

**AMENDMENT XXVIII OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**



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PREAMBLE

This Amendment is enacted to preserve, strengthen, and modernize the constitutional order of the United States, to secure democratic self-governance against corruption and domination, and to ensure that political equality, human dignity, and the rule of law endure in an age of profound social, technological, economic, and environmental transformation.

A free Republic requires more than periodic elections. It requires structural safeguards that protect the sovereignty of the People, prevent the concentration of power in public or private hands, uphold equal citizenship, secure fundamental rights, and preserve fair and open systems of economic and civic participation.

The constitutional system must be capable of resisting corruption, adapting to emerging technologies, protecting privacy and bodily autonomy, remedying enduring structural injustice, preventing wealth domination, and ensuring that governance remains accountable to the People alone.

This Amendment therefore establishes durable democratic architecture, enforceable integrity protections, essential rights necessary for meaningful participation, and institutional safeguards designed to secure a just, resilient, and self-governing Republic for present and future generations.

TITLE I — SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE & DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

This Title establishes the essential democratic foundations of the Republic, ensuring that elections are free, fair, equal, representative, and reflective of the will of the People. It reforms the basic architecture of American democracy by securing the right to vote, eliminating private domination of elections, preventing partisan manipulation of districts, modernizing the selection of the Executive, and implementing voting systems that guarantee majority legitimacy.

ARTICLE I — EQUAL AND SECURE CITIZENSHIP

Section 1 — Inviolability of Citizenship

Citizenship of the United States, once lawfully obtained by birth or naturalization, shall not be denied, abridged, suspended, revoked, or impaired by the United States, any State, or any subdivision thereof, except pursuant to a final judicial determination consistent with this Constitution.

No citizen shall be deprived of the rights, privileges, or immunities of citizenship except through a process that affords full due process of law and is consistent with this Constitution.

Citizenship shall not be conditioned upon ideology, political belief, loyalty tests, religious belief, or the exercise of constitutional rights.

Section 2 — Equal Protection in Citizenship and Naturalization

Citizenship and the process of naturalization shall not be denied, abridged, suspended, delayed, restricted, or granted preferentially or discriminatorily to any person or class of persons on the basis of:

1. race;
2. ethnicity;
3. national origin or place of birth;
4. sex;

5. gender;
6. sexual orientation;
7. religion or lack thereof;
8. political belief or affiliation;
9. language;
10. disability;
11. economic status; or
12. any other immutable or protected characteristic recognized under this Constitution or federal law.

All laws governing citizenship and naturalization shall be neutral, generally applicable, and applied equally.

Section 3 — Prohibition on Second-Class Citizenship

No law, policy, or governmental practice may create, recognize, or enforce different classes or tiers of citizenship based on status, belief, or identity.

All citizens of the United States shall possess equal legal standing, equal civil and political rights, and equal protection under the law. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex, gender, or any other protected characteristic enumerated in this Article.

Section 4 — Limitation on Denaturalization

Denaturalization shall be permitted solely where citizenship was obtained through intentional and material fraud, proven by clear and convincing evidence in a court of law.

No person shall be rendered stateless.

No denaturalization may be imposed as punishment, retaliation, or political sanction.

Section 5 — Congressional Authority and Enforcement

Congress shall have power to enact legislation necessary to implement and enforce this Article, provided that no such legislation shall diminish the equal and secure nature of citizenship guaranteed herein.

ARTICLE II — VOTING RIGHTS

Section 1 — Fundamental Right to Vote

The individual right to vote in all federal, state, and local elections shall not be denied, abridged, burdened, restricted, obstructed, or interfered with by the United States, any State, or any subdivision thereof.

This right is inherent, universal, and independent of any political preference, affiliation, or ideology.

Section 2 — Prohibition on Voter Suppression

Any law, regulation, rule, procedure, administrative action, or practice that denies, abridges, delays, restricts, or materially impairs the free exercise of the right to vote, either in purpose or effect, shall be unconstitutional and void upon ratification of this Amendment.

No government entity may impose barriers—direct or indirect—including but not limited to:

1. restrictive registration requirements,
2. discriminatory voter ID laws,
3. arbitrary purges of voter rolls,
4. inadequate polling place allocation,
5. excessive wait times,
6. reduction of early or absentee voting options,
7. misinformation or deceptive practices aimed at suppressing turnout.

Section 3 — Right to Have One’s Vote Counted

Every lawful vote cast in any election shall be:

1. counted accurately,
 2. included in the final tally, and
 3. protected from removal, cancellation, alteration, or invalidation except through a process that guarantees full due process, neutrality, transparency, and the opportunity for the voter to contest the decision.
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Section 4 — Protection Against Voter Roll Manipulation

No voter may be removed from registration lists except for:

1. written request by the voter,
2. verified, documented change of permanent residence outside the jurisdiction, with notice to the voter and an opportunity to contest,
3. death, or
4. a final judicial determination of disqualification consistent with this Constitution.

Any system of mass removals, algorithmic purges, “cross-check” programs, or automated matching systems that fail to meet standards of accuracy, transparency, and strict due-process protections shall be prohibited.

Section 5 — Accessibility and Equal Access

The voting process—including registration, in-person voting, absentee voting, early voting, vote by mail, and any future method of voting determined to be comparably accurate and secure—shall be equally accessible to all eligible voters without unjustified disparities in access, opportunity, or practical ability to vote.

Governments shall ensure:

1. sufficient polling locations and machines,

2. reasonable wait times,
 3. accessible voting systems for voters with disabilities,
 4. multilingual ballots and assistance where appropriate,
 5. secure, widely available early and mail voting options,
 6. and equitable resource distribution across all communities.
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Section 6 — Automatic Voter Registration at Birth

All citizens of the United States shall be automatically registered to vote for purposes of future eligibility at birth or upon naturalization. Such registration shall:

1. become active upon attainment of voting eligibility
2. require no affirmative action by the individual;
3. be maintained securely by public authorities;
4. be updated solely for purposes of residency and jurisdictional administration.

No individual may be removed from voter registration except in accordance with the due-process protections established in this Article.

Section 7 — Universal Voting Eligibility at Sixteen

The right to vote shall extend to all citizens of the United States who have attained the age of sixteen (16) years.

No federal, state, or local government may deny or abridge the right to vote on the basis of age for any citizen sixteen years of age or older.

This Section supersedes any constitutional provision, statute, or practice establishing a higher minimum voting age.

ARTICLE III — RANKED CHOICE VOTING

Section 1 — Universal Ranked Choice Voting Requirement

All elections for federal, state, and local public office shall be conducted using Ranked Choice Voting, also known as instant-runoff voting, or any functionally equivalent system majority-based system that:

1. allows voters to rank candidates in order of preference;
2. ensures that no candidate may be elected without obtaining majority support through a final tabulation of valid ballots; and
3. substantially mitigates the “spoiler effect” and plurality-only outcomes.

No jurisdiction may utilize first-past-the-post or any system that does not achieve majority-backed representation.

Section 2 — Ballot Design and Counting Procedures

Ranked Choice Voting ballots shall:

1. allow voters to rank as many candidates as they choose,
2. clearly indicate ranking options,
3. be accessible in multilingual formats,
4. use consistent, voter-friendly design principles established by law.

Tabulation shall proceed in rounds consistent with the following principles:

1. If no candidate receives a majority of first-choice votes,
2. the candidate with the fewest first-choice votes is eliminated,
3. votes for that candidate are redistributed to each voter’s next available preference,
4. and the process continues until one candidate attains a majority of active votes, meaning votes cast for remaining candidates.

Congress shall establish uniform national tabulation standards to ensure accuracy, transparency, and auditability.

Section 3 — Application to Presidential Elections

Ranked Choice Voting shall apply to the election of the President and Vice President and shall be administered consistently in conjunction with the national popular vote system pursuant to this Amendment.

States shall integrate RCV into their presidential ballots in accordance with this Amendment, including through:

1. the same ranking format as other federal elections,
 2. uniform national standards for counting and reporting,
 3. procedures that ensure the final national majority winner is accurately identified.
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Section 4 — Voter Education and Accessibility

Federal and state governments shall implement and maintain comprehensive voter education programs to ensure that:

1. RCV procedures are widely understood,
2. materials are accessible in multiple languages,
3. accommodations exist for voters with disabilities,
4. and no community is disadvantaged in the exercise of the franchise during the transition to Ranked Choice Voting or equivalent majority vote system.

Digital demonstrations, training tools, and sample ballots shall be made widely available.

Section 5 — Implementation and Transition

Congress shall enact and oversee a phased national implementation schedule, ensuring:

1. adequate resources for state and local election authorities,
2. the development of interoperable standards for software and auditing tools,

3. the certification of compliant voting machines,
4. and uniform security standards.

Congress may authorize transitional practices to ensure continuity of elections during adoption.

Section 6 — Transparency, Audits, and Public Verification

Congress shall enact appropriate legislation requiring transparent tabulation procedures for Ranked Choice Voting elections conducted pursuant to this Article.

