asset seizure of all responsible officers.

Section 4. Price Monitoring and Enforcement:

The Elected Food Safety Commission, in coordination with the State Treasury, shall maintain continuous real-time monitoring of Essential Survival Good prices across all regions of the United States. Upon verified detection of pricing above the 15% threshold during a verified emergency

condition, the Commission shall:

Immediately publish the finding

on the Electoral Blockchain, naming the specific seller, the specific good, the baseline price, and the current price.

Refer the finding

to the local Common-Law Citizen Jury within 24 hours for prosecution authorization.

Issue a public notice

to all citizens in the affected area identifying the profiteering seller.

No Commission administrator may suppress, delay, or fail to report a verified Emergency Profiteering finding. Any administrator who does so is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people.

Section 5. The Sovereign Emergency Relief Fund:

All punitive penalties collected under Section 3 of this Article shall be deposited into a dedicated Sovereign Emergency Relief Fund, administered by the People's Bank under the oversight of a randomly drafted National Citizen Audit Jury. The Fund shall be used exclusively to provide direct financial relief to citizens affected by verified emergency conditions — distributed as direct payments to affected citizens through their People's Bank accounts. The Fund's complete financial records shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly.

Section 6. Good-Faith Price Adjustment Protection:

This Article shall never be construed to prohibit genuine, documented cost increases that a seller experiences during an emergency — such as verified increases in transportation costs, verified supply chain disruptions that increase wholesale costs, or verified increases in production costs. A seller who can demonstrate before a Common-Law Citizen Jury that their price increase directly reflects verified, documented cost increases — not profit extraction — shall not be found guilty of Emergency Profiteering. The burden of proof is on the seller to demonstrate genuine cost increases. The Good-Faith Price Adjustment Protection exists to protect honest businesses from prosecution while ensuring that pure profit extraction from desperate citizens is never shielded by vague cost claims.

Section 7. Unamendable Status:

The prohibition on Emergency Profiteering established in Section 2 of this Article and the mandatory penalties established in Section 3 are hereby designated as permanently unamendable provisions of this Constitution under Article XIX. No legislative act, executive order, judicial ruling, or constitutional amendment shall ever eliminate, reduce, or create exceptions to the Emergency Profiteering prohibition. When citizens are in crisis, no one profits from their desperation. This is a permanent, non-negotiable foundation of this Republic.

ARTICLE XXIX: SOVEREIGN MENTAL HEALTH JUSTICE FRAMEWORK — TREATMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND TRUTH

Section 1. Philosophy:

This Constitution recognizes that genuine mental illness exists and that it can, in rare and verified circumstances, prevent a person from forming the criminal intent required for a common-law conviction. It also recognizes that the vast majority of what is labeled "mental illness" in America today is the documented result of poverty, debt slavery, despair, and the systematic destruction of human dignity by the predatory financial system this Constitution permanently abolishes. The debt is gone. The predatory banking is gone. The wage slavery is gone. The basic needs credit exists. The retirement floor exists. The worker rights exist. This Constitution addresses the root causes of most of what the old system called mental illness. What remains — genuine, verified, acute psychiatric conditions that prevent criminal intent — deserves a justice framework that is honest, humane, and accountable. This Article provides that framework. It does not let anyone walk free. It does not create an easy escape from accountability. It creates a pathway to genuine treatment while ensuring that victims receive justice and that the system cannot be gamed.

Section 2. The Acute Psychiatric Crisis Defense — Narrow, Verified, and Jury-Controlled:

a. Any natural human citizen charged with a criminal offense may present evidence of an acute psychiatric crisis as a mitigating factor in their prosecution. The acute psychiatric crisis defense is not a complete defense — it does not result in acquittal. It is a pathway to a treatment-based accountability framework rather than standard imprisonment, subject to the exclusive determination of the Common-Law Citizen Jury.

b. The defense requires the following evidence to be presented to the Citizen Jury:

Sworn Written Attestation

From the defendant's chosen physician — never a government-appointed examiner — stating that in the physician's professional judgment, the defendant was experiencing a verified acute psychiatric crisis at the time of the offense that prevented them from forming criminal intent. The physician's attestation is evidence. It is not a verdict. It is not a waiver of accountability. It is testimony that the jury weighs alongside all other evidence.

Corroborating Evidence

Of the psychiatric condition — which may include prior medical records, witness testimony from people who observed the defendant's behavior before and during the offense, or any other verifiable evidence of the condition's existence and severity.

c. The Citizen Jury has sole and exclusive authority to determine whether the acute psychiatric crisis defense is credible. The jury evaluates the physician's attestation, the corroborating evidence, the nature of the offense, and all other relevant facts. A doctor's note does not waive accountability. The jury decides — not the physician, not the judge, not any administrator.

d. If the Citizen Jury finds the acute psychiatric crisis defense credible, the defendant is not acquitted. They are remanded to a Sovereign Treatment Facility under the framework established in Section 3 of this Article. If the Citizen Jury does not find the defense credible, standard criminal sentencing applies in full.

Section 3. The Sovereign Treatment Facility Framework:

a. Upon a Citizen Jury finding that the acute psychiatric crisis defense is credible, the defendant shall be remanded to a Sovereign Treatment Facility — a secured, publicly operated mental health treatment institution — for a period determined by the Citizen Jury, not to exceed the maximum sentence that would have applied to the offense under standard criminal sentencing.

b. The Sovereign Treatment Facility is not a prison. It is a secured treatment institution. The defendant is not free. They may not leave. They are under the care of certified mental health professionals and are receiving active, documented treatment for their verified condition.

c. The defendant shall remain in the Sovereign Treatment Facility until the earlier of: (i) the completion of the jury-assigned treatment period; or (ii) certification by the defendant's treating physician that the condition has been successfully treated and the defendant no longer poses a risk of reoffending due to the condition — subject to review and approval by a newly convened Common-Law Citizen Jury before any early release is authorized.

d. No defendant may be released from a Sovereign Treatment Facility before the jury-assigned period is complete without a new Citizen Jury vote authorizing early release based on verified treatment completion. The victim or victims of the original offense shall be notified of any early release hearing and shall have the right to present testimony to the jury.

e. The victim's right to justice is never dismissed. The defendant serves their assigned period — in treatment rather than prison — but they serve it. The offense is not erased. The accountability is not eliminated. The pathway is different. The accountability is not.

Section 4. The Open Case Provision — Gaming the System Is Its Own Crime:

a. If, at any point during a defendant's treatment period in a Sovereign Treatment Facility, verified evidence emerges that the defendant deliberately fabricated, exaggerated, or falsely presented an acute psychiatric crisis for the purpose of avoiding standard criminal sentencing, the case shall be immediately reopened before a new Common-Law Citizen Jury.

b. The new jury shall hear all evidence of the fabrication and determine: (i) whether the original acute psychiatric crisis defense was deliberately fraudulent; and (ii) if so, what sentence to impose.

c. If the new jury finds deliberate fraud, the defendant shall face:

Full Standard Criminal Sentence

For the original offense, served in a standard correctional facility from the date of the new jury's

verdict.

Additional Mandatory 5-Year Sentence

For Judicial Fraud Against the Sovereign People, served consecutively — not concurrently — with the original sentence.

Full Restitution

To the State Treasury for all costs of the Sovereign Treatment Facility during the fraudulent treatment period.

d. The Open Case Provision exists permanently. There is no statute of limitations on discovering that an acute psychiatric crisis defense was fraudulent. If the fraud is discovered 10 years after the original verdict, the case is reopened. Gaming the mental health justice system is its own serious crime.

Section 5. Sovereign Treatment Facilities — Establishment and Standards:

a. The sovereign people shall establish and maintain a network of Sovereign Treatment Facilities — publicly owned, publicly operated, secured mental health treatment institutions — sufficient to serve the population of each state. No Sovereign Treatment Facility may be privately owned, privately operated, or contracted to any private entity.

b. Every Sovereign Treatment Facility shall provide:

- Evidence-based psychiatric treatment administered by certified mental health professionals;
- Safe, humane living conditions meeting the minimum standards established by the Elected Workplace Safety Commission;
- Regular independent audits by randomly drafted Citizen Audit Juries of 25 citizens; and
- Complete transparency — all aggregate treatment outcomes, facility conditions, and operational data shall be published on the Electoral Blockchain quarterly.

c. No Sovereign Treatment Facility may be used as a tool of political persecution, ideological compliance, or behavioral modification outside of verified psychiatric treatment. Any facility administrator who uses a Sovereign Treatment Facility for any purpose other than genuine psychiatric treatment of defendants remanded under this Article is guilty of a High Crime against the sovereign people.

Section 6. Relationship to the Root Cause Philosophy:

This Constitution permanently eliminates the predatory debt system, the wage slavery framework, the housing insecurity crisis, and the basic needs deprivation that drives the overwhelming majority of what the old system labeled mental illness. Citizens who are struggling with despair, anxiety, or depression rooted in economic hardship have access to the Universal Basic Needs Credit, the Sovereign Retirement Floor, the People's Insurance Network mental health coverage, and the full worker rights framework of Article VI, Section 10. The Sovereign Treatment Facility framework established in this Article is reserved for genuine, verified, acute psychiatric conditions that prevent criminal intent — not for the ordinary human suffering that this Constitution's economic framework is designed to eliminate at its root.