Such legislation shall provide for post-election audits, public reporting of tabulation results, and procedures sufficient to allow independent verification of election outcomes while protecting ballot secrecy and voter privacy.

ARTICLE IV — POPULAR VOTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE

Section 1 — Election of the Executive by National Popular Vote

The President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by direct national popular vote.

The ticket receiving the highest number of votes nationwide shall be elected.

The Electoral College is hereby abolished, and all constitutional and statutory provisions relating to its operation, including but not limited to Articles II and XII and the Twentieth Amendment to the extent inconsistent with this Article, are superseded by this Article.

Section 2 — Uniform National Ballot Standards

Congress shall establish **uniform, national minimum standards** for:

1. ballot design;
2. vote tabulation;
3. recount procedures; and
4. certification of results;

for the offices of President and Vice President.

These standards shall ensure accuracy, transparency, accessibility for all voters, including voters with disabilities and language-access needs, security, and equal treatment of all voters.

Section 3 — State Administration of Elections

States shall administer presidential elections consistent with:

1. the national standards established under Section 2, and
2. the right to vote guaranteed under Article II of this Amendment.

States may not adopt, implement, or administer any election law, policy, or practice that distorts, dilutes, or alters the equal weight of any lawful vote cast in the national popular vote.

Section 4 — Revision of Article II and the Twelfth Amendment

This Article supersedes and replaces Article II of the Constitution and the Twelfth Amendment to the extent inconsistent with this Article, for the purpose of effectuating the national popular vote for President and Vice President.

Congress shall enact appropriate legislation to implement this Article, and in the absence of such legislation, this Article shall be self-executing.

Section 5 — Succession, Contingencies, and Runoffs

Congress shall enact appropriate legislation establishing procedures for:

1. election contingencies,
2. ties,

3. vacancies occurring before inauguration,
4. and runoff elections (if required under a ranked-choice or majority-vote system adopted pursuant to this Amendment)

to ensure continuity and legitimacy of executive leadership.

Section 6 — Timely Certification and Finality

Congress shall enact appropriate legislation establishing binding timelines for the tabulation, certification, and finalization of presidential election results conducted pursuant to this Article.

No failure, delay, refusal, or obstruction in certification by any State or official shall invalidate, suspend, or alter the lawful outcome of a national popular vote conducted in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE V — INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING

Section 1 — Prohibition of Partisan Mapmaking

No electoral district for federal, state, or local legislative offices shall be drawn, altered, or approved by any elected official, political party, candidate, campaign, or political appointee.

The practice commonly known as gerrymandering—the intentional manipulation of electoral district boundaries for the purpose of advantaging or disadvantaging any political party or candidate—is prohibited.

Electoral district boundaries shall be drawn exclusively by independent, non-partisan entities constituted and governed as provided in this Article.

Section 2 — Independent Redistricting Authorities (IRAs)

Each State shall establish one or more Independent Redistricting Authorities (IRAs) responsible solely for the creation, review, modification, and certification of electoral district maps.

IRAs shall be subject only to compliance review by the State Legislature and by Congress, solely for the purpose of determining conformity with the requirements of this Article, and shall not be subject to approval, direction, or control by either body.

IRAs shall be:

1. independent;
2. non-profit;
3. non-partisan; and
4. structurally insulated from political influence, as provided in this Article.

Members shall be selected through transparent, neutral, and publicly accessible procedures.

Section 3 — Public Participation and Transparency

IRAs shall:

1. hold public hearings;
2. publish draft maps;
3. accept public comment;
4. disclose all data and methodologies used; and
5. maintain a comprehensive public record of deliberations.

Communications between IRA members and any elected official, candidate, political party, or political consultant regarding district lines are prohibited, except through publicly disclosed testimony or written submissions submitted as part of an open public process, and shall be publicly reported if attempted outside such process.

Section 4 — Mandatory Redistricting Criteria

All electoral districts shall be drawn in accordance with the following mandatory, hierarchical criteria, in the order listed:

1. Equal Population — Districts shall contain equal population as required by the Constitution and applicable laws.

2. Compliance with Federal Voting Rights Protections — Districts shall comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and shall not dilute the voting strength of protected classes.
 3. Contiguity — Districts must be geographically contiguous.
 4. Geographic Compactness — District boundaries shall be reasonably compact, consistent with recognized geographic or mathematical compactness standards, and shall avoid unnecessary extensions, tentacles, or irregular shapes.
 5. Respect for Political and Natural Boundaries — Counties, municipalities, neighborhoods, regions, and natural geographic features shall be preserved to the extent practicable.
 6. Communities of Interest — Districts shall reflect shared social, cultural, economic, and geographic interests without regard to partisan or incumbent considerations.
 7. Neutrality Toward Party and Incumbent Advantage — Districts may not be drawn to favor or disfavor any political party, candidate, or incumbent.
 8. Competitiveness — Where feasible and consistent with the foregoing criteria, districts may be drawn to enhance electoral competitiveness and to prevent entrenched or predetermined outcomes.
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Section 5 — Certification and Review

All maps produced by IRAs must be:

1. certified by the IRA, and
2. verified by an independent federal panel established by Congress pursuant to this Article consisting of nonpartisan experts in law, statistics, and civil rights.

No uncertified or unverified map may be used in any election.

The independent federal panel shall have authority to:

1. reject maps that fail constitutional or statutory criteria,
2. return maps to the IRA for correction,
3. or, if necessary, adopt a temporary remedial map.

ARTICLE VI — CIVIC EDUCATION AND DEMOCRATIC LITERACY

Section 1 — Civic Education Curriculum in All Schools

Civics education, being essential and vital to the functioning of a free democratic society, shall be a required component of instruction in all primary and secondary schools operating within the United States, whether public, private, charter, parochial, religious, or otherwise independently administered.

Such education shall include, at a minimum:

1. the structure and function of federal, state, and local government;
2. the Constitution of the United States and its amendments;
3. the rights and responsibilities of citizenship;
4. electoral systems and voting procedures;
5. the rule of law, due process, and separation of powers;
6. the historical development and ongoing evolution of democratic institutions in the United States;
7. media literacy, including the ability to evaluate sources, distinguish factual reporting from opinion or propaganda, and understand the role of media in a democratic society

Civic education mandated by this Section shall be factual, nonpartisan, grounded in established constitutional and historical sources, and designed to develop civic competence rather than ideological adherence.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require any school to alter its institutional mission, religious instruction, or pedagogical philosophy beyond the provision of factual civic instruction meeting the minimum standards established under this Article.

Section 2 — Civic Education as a Core Requirement of Higher Education

Civics education shall be a mandatory core course requirement for the completion of any associate or bachelor degree conferred by an institution of higher education operating within the United States.

Such instruction shall:

1. be required for graduation, not merely offered as an elective;
2. provide advanced instruction in constitutional structure, democratic processes, civil liberties, and civic responsibility;
3. include examination of contemporary governance, electoral systems, and public accountability mechanisms, using comparative, historical, and constitutional analysis without requiring ideological or partisan persuasion;
4. be factual, nonpartisan, and grounded in constitutional text and democratic principles.

Institutions of higher education shall retain discretion over course design, instructional methodology, and academic emphasis, provided that such courses meet the minimum civic education standards established under this Article.

No institution may waive, substitute, or exempt this requirement on the basis of program type, institutional affiliation, religious character, or field of study.

Section 3 — Universal Public Access to Civic Education

The federal government shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that civics education is freely and readily accessible to all persons, regardless of age or enrollment status, through publicly available educational resources.

Section 4 — National Standards; State and Institutional Implementation

Congress shall establish baseline national standards for civic education consistent with this Article.

States and institutions shall retain authority over implementation, provided such programs meet or exceed the national standards and remain factual, nonpartisan, and publicly accountable.

TITLE II — PROTECTION AGAINST CORRUPTION AND POLITICAL DOMINATION

This Title establishes the constitutional guardrails necessary to prevent corruption, eliminate conflicts of interest, strengthen ethical governance, and ensure that public office is exercised solely in service to the People. It dismantles avenues of private influence, prohibits financial manipulation by officeholders, and protects the Republic from the corrosive effects of insider power, concentrated wealth, and unaccountable lobbying.

ARTICLE VII — MONEY IN POLITICS

Section 1 — Political Expenditures and Free Speech

The usage of wealth or the spending of money for the purpose of influencing elections, electoral or governmental outcomes, ballot measures, legislation, or public policy shall not be considered a form of protected speech when used to obtain political influence, access, or advantage under the First Amendment of this Constitution.

Financial expenditures shall not be deemed expressive conduct for purposes of constitutional protection solely by virtue of their monetary value or political intent.

Section 2 — Prohibition of Private Campaign Financing

No campaign or candidate for public office shall receive private donations of any kind.

Private donations—whether monetary, in-kind, digital, material, or through any other medium now known or later developed—shall not be made to, accepted by, or expended on behalf of any candidate for public office, prospective candidate, campaign committee, or any entity acting for the purpose of influencing the election of a candidate.

This prohibition applies at the federal, state, and local levels of government.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit the rights of individuals or associations to speak, publish, assemble, advocate on issues, or organize politically, provided that such activity is not undertaken for the purpose of financing or supporting a candidate's campaign.

Section 3 — Public Funding of Elections

All candidate campaigns for public office shall be publicly funded and may not receive private financial support.

Congress shall establish and continuously refine a non-discriminatory, viewpoint-neutral system of public financing that:

1. provides fair, equal, and substantial funding to all qualified candidates;
2. ensures that funding levels are sufficient to run an adequate, credible, and competitive campaign relative to the voting population of the jurisdiction;
3. applies fair, transparent, and non-partisan eligibility criteria; and
4. prohibits any system that favors, rewards, or penalizes candidates based on ideology, party, viewpoint, or political position.

States and local governments shall establish systems of public campaign financing consistent with this Article for elections within their jurisdictions.

No federal, state, or local government may adopt or maintain a campaign finance system that privileges or permits the domination of elections by wealth or concentrated economic power.

Section 4 — Real-Time Transparency of Expenditures

All political expenditures—whether by campaigns, committees, or any person or entity acting with campaign funds or authority—shall be publicly disclosed and made publicly available on a prompt and continuous basis, as defined by law, and including but not limited to:

1. the amount of each expenditure,
2. its purpose,
3. the recipient,
4. the contracting party,
5. and any associated digital or technological materials used to execute or disseminate the expenditure.

All disclosures shall be accessible in a searchable, machine-readable public database.

Failure to disclose shall render the expenditure invalid for purposes of campaign finance compliance and may constitute grounds for disqualification, sanctions, or other remedies established by Congress or by applicable State or local law consistent with this Article.

Section 5 — Public Interest and Integrity

The regulation of political money shall be interpreted and implemented, as a matter of constitutional requirement, in a manner that:

1. protects democratic self-governance,
2. prevents corruption and the appearance of corruption,
3. ensures the political equality of all citizens, and
4. prevents domination of the political process by wealth or concentrated economic power.

Congress shall enact appropriate legislation to implement and enforce this Article.

ARTICLE VIII — FINANCIAL INTEGRITY OF FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS

Section 1 — Prohibition on Insider Financial Activity

No individual holding federal office—whether elected, appointed, or serving in an acting capacity—shall:

1. buy or sell individual stocks, options, derivatives, or any comparable financial instrument;
2. engage in short-term or speculative trading intended to profit from market fluctuations;
3. hold beneficial ownership, whether direct or indirect, in any entity whose value could be influenced by their governmental role; or
4. direct others to conduct such transactions on their behalf.

All permissible investments shall be limited to:

- broad-based index funds,
 - mutual funds,
 - U.S. Treasury instruments,
 - or retirement accounts composed solely of such assets.
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Section 2 — Blind Trust Requirement

All federal officeholders shall place any permitted financial assets not otherwise prohibited under Section 1 of this Article into a qualified blind trust within a reasonable period as established by law, for the duration of their service.

A qualified blind trust must:

1. be managed by an independent fiduciary approved by a federal ethics authority established by law,
 2. prohibit communication between trustee and officeholder regarding management,
 3. and bar any disclosure of specific holdings during the period of service.
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Section 3 — Restrictions on Family Members

The prohibitions and requirements of Sections 1 and 2 apply equally to the financial activities of:

1. spouses,
2. children,
3. parents,
4. siblings,
5. domestic partners,
6. any individual residing in the same household,

7. and any entity in which these individuals exercise control or beneficial interest.

No federal officeholder may knowingly or willfully evade financial restrictions by directing, encouraging, permitting, or failing to act to prevent circumvention by any covered family members from engaging in prohibited transactions.

Section 4 — Cooling-Off Period for Trading

For a period of **two (2) years** following departure from federal office, former officeholders and covered family members, as defined in Section 3, shall remain barred from:

1. trading individual stocks or comparable instruments,
 2. acquiring financial interests in industries substantially and directly affected by legislation or regulation in which the officeholder had material involvement, or
 3. using confidential or privileged governmental information obtained during or as a result of service for financial gain.
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Section 5 — Ethics Enforcement

An Independent Federal Ethics Authority, established pursuant to this Amendment, shall have exclusive civil jurisdiction to investigate, adjudicate, and enforce violations of this Article.

The Ethics Authority shall have authority to:

1. conduct investigations;
2. issue subpoenas;
3. make findings of fact and determinations of violation;
4. impose civil fines, disgorgement, restitution, and injunctive relief;
5. order corrective action; and
6. publish public reports of findings and enforcement outcomes.

Where the Ethics Authority determines that conduct may constitute a criminal offense, it shall refer such findings to the Department of Justice, which shall retain exclusive authority over criminal prosecution.

Final determinations of the Ethics Authority shall be subject to judicial review in the federal courts.

The Ethics Authority shall operate independently of political influence and interference. Its members shall be selected through nonpartisan procedures, serve fixed terms, and be removable only for cause, as established by law.

Enforcement actions shall be initiated and conducted pursuant to objective, neutral standards established by law, and not on the basis of political affiliation, ideology, or viewpoint.

Section 6 — Preemption of Conflicting Laws

All federal, state, or local statutes, regulations, policies, or laws inconsistent with or in conflict with this Article are hereby preempted to the extent of such conflict and shall have no force or effect.

Section 7 — Non-Waivability

The requirements and prohibitions of this Article shall not be waived, suspended, limited, or modified for any individual or class of individuals, whether temporarily or permanently, except by constitutional amendment.

Section 8 — Affirmative Duty to Comply

All federal officeholders have an affirmative duty to comply with the requirements of this Article and to take reasonable steps to prevent violations within their control, including violations by covered family members or entities subject to attribution under this Article.

ARTICLE IX — LOBBYING AND INFLUENCE EXPENDITURES

Section 1 — Regulation of Lobbying Expenditures

Congress shall establish and maintain strict, comprehensive, and transparent regulations governing lobbying and influence expenditures.

For purposes of this Article, lobbying shall include the expenditure of money or other material resources, whether directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining preferential access to or influencing:

1. legislation,
2. regulation,
3. executive action,
4. administrative or regulatory outcomes,
5. or public policy decisions

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prohibit or abridge the right of any individual or group to speak, publish, assemble, petition the government, or engage in uncompensated civic advocacy.

Section 2 — Prohibition on Covert or Indirect Influence

No person, corporation, organization, partnership, association, PAC, Super PAC, nonprofit entity, foreign entity, or other legally recognized body may:

1. engage in covert lobbying, defined as lobbying activity involving intentional concealment or misrepresentation of the true source, funding, or purpose of influence,
2. disguise, obscure, or misrepresent the source of influence expenditures,
3. launder funds or other resources through intermediaries or affiliated entities,
4. or act as a conduit for any form of influence required by law to be disclosed.

Any such action shall be unlawful.

Section 3 — Mandatory Disclosure of Lobbying Activity

All persons or entities engaged in lobbying **as defined in Section 1** shall publicly disclose, on a prompt and continuous basis as defined by law:

1. the source of the funds used;
2. the targeted official or agency;
3. the policy objective sought; and
4. any written or digital materials provided to lawmakers, regulators, or their staff.

Such disclosures shall be maintained in a permanent, searchable, publicly accessible database.

Failure to comply with disclosure requirements shall render the lobbying effort invalid for purposes of access or influence and may result in civil penalties, forfeiture, and, where conduct satisfies applicable criminal standards, referral for prosecution.

Section 4 — Limits on Lobbyist Access

Congress shall establish:

- strict rules regulating compensated or expenditure-based access by lobbyists to public officials
 - prohibitions on exclusive or preferential access to public officials obtained through wealth, financial expenditure, or organizational power, and
 - prohibitions on lobbyist participation in official advisory or decision-making roles, except where participation is demonstrably necessary for technical expertise and is conducted under transparent, neutral, and publicly accountable procedures established by law.
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Section 5 — Cooling-Off Period

For a period of five (5) years following departure from federal office, the following individuals shall be prohibited from engaging in compensated influence activities, including:

1. registering as a lobbyist,
2. directing lobbying activities,
3. accepting employment the primary purpose of which is to influence legislation, regulation, executive action, or public policy,
4. intended to influence public decision-making and derived from privileged or classified information obtained during service.

This restriction applies to:

1. elected officials,
2. senior executive appointees,
3. high-ranking military officers,
4. federal judges,
5. and senior congressional staff.

as defined by law.

Section 6 — Foreign Influence Prohibition

No foreign government, foreign corporation, foreign political entity, or foreign-controlled organization, as determined by ownership, direction, or material control, may:

1. engage in lobbying of any U.S. government official, or
2. directly or indirectly influence United States policy through paid intermediaries, financial expenditures, or deceptive or undisclosed means.

Congress shall establish rigorous verification and enforcement systems to identify, disclose, and prevent foreign influence operations, consistent with constitutional protections.

Congress shall further require enhanced public disclosure where lobbying or influence activity is conducted on behalf of, in coordination with, or with material support from a foreign government or foreign political entity, including disclosure of the nature of the relationship, financial support, and policy objectives involved.

Section 7 — Enforcement and Penalties

Violations of this Article may result, upon lawful determination, in:

1. forfeiture or disgorgement of improperly gained benefits,
2. civil penalties,
3. temporary or permanent prohibitions on lobbying or influence activities,
4. dissolution or injunctive restriction of organizations engaged in knowing or willful violations,
5. referral for criminal prosecution where conduct satisfies applicable criminal standards.

Civil enforcement of this Article shall be carried out by the Independent Federal Ethics Authority established under Article VIII of this Amendment, which shall possess subpoena power, investigative authority, and the ability to impose civil remedies consistent with this Amendment.

Criminal enforcement authority shall remain exclusively with the Department of Justice.

Final civil determinations shall be subject to judicial review in the federal courts.

ARTICLE X — POLITICAL ADVERTISING INTEGRITY

Section 1 — Scope and Integrity of Political Advertising

Political advertising may be regulated to ensure that it serves democratic decision-making and is not conducted through deceptive, coercive, or manipulative practices.

For purposes of this Article, political advertising shall include any paid, promoted, sponsored, algorithmically amplified, or otherwise compensated political communication, including communications relating to:

1. The qualifications, positions, public conduct, or official record of candidates for public office;
2. The substance, operation, or effects of ballot measures.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to regulate or abridge the right of any individual or group to engage in unpaid political speech, independent advocacy, journalism, commentary, satire, or artistic expression.

Section 2 — Prohibited Political Advertising Practices

Political advertising practices employing deception, misrepresentation, or undisclosed manipulation in a manner that materially interferes with the ability of voters to make informed and independent decisions are prohibited.

Such prohibited practices include, but are not limited to:

1. Knowingly or recklessly false or materially misleading statements of fact, including fabricated claims, deliberate distortions, or material omissions presented as factual assertions;
2. The use of deceptive emotional manipulation, including the knowing use of false or materially misleading representations designed to provoke fear, hatred, or outrage through misrepresentation of a candidate's conduct, record, or policy positions;
3. False or misleading personal attacks presented as fact that bear no material relationship to a candidate's public conduct, official responsibilities, or fitness for office;
4. Deceptive presentation or synthetic amplification, including fabricated endorsements, impersonation of real persons or organizations, artificially generated

personas, undisclosed automation, or amplification practices prohibited under Articles XI and XII;

5. The use of psychological or behavioral targeting techniques that intentionally exploit individual vulnerabilities or manipulate political behavior without clear disclosure and informed consent, as defined by law.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit political persuasion, criticism, satire, opinion, or emotional expression that does not rely on deception, misrepresentation, or undisclosed manipulation.

Section 3 — Protected Political Expression

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prohibit:

1. factual criticism of a candidate's public record, official conduct, or policy positions;
 2. comparative advocacy grounded in verifiable information;
 3. the expression of unfavorable, dissenting, or oppositional viewpoints concerning candidates or ballot measures;
 4. robust political debate, including persuasive or emotional expression, that does not involve deception, misrepresentation, or undisclosed manipulation as prohibited in Section 2.
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Section 4 — Enforcement and Due Process

Congress shall enact legislation to implement and enforce this Article.

Enforcement authority under this Article shall be exercised, consistent with their respective jurisdictions, in coordination with the Independent Federal Ethics Authority established in Article VIII of this Amendment, as applicable.

All enforcement actions shall provide:

1. clear notice of alleged violations;
2. a meaningful opportunity for timely response; and

3. due process of law before an impartial decision-maker.

Enforcement shall be neutral and content-independent, and shall be limited to preventing deceptive, manipulative, or undisclosed practices as defined in this Article.

ARTICLE XI — MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 1 — Duty to Maintain an Informed Citizenry

An informed, educated, and factually grounded citizenry is essential to the preservation of a free, democratic, and self-governing Republic.

The United States shall maintain democratic information systems that support meaningful public participation by promoting transparency, accountability, and access to verifiable information, without imposing viewpoint-based controls on expression.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to authorize government determination of truth, censorship of lawful expression, or prior restraint of speech.

Section 2 — Standards for Journalism and Public Information

Congress may enact laws to promote transparency, accountability, and non-deceptive practices in the dissemination of news and public information, without abridging the freedom of the press or lawful expression.

Such laws may require, on a viewpoint-neutral basis:

1. clear and conspicuous distinction between factual reporting, opinion or commentary, and paid or sponsored content,
2. disclosure of material ownership interests, funding sources, or conflicts of interest that could reasonably bear on the credibility of the information presented,
3. prohibition of deliberately deceptive presentation, false attribution, or impersonation of persons or institutions,
4. transparency regarding the use of automation, synthetic media, or materially altered content presented as factual,

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to authorize licensing of journalists, prior approval of content, government determination of truth, or punishment for editorial judgment, research quality, or viewpoint.

Section 3 — Platform Responsibility and Algorithmic Transparency

Any media platform, digital platform, broadcaster, publisher, or information-distribution system—whether existing or developed in the future—that curates, prioritizes, amplifies, or distributes political or civic information at scale may be regulated to ensure transparency, accountability, and non-deceptive operation of its distribution systems.

Congress shall enact legislation requiring such entities, on a viewpoint-neutral basis, to:

1. disclose, in general terms, the functional objectives and primary factors by which algorithmic systems determine the visibility, prioritization, or amplification of political or civic information;
2. clearly disclose when automated, synthetic, or optimization-driven systems materially affect the distribution or reach of political or civic content;
3. maintain auditable records sufficient to permit independent review of whether algorithmic systems are being used to engage in deceptive, undisclosed, or manipulative distribution practices, and
4. implement safeguards, subject to public accountability, to prevent the intentional or reckless use of algorithmic systems to artificially boost, suppress, or distort the reach of political or civic information through undisclosed automation or deceptive design.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require platforms to adopt viewpoint neutrality, to balance political perspectives, or to determine the truth or falsity of lawful expression

Section 4 — Protection Against Manipulated Digital Content

The knowing creation, amplification, or dissemination of synthetic, altered, or artificially generated audio, visual, or audiovisual media that materially misrepresents real persons or events as authentic, and is presented in a manner reasonably likely to mislead the public in

connection with historic or current events, elections, or public policy debates, is prohibited unless such content is clearly and conspicuously disclosed as synthetic or altered.

Disclosure shall be sufficient to inform an ordinary viewer that the content does not depict authentic events or statements.

Congress shall enact legislation establishing technical standards for disclosure, watermarking, provenance signaling, and authenticity verification, consistent with this Article.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit satire, parody, commentary, artistic expression, or fictional content that is clearly identified or reasonably understood as such, nor to authorize government determination of political truth.

Legislation enacted pursuant to this Section shall be construed and implemented in coordination with the transparency, platform responsibility, and anti-deceptive requirements set forth in Sections 2 and 3 of this Article.

Section 5 — Preservation of a Diverse and Independent Information Ecosystem

Congress shall enact legislation to promote and preserve a diverse, independent, and competitive information ecosystem, including:

1. diverse media ownership,
2. editorial and journalistic independence,
3. protections against undue concentration or monopolization of information distribution,
4. broad public access to reliable, fact-based news and public information.

Such legislation shall prevent any single person or entity from exercising disproportionate control over the dissemination of political or civic information within any major communications medium, as defined by law.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize viewpoint discrimination, content control, or interference with editorial judgment.

Section 6 — Enforcement

Congress shall enact legislation to establish an appropriate independent commission for the civil and administrative enforcement of this Article.

Such commission shall be structured to operate with institutional independence, transparency, and public accountability, and shall be limited to enforcing disclosure requirements, platform responsibility obligations, and prohibitions on deceptive or undisclosed practices as defined in this Article.

The commission shall not possess authority to determine the truth or falsity of political opinions, to license journalists, or to regulate lawful expression based on viewpoint or ideology.

Available remedies for violations of this Article, upon lawful determination, may include:

1. civil fines or penalties;
 2. mandated corrective or clarifying disclosures;
 3. suspension or modification of algorithmic systems found to engage in deceptive or undisclosed practices
 4. structural or operational remedies necessary to prevent ongoing violations; and/or
 5. revocation or limitation of licenses or operating privileges, where authorized by law.
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Section 7 — Anti-Evasion and Functional Equivalence

The obligations and protections set forth in this Article shall apply based on the function and effect of an entity's activities, and not solely on its formal designation, corporate structure, or self-described role. No person or entity may evade the requirements of this Article through reclassification, technological modification, or organizational restructuring.

ARTICLE XII — DIGITAL INTEGRITY AND ANTI-MANIPULATION

Section 1 — Prohibition of Automated Influence Operations

No person or entity—foreign or domestic, public or private—may knowingly create, deploy, purchase, rent, command, coordinate, or utilize undisclosed or deceptive automated systems for the purpose of artificially simulating, amplifying, or suppressing political or civic engagement in connection with elections, public policy debates, or democratic processes.

Prohibited practices include the use of:

1. automated accounts or bot networks that impersonate real persons or organizations,
2. synthetic identities or AI-generated personas presented as authentic individuals,
3. coordinated automation designed to fabricate public support, opposition, or momentum,
4. automated systems used to manipulate the visibility or perceived popularity of political content without clear disclosure.

This prohibition shall apply across all mass digital communication systems, including social media platforms, forums, streaming services, messaging networks, immersive digital environments, and future technologies.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit clearly disclosed automation, opt-in communications, or lawful political organizing tools that do not involve impersonation, deception, or undisclosed manipulation.

Section 2 — Platform Responsibility for Detection and Prevention

Any platform or digital service operating at public scale shall be subject to regulation to prevent undisclosed, deceptive, or impersonative automated influence operations as defined in this Article.

Congress shall enact legislation requiring such platforms, consistent with due process and viewpoint neutrality, to

1. maintain reasonable systems and procedures to detect, label, mitigate, and disclose automated or coordinated inauthentic activity;

2. identify coordinated influence operations involving impersonation, synthetic identities, or deceptive automation, whether human-directed or algorithmically generated;
3. provide timely public transparency reports and lawful disclosures to designated federal authorities regarding significant or ongoing influence operations, as defined by law; and
4. implement architectural safeguards to prevent the intentional or reckless facilitation of mass political manipulation through undisclosed automation or deceptive design.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require platforms to adjudicate political truth, to suppress lawful expression based on viewpoint, or to regulate organic political speech.

Section 3 — Prohibition of Paid Astroturfing and Manufactured Engagement

No person or entity may knowingly engage in, fund, or coordinate **paid or compensated political advocacy** that is **covert, deceptive, or undisclosed**, including:

1. the use of paid influencers or spokespersons who do not clearly disclose material sponsorship or coordination,
2. covert political advocacy conducted through intermediaries to obscure the true source of messaging,
3. the mass recruitment or compensation of individuals to falsely simulate organic public support or opposition,
4. the artificial inflation of engagement metrics, including likes, shares, views, comments, or follower counts,
5. manufactured virality or amplification designed to misrepresent the popularity, credibility, or public reception of political or civic messaging; or,
6. any coordinated practice reasonably likely to mislead the public regarding the origin, sponsorship, or authentic level of support for political messaging.

All paid political advocacy shall be clearly disclosed, traceable to its source, attributable to a responsible sponsor, and conducted without deceptive presentation, as defined by law.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit voluntary grassroots organizing, anonymous political speech, independent advocacy, or the lawful expression of political views, provided such activity does not involve paid deception or undisclosed coordination.

Section 4 — Future-Proofing of Digital Civic Integrity

With respect to any current or future mass digital communication system—including augmented or virtual reality environments, distributed digital spaces, neural-interface platforms, or functionally similar technologies—**Congress shall enact legislation** to ensure that such systems are subject to **transparency, accountability, and anti-deceptive safeguards** consistent with this Article.

Such legislation shall, on a viewpoint-neutral basis, require:

1. transparency regarding system design features that materially affect the distribution, amplification, or visibility of political or civic information,
2. disclosure of the use of automation, optimization, or behavioral influence mechanisms that materially shape user exposure to political content,
3. safeguards to prevent the intentional or reckless use of such systems to engage in **undisclosed manipulation, impersonation, or artificial amplification** of political or civic engagement; and,
4. protections against undue concentration of control over the infrastructure of public digital discourse.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize government control of lawful expression, to mandate particular viewpoints or outcomes, or to regulate technologies solely on the basis of their persuasive capacity.

Section 5 — Transparency in Digital Political Content

Congress shall enact legislation requiring digital platforms that distribute political or civic content at public scale to implement transparent, user-accessible disclosure practices, consistent with this Article.

Such legislation shall require, on a viewpoint-neutral basis, that platforms:

1. clearly identify political or civic content that is paid, promoted, or algorithmically amplified,
2. disclose the origin and material sponsorship of political messaging, where applicable,
3. disclose funding sources for paid or promotional political content,
4. provide users with accessible explanations of the general factors that caused political content to be shown or prioritized, and
5. permit independent third-party auditing of recommendation and distribution systems for compliance with disclosure and anti-deceptive requirements, subject to appropriate safeguards for security and proprietary information.

Algorithmic curation of political or civic information shall be subject to transparency and accountability requirements sufficient to prevent undisclosed, deceptive, or impersonative manipulation, as defined by law.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require disclosure of individual user data, to compel publication of proprietary algorithms, or to regulate lawful expression based on viewpoint.

Section 6 — Enforcement

Congress shall enact legislation to implement and enforce this Article through one or more independent and accountable regulatory frameworks, consistent with due process of law and viewpoint neutrality.

Such legislation shall provide for:

1. investigation and enforcement authority sufficient to detect and remedy violations of this Article,
2. civil penalties proportionate to the scale, impact, and intentionality of the violation,
3. injunctive or remedial measures necessary to halt ongoing deceptive or manipulative practices,
4. criminal liability for knowing, willful, or coordinated orchestration of prohibited influence operations; and

5. structural or operational remedies where a platform’s design or governance persistently facilitates violations of this Article.

All enforcement actions shall afford:

1. clear notice of alleged violations;
2. an opportunity for timely response and judicial review; and
3. protection against arbitrary or politically motivated enforcement.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize prior restraint of lawful expression or punitive action based on viewpoint or political ideology.

Section 7 — Anti-Evasion

No person or entity may evade or attempt to evade the requirements or prohibitions of this Article through fragmentation of activities, use of intermediaries, misclassification of systems or actors, jurisdictional arbitrage, or any other scheme designed to conceal coordination, automation, sponsorship, or deceptive influence operations.

Functionally equivalent conduct shall be treated as a violation regardless of form, label, or technical implementation.

TITLE III — FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS & CONSTITUTIONAL PERSONHOOD

The rights in this Title articulate the essential conditions required for human dignity, freedom, and meaningful participation in self-governance. They affirm that democratic liberty cannot thrive without the material, social, and structural foundations that allow each person to live safely, develop fully, and exercise their rights without fear or deprivation. This Title establishes the federal obligations necessary to secure those rights for all.

ARTICLE XIII — PERSONHOOD

Section 1 — Constitutional Rights Reserved to Natural Persons

Only natural persons, meaning human individuals, shall be entitled to the rights and constitutional protections guaranteed under this Constitution.

No entity of legal creation—including corporations, partnerships, associations, unions, nonprofits, political organizations, or any other artificial entity—shall be considered a “person” for purposes of constitutional rights.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to deny that such entities may possess legal status, capacities, obligations, or privileges as expressly provided by law, provided that no such statutory grant shall be interpreted to confer constitutional rights.

Section 2 — Equal Human Dignity

The rights guaranteed to natural persons under this Constitution shall apply equally to all such persons, inherent in their human dignity, and without regard to wealth, status, power, or political influence.

No artificially created entity may claim rights equal to, superior to, or in conflict with the rights of natural persons, and in any such conflict the rights of natural persons shall prevail.

Section 3 — Limitations on Artificial Entities

Artificial entities may be granted legal status and statutory privileges or obligations by Congress or the States. Any such privileges or obligations shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. they shall not supersede, diminish, or conflict with the constitutional rights of natural persons,
2. they shall not be interpreted as inherent, fundamental, or constitutional rights,
3. they shall be revocable, and
4. they shall exist only to the extent determined by law to be necessary for the public good.

Congress and the States may regulate, restrict, dissolve, or restructure artificial entities in accordance with the public interest and consistent with this Constitution.

Section 4 — Prohibition on Constitutional Rights for Corporate Political Influence

No artificial entity shall possess or exercise constitutional rights, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining political influence, advantage, or immunity in democratic governance, including but not limited to:

1. influencing the nomination or election of candidates for public office,
2. influencing ballot measures or electoral outcomes,
3. engaging in political expenditures or coordinated campaign activity,
4. resisting, invalidating, or exempting itself from laws enacted to prevent corruption or ensure democratic integrity,
5. evading regulation related to elections, political accountability, or democratic governance.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit artificial entities from engaging in lawful activities, expression, or advocacy as permitted by statute, provided that no such activity shall be deemed protected by constitutional rights.

Section 5 — Preemption

Any judicial doctrine, precedent, ruling, or interpretation—past, present, or future—that recognizes or affords constitutional rights to artificial entities in a manner inconsistent with this Article is hereby superseded, void, and without effect, and shall not be relied upon by any court of the United States or of any State.

This includes, but is not limited to, doctrines or interpretations relating to:

1. corporate speech;
 2. corporate personhood;
 3. corporate religious rights; or
 4. any interpretation permitting artificial entities to override, invalidate, or evade public law enacted pursuant to this Constitution.
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Section 6 — Rule of Construction

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to abridge or restrict the rights of natural persons to speak, publish, associate, organize, assemble, or petition the government through any lawful medium, organization, or collective arrangement.

The rights protected by this Constitution attach solely to natural persons and may not be claimed, exercised, or asserted by artificial entities, even when such entities are used as instruments, vehicles, or representatives for collective action by natural persons.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit the ability of natural persons to act collectively through artificial entities, provided that constitutional rights are exercised solely by the natural persons themselves.

ARTICLE XIV — ESSENTIAL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GENERAL WELFARE

Section 1 — Recognition of Essential Rights

Every person within the United States is entitled to the material and social foundations necessary to meaningfully exercise life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

These rights are inherent, universal, and fundamental to a democratic society, and may not be denied or rendered inaccessible through neglect, discrimination, or systemic deprivation.

The essential rights recognized and guaranteed by this Article include, at a minimum:

1. Healthcare that is accessible, comprehensive, and of sufficient quality to preserve life and health;
2. Safe, stable, and dignified housing;
3. High-quality education, including early childhood, primary, secondary, and higher education;
4. Nutritious food, clean drinking water, and unpolluted air;
5. A habitable biosphere, defined as:
 - a) an environment capable of sustaining human life and health,
 - b) ecosystems that maintain long-term stability and biodiversity, and
 - c) climate conditions that support the continuation of human civilization;
6. Gainful employment with fair wages and safe working conditions;
7. Reasonable leisure time and protection from exploitative labor demands;
8. A dignified retirement, supported by reliable social protections;
9. Representative governance of, by, and for the People, free from domination by wealth or concentrated power.

Section 2 — Mandate to Promote the General Welfare

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, which empowers Congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare, Congress shall, through reasonable legislative judgment:

1. appropriate resources sufficient to ensure meaningful access to the rights enumerated in Section 1,
2. enact legislation; and
3. establish and maintain systems of administration

necessary to secure and uphold those rights.

No interpretation of “general welfare,” nor any failure to act, shall permit neglect, deprivation, or systemic inequality inconsistent with the essential rights recognized in this Article.

In exercising such judgment with respect to the rights recognized in this Article, legislative and regulatory action shall be informed by the best available scientific evidence and transparent public analysis, and scientific processes shall be protected from political distortion or suppression.

Section 3 — Prohibition on Rollbacks

No federal, state, or local government shall enact or maintain any law, policy, practice, or omission that has the purpose or effect of:

1. diminishing existing access to the essential rights recognized in this Article,
2. creating unjust, discriminatory, or systemic barriers to the exercise of such rights; or
3. undermining the universality of those rights.

Any law, policy, or practice in violation of this Section is unconstitutional and void.

Section 4 — Environmental and Biospheric Protection

To secure the right to a habitable biosphere, the United States shall maintain environmental protections grounded in established scientific consensus, safeguard ecosystems and natural resources, mitigate pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue sustainability policies necessary for long-term human survival and ecological stability.

Congress shall establish and enforce national environmental standards sufficient to protect these interests. Such standards shall constitute minimum protections and shall not preclude States from adopting more protective measures consistent with this Constitution.

Section 5 — Bodily Autonomy and Medical Self-Determination

Every natural person possesses the fundamental right to bodily autonomy and medical self-determination.

No law or policy of the United States, or of any State or subdivision thereof, shall compel any individual to initiate, sustain, endure, or undergo a biological or medical condition involving the use of their body without that individual's voluntary and informed consent.

This right includes authority over one's own body, biological processes, and medical decisions, exercised according to the individual's judgment and values, informed by consultation with licensed medical professionals, and shall not be overridden by moral, ideological, or religious belief.

Section 6 — Medical Regulation and Public Health

Government may regulate the practice of medicine and protect public health through evidence-based standards grounded in established scientific consensus, peer-reviewed research, professional medical accreditation, and recognized public health best practices, including professional licensing and disease-prevention measures.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to authorize the government to compel the initiation or continuation of any biological condition or bodily process in a manner inconsistent with individual liberty, informed consent, medical ethics, and constitutional restraint.

Public health authority shall be exercised in a manner narrowly tailored to legitimate public health objectives and shall not be used to override informed medical decision-making based on moral, ideological, or religious belief.

Section 7 — Rule of Construction

This Article shall be interpreted to preserve bodily autonomy as a fundamental condition of liberty and human dignity, and shall be construed neither to impair legitimate public health governance consistent with Sections 5 and 6 of this Article nor to permit involuntary bodily servitude.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to restrict, prohibit, or interfere with the lawful provision, dispensing, administration, or use of contraception, or with the provision of comprehensive, respectful, age-appropriate, and science-based sexual education.

The protections of this Article shall be interpreted consistently with the Right to Privacy and Data Sovereignty established in Article XV of this Amendment.

Section 8 — Enforcement

Congress shall create and maintain mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this Article, investigating violations, enforcing remedies, and ensuring that individuals have standing and meaningful access to judicial relief for the denial of any essential right recognized herein.

Courts shall be empowered to grant appropriate legal and equitable relief consistent with this Article.

No branch or level of government may interpret or apply this Article narrowly or in a manner contrary to its plain purpose: to guarantee the material, social, and structural foundations of human dignity and a functioning democratic society.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require uniformity of means, provided that the substantive rights and access guaranteed herein are secured.

ARTICLE XV — RIGHT TO PRIVACY AND DATA SOVEREIGNTY

Section 1 — Fundamental Right to Privacy

Every natural person possesses the fundamental right to privacy in their person, home, communications, movements, associations, and personal information, including information that identifies, describes, tracks, or may reasonably be linked to that person.

This right protects against unreasonable collection, retention, analysis, use, or disclosure of such information and shall not be denied, abridged, or infringed by the United States, any State, or any subdivision thereof, except as expressly provided in this Article.

Section 2 — Personal Data as a Protected Interest

Personal data shall remain under the control of the natural person to whom it relates.

No personal data may be collected, retained, analyzed, used, transferred, sold, or otherwise processed without the individual's voluntary, informed, and revocable consent, except as expressly provided in this Article.

Consent shall be specific, freely given, and understandable, and shall not be presumed from silence, inactivity, bundled agreements, or the mere use of a service. The denial or withdrawal of consent shall not result in the deprivation of essential services or rights.

Individuals shall have the right to access, correct, restrict, export, and delete their personal data, and to know how such data is collected, used, shared, or monetized.

Section 3 — Limits on Surveillance and Data Collection

Mass, bulk, or persistent surveillance of natural persons is prohibited.

No government entity, nor any private entity acting on behalf of or in cooperation with government, shall collect, retain, analyze, or use personal data for the purpose of tracking, profiling, monitoring, or predicting the behavior, associations, or movements of individuals, except pursuant to a warrant issued upon probable cause and particularly describing the person, data, and purpose involved.

Private entities not acting on behalf of government shall not engage in mass, bulk, or persistent surveillance of individuals without the voluntary, informed, and revocable consent required by this Article.

Personal data collected for a specific, lawful purpose shall not be retained or repurposed for a different purpose without renewed consent or lawful authorization consistent with this Article.

Section 4 — Limits on Algorithmic Profiling and Automated Decision-Making

No government entity, nor any private entity acting on behalf of, in coordination with, or under contract with the government, shall:

1. subject individuals to automated profiling;
2. assign social, behavioral, risk, predictive, or trust scores; or
3. make or substantially inform binding legal, economic, or liberty-affecting decisions

through algorithmic systems, artificial intelligence, or automated data processing, unless all of the following conditions are met:

1. transparency as to the existence and general operation of such systems;
2. meaningful and accountable human review with authority to alter or reject the outcome; and
3. timely notice, explanation, and a meaningful opportunity for the affected individual to challenge the decision.

Government-operated or government-contracted social scoring systems are prohibited.

Section 5 — Data Brokers, Sale, and Commercial Exploitation of Personal Data

The sale, trade, licensing, transfer, or other commercial exploitation of personal data is prohibited unless expressly authorized by the voluntary, informed, and revocable consent of the natural person to whom the data relates.

Personal data shall include data derived, inferred, predicted, or generated from the analysis of other personal data, whether or not such data is claimed to be anonymized, aggregated, or de-identified, where such data can reasonably be linked to an individual or used to affect that individual.

No person or entity may collect, acquire, or use personal data obtained in violation of this Article, nor may any person or entity benefit from such data.

Consent for commercial use of personal data shall be separate from consent for access to essential services and shall not be coerced, bundled, or conditioned upon the waiver of constitutional rights.

Section 6 — Protection Against Covert Data Exploitation

No government entity shall:

1. compel the disclosure of personal data without judicial authorization and due process consistent with this Article;
 2. access, obtain, or use personal data through secret, classified, or undisclosed agreements, data brokers, or intermediaries; or
 3. circumvent constitutional protections by purchasing, acquiring, receiving, or otherwise obtaining personal data that the government would be prohibited from collecting directly.
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Section 7 — Preservation of Legitimate Government Functions

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prohibit:

1. lawful criminal investigations conducted pursuant to warrants;
2. narrowly tailored national security activities consistent with due process;
3. public health data collection conducted in anonymized or consent-based form; or
4. the use of data necessary for essential government functions, provided such use complies with this Article.

Section 8 — Relationship to Other Constitutional Rights

The rights guaranteed by this Article are distinct from, and in addition to, the protections afforded by the Fourth Amendment, the First Amendment, the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, and Articles XI and XII of this Amendment.

The protections of this Article shall be interpreted independently of existing search-and-seizure, speech, or due process doctrines, and nothing in this Article shall be construed to diminish, limit, or displace any other constitutional right.

Section 9 — Enforcement

Congress shall enact legislation necessary to implement and enforce this Article, including limits on data retention and secondary use, transparency and auditing requirements, civil remedies for violations, and penalties sufficient to deter abuse.

Such legislation shall provide for effective enforcement against any government or private actor subject to this Article and shall not be designed or applied so as to frustrate its purposes.

Individuals shall have standing to seek appropriate legal and equitable relief for violations of this Article.

ARTICLE XVI — HISTORICAL JUSTICE AND STRUCTURAL REPAIR

Section 1 — Constitutional Recognition and Institutional Responsibility

The United States acknowledges that grave injustices were committed under color of law and government authority against Indigenous peoples through dispossession, broken treaties, forced removal, and systemic suppression of sovereignty, and against the descendants of enslaved persons through chattel slavery, legalized racial subjugation, and structurally enforced discrimination.

These injustices produced enduring social, economic, and political disparities that remain measurable across generations.

The recognition of these historical wrongs does not impose moral guilt or personal culpability upon individuals living in the present. No person shall be deemed individually responsible for acts committed prior to their birth.

However, a constitutional republic bears an ongoing institutional responsibility to confront the consequences of its own history. The People of the United States, acting through this Constitution, affirm a collective civic duty to pursue good-faith measures designed to repair enduring structural harm to the greatest extent reasonably practicable.

The purpose of this Article is not to assign inherited blame, but to strengthen the legitimacy, unity, and moral integrity of the Republic by addressing persistent inequities rooted in governmental action.

Section 2 — Establishment of the Commission on Historical Justice and Structural Repair

There is hereby established a permanent constitutional body to be known as the Commission on Historical Justice and Structural Repair.

The Commission shall:

1. Investigate and document the historical and continuing effects of governmental actions related to Indigenous dispossession and slavery-based racial subjugation;
2. Conduct a comprehensive review of all treaties, agreements, and federal commitments between the United States and federally recognized Indigenous nations;
3. Assess historical compliance, breaches, unilateral reinterpretations, and failures of execution relating to such treaties and commitments;
4. Evaluate whether the spirit and intent of treaty obligations have been honored;
5. Examine measurable disparities reasonably traceable to the historical injustices identified in this Article; and
6. Develop and transmit to Congress structured legislative recommendations consistent with this Article.

The Commission shall be a permanent body and shall issue public reports not less than once every two (2) years.

The Commission shall not possess independent taxing, spending, or regulatory authority. Its function shall be investigative, advisory, and oversight in nature, with implementation authority remaining vested in Congress.

Congress shall provide adequate funding to ensure the Commission's independent operation.

Section 3 — Composition of the Commission

The Commission shall consist of members appointed in a manner designed to ensure independence, expertise, and meaningful representation.

The Commission shall include:

1. Representatives designated by federally recognized Indigenous tribal governments, selected through a process determined collectively by those governments;
2. Representatives selected from among descendants of persons enslaved within the United States through a transparent and nationally representative selection process established by law;
3. Scholars and experts in constitutional law, history, civil rights, Indigenous law, and economic justice;
4. Members appointed in equal number by each House of Congress; and
5. Members appointed by the President.

No appointing authority shall control a majority of the Commission.

Members shall serve staggered terms as defined by law to preserve continuity and independence.

The Commission shall operate transparently, conduct public hearings, and maintain publicly accessible records except where limited by narrowly tailored confidentiality requirements.

Section 4 — Scope of Potential Remedies

In formulating recommendations pursuant to this Article, the Commission may consider and propose remedies responsive to identified historical harms, which may include, but are not limited to:

1. Restoration, return, protection, or co-management of land where consistent with law and negotiated agreement;
2. Financial restitution or structured compensation mechanisms;
3. Trust restructuring, enforcement, or restoration of improperly administered assets;
4. Targeted public investment funds in affected communities;
5. Educational endowments, scholarships, or institutional development initiatives;
6. Healthcare access initiatives and environmental remediation measures;
7. Debt relief, credit repair, or economic participation programs;
8. Revenue-sharing arrangements tied to federally controlled natural resources;
9. Legal reforms removing structural barriers created by historical injustice; and
10. Other measures designed to restore opportunity, dignity, sovereignty, and equitable participation in civic and economic life.

All remedies shall be developed through consultation with affected communities and shall be guided by principles of proportionality, practicality, constitutional integrity, and long-term sustainability.

Section 5 — Legislative Consideration Requirement

Upon completion of any formal recommendation package issued pursuant to this Article, the Commission shall transmit its findings and proposed legislative framework to Congress.

Within ninety (90) days of receipt, Congress shall:

1. Place the proposal on the calendar of each House;
2. Provide for full public debate;
3. Permit amendments strictly limited to matters of fiscal feasibility, administrative implementation, or constitutional conformity; and
4. Hold a final recorded up-or-down vote on the proposal, as amended consistent with this Section.

Amendments shall not:

1. Alter the core remedial purpose of the proposal;
2. Exclude identified categories of affected persons;
3. Eliminate material remedies recommended by the Commission; or
4. Be used for the purpose of procedural delay or obstruction.

If Congress fails to bring the proposal to a recorded vote within the prescribed period, any Member of either House shall have standing to seek expedited judicial relief compelling compliance with this Section.

Legislation considered pursuant to this Section shall require a simple majority vote of those present and voting in each House and shall not be subject to supermajority procedural requirements.

Section 6 — Protection of Tribal Sovereignty and Treaty Rights

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to:

1. Diminish, waive, subordinate, or extinguish the inherent sovereignty of federally recognized Indigenous nations;
2. Abrogate, impair, or unilaterally modify existing treaty rights;
3. Substitute the authority of the Commission for direct government-to-government consultation between the United States and Indigenous nations; or
4. Limit any rights, jurisdictional authorities, or legal protections otherwise recognized under federal law, treaty, or constitutional doctrine.

All actions undertaken pursuant to this Article affecting federally recognized Indigenous nations shall be conducted consistent with principles of government-to-government consultation and respect for tribal self-determination.

Section 7 — Limitation on Individual Liability

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to:

1. Create criminal or civil liability for any individual based solely upon ancestral conduct or historical conditions;
2. Impose punitive obligations upon individuals who did not personally participate in unlawful acts; or
3. Authorize collective punishment of any population.

Remedial measures undertaken pursuant to this Article shall be forward-looking in character and designed to repair structural conditions rather than to assign personal blame.

TITLE IV — ECONOMIC STRUCTURE & PREVENTION OF WEALTH DOMINATION

A democratic republic cannot endure when economic power becomes so concentrated that it overwhelms political equality, distorts public institutions, or enables private control over democratic governance.

This Title establishes the constitutional framework necessary to prevent structural wealth domination, preserve broad economic participation, protect fair opportunity, and secure the sovereignty of the People over concentrated economic power.

Economic democracy is a necessary condition of political democracy, and the constitutional order shall not permit the consolidation of economic authority in a manner incompatible with equal self-government.

ARTICLE XVII — ENSURING ECONOMIC JUSTICE AND PREVENTING WEALTH DOMINATION

Section 1 — Democratic Economic Integrity

A constitutional democracy requires that economic power not be permitted to distort, dominate, or override the equal political sovereignty of the People.

The concentration of economic power to a degree that enables control over public institutions, systemic distortion of markets, or material domination of political processes constitutes a structural threat to constitutional governance and individual liberty.

Preventing such domination and preserving broad economic participation are legitimate and necessary objectives of federal and state law.

Section 2 — Abolition of Involuntary Poverty

The United States shall pursue the elimination of involuntary poverty as a constitutional objective essential to human dignity and democratic participation, and shall not permit persistent, systemic deprivation where reasonable legislative remedies are available.

No person shall be subjected to conditions of material deprivation that deny meaningful access to the essential rights guaranteed in Article XIV of this Amendment.

Congress shall enact and maintain policies that utilize the wealth and productive capacity of the Nation to ensure that all persons have genuine opportunity for economic participation, upward mobility, and security against deprivation.

Poverty shall not be permitted to function as a mechanism of coercion, exclusion, or political subordination.

Section 3 — Prevention of Wealth Domination

No individual, family, corporation, conglomerate, trust, or financial entity shall be permitted to accumulate or exercise economic power in a manner that materially undermines democratic governance, suppresses fair competition, or enables control over political outcomes comparable to or exceeding that of public institutions.

Congress shall prevent and remedy excessive concentrations of economic power through taxation, antitrust law, financial regulation, corporate governance standards, and transparency requirements.

In evaluating such concentration, Congress may consider the scale of economic control, cross-sector ownership, market dominance, political spending capacity, and systemic influence over public institutions.

Such measures shall be interpreted in favor of preserving political equality and democratic sovereignty.

Section 4 — Democratic Economic Counterbalances

Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to limit the right of workers to organize, form or join labor unions, form worker-owned cooperatives, engage in collective bargaining, or participate in democratic workplace governance.

The preservation of competitive markets, worker bargaining power, and freedom from exploitative or monopolistic practices is essential to economic democracy.

Congress shall enact, maintain, and enforce laws sufficient to prevent coercive labor conditions, predatory financial practices, monopolistic control, and other forms of economic exploitation.

Section 5 — Enforcement

Congress shall enforce this Article through tax law, antitrust law, labor law, financial regulation, transparency requirements, and other appropriate statutory mechanisms.

Courts shall interpret this Article in a manner that preserves economic democracy, broad opportunity, and the People’s sovereignty over concentrated private power.

ARTICLE XVIII — FREE, FAIR, DEMOCRATIC, AND NON-MONOPOLIZED MARKETS

Section 1 — Constitutional Protection of Competitive Market Structure

Competitive market structures are essential to economic liberty, innovation, and the prevention of concentrated private power.

A market ceases to be meaningfully competitive when structural conditions permit durable dominance by one or a small number of actors such that entry is foreclosed, choice is materially constrained, or economic coercion becomes possible.

Preserving open entry, fair competition, and resistance to structural market domination are legitimate and necessary objectives of federal and state law.

Section 2 — Prohibition of Structural Market Domination

No person or entity shall accumulate or exercise market power in a manner that substantially suppresses competition, entrenches monopolistic or oligopolistic control, forecloses market entry, or enables material economic coercion over consumers, workers, or smaller enterprises.

Congress shall have authority to define, prevent, and remedy anticompetitive conduct through antitrust law, merger review, corporate regulation, and related statutory mechanisms.

In evaluating market power, Congress may consider market share, network effects, vertical integration, supply chain control, cross-sector consolidation, data dominance, and capacity to influence political or regulatory processes. Structural market dominance may constitute a violation of this Article even in the absence of overtly exclusionary conduct.

Section 3 — Preservation of Market Pluralism and Entry

Congress shall maintain market conditions that preserve open entry, protect entrepreneurial opportunity, and prevent artificial barriers erected or maintained by dominant firms.

Structural barriers to entry that are created or sustained through market power, regulatory capture, exclusionary practices, or collusive arrangements shall be subject to remedy under this Article.

Section 4 — Protection Against Market Exploitation

Where market dominance enables exploitative labor conditions, predatory financial practices, deceptive commercial conduct, unsafe conditions, coercive contractual terms, or rent extraction made possible only by lack of competition, Congress shall enact and enforce corrective measures.

Protections for workers, consumers, and small enterprises shall be interpreted as safeguards against concentrated market power rather than as restraints on legitimate competitive activity.

Section 5 — Democratic Market Governance

Congress shall have affirmative constitutional authority to prevent monopoly power, oligopolistic dominance, and structural distortions that threaten competition, democratic integrity, or economic liberty.

All federal, state, and local laws inconsistent with this Article are preempted to the extent of such inconsistency.

No regulatory body charged with enforcing this Article shall be structured or operated in a manner that permits sustained control or undue influence by entities subject to its jurisdiction.

Section 6 — Financial Stability and Structural Separation

Congress shall enact and maintain legislation to prevent excessive concentration within the financial sector and to reduce systemic risk arising from interconnected or consolidated financial institutions.

The law shall preserve structural safeguards sufficient to prevent the emergence of financial entities whose size, leverage, or interdependence renders them capable of destabilizing the national economy or exercising undue influence over democratic governance.

Congress may establish separation requirements, capital standards, transparency mandates, or other structural measures necessary to prevent financial institutions from becoming so large, complex, or interconnected as to pose a systemic threat.

No financial entity shall be permitted to attain a position in which its failure would reasonably require public rescue in order to preserve economic stability. Congress shall establish objective standards to evaluate systemic risk and shall require periodic review of institutions whose scale or interconnection may pose such risk.

Section 7 — Enforcement and Standard of Interpretation

Congress shall enforce this Article through antitrust law, merger review, corporate restructuring authority, market regulation, and other appropriate statutory mechanisms.

Courts shall interpret this Article in favor of preserving competitive market structures, preventing durable concentration of economic power, and safeguarding democratic integrity.

TITLE V — MODERN GOVERNANCE AND NATIONAL RESILIENCE

A constitutional republic must be structured not only to govern effectively in the present, but to endure, adapt, and remain accountable across generations.

This Title strengthens the institutional architecture of the United States by reinforcing separation of powers, preventing entrenchment of authority, ensuring transparency and accountability, and establishing structural safeguards that preserve democratic legitimacy, stability, and continuity of governance.

Its provisions are designed to prevent the long-term consolidation of political power, protect the People’s sovereignty, and maintain the resilience of the constitutional order under evolving social, technological, and geopolitical conditions.

ARTICLE XIX — TERM LIMITS AND JUDICIAL TENURE

Regular and orderly rotation in public office is essential to prevent the long-term entrenchment of authority, preserve democratic accountability, and maintain public confidence in representative institutions and the impartial administration of justice. The limits established in this Article are structural safeguards designed to balance institutional continuity with periodic renewal, consistent with the principles of constitutional stability and self-government.

Section 1 — Constitutional Principle of Democratic Rotation

The offices addressed in this Article shall be subject to fixed terms or periodic renewal mechanisms as specified herein. No individual shall hold such office in a manner that permits indefinite tenure without the renewal processes established by this Article.

Section 2 — Senate Term Limits

No individual shall be elected to more than three (3) terms as a United States Senator without meeting the supermajority renewal requirement set forth in Section 5.

For purposes of this Section:

1. Any partial term in which an individual serves more than one-half of a six-year Senate term shall count as one full term.
2. All terms served, whether consecutive or non-consecutive, shall count toward the applicable term limit.
3. Service in the House of Representatives shall not count toward Senate term limits.

Upon completion of three (3) Senate terms, whether consecutive or non-consecutive, an individual may continue to seek election to the Senate only by satisfying the requirements of Section 5.

Section 3 — House of Representatives Term Limits (Subject to Section 5)

No individual shall be elected to more than ten (10) terms as a Member of the United States House of Representatives without meeting the supermajority renewal requirement set forth in Section 5.

For purposes of this Section:

1. Any partial term in which an individual serves more than one-half of a two-year House term shall count as one full term.
2. All terms served, whether consecutive or non-consecutive, shall count toward the ten-term limit.
3. Service in the Senate shall not count toward House term limits.

Upon completion of ten (10) House terms, whether consecutive or non-consecutive, an individual may continue to seek election to the House only by satisfying the requirements of Section 5.

Section 4 — Executive Term Extension (22nd Amendment Integration)

The President and Vice President of the United States shall be eligible to serve no more than two (2) elected presidential terms as provided by the Twenty-Second Amendment.

Notwithstanding the Twenty-Second Amendment, a President who has been elected to two terms may be elected to no more than two (2) additional terms if, in each such election, the

President receives more than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the votes cast nationwide for that office. For purposes of this Section, “votes cast” shall mean all valid ballots counted in the general election for that office.

No individual shall be elected or serve as President for more than four (4) total terms.

For purposes of this Section:

1. Any individual who serves more than one-half of a presidential term as President shall be deemed to have served one full term.
2. Service as Vice President shall not count toward presidential term limits unless the Vice President assumes the office of President.
3. No individual shall serve as President for more than four (4) total terms, whether by election or succession.

This Section modifies and supersedes the Twenty-Second Amendment to the extent of any inconsistency.

Section 5 — Supreme Court Term Limits

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall serve a term of twenty (20) years.

Upon completion of such term, a Justice may be nominated and confirmed for one additional twenty (20) year term.

No Justice shall serve more than forty (40) total years on the Supreme Court.

Service need not be consecutive; however, all periods of service shall count toward the forty (40) year maximum.

Upon completion of a Supreme Court term not renewed pursuant to this Section, the Justice shall cease service on the Supreme Court.

If the Justice previously held a commission as a judge of an inferior federal court at the time of elevation to the Supreme Court, such commission shall be deemed to remain valid unless voluntarily relinquished.

In all other cases, post-term judicial service shall be governed by law, provided that no individual may exercise the authority of a Justice of the Supreme Court except pursuant to a term authorized under this Section.

Vacancies arising from the expiration of a Supreme Court term under this Article shall be filled in the same manner as any other vacancy on the Supreme Court

Section 6 — Application to Sitting Justices

This Article shall take effect immediately upon ratification.

For purposes of calculating service under Section 5, all years previously served on the Supreme Court shall count toward the twenty (20) and forty (40) year limits established herein.

Any Justice who has served fewer than twenty (20) years at the time of ratification shall continue serving until completion of twenty (20) total years of service, at which point the renewal provisions of Section 2 shall apply

Any Justice who has served twenty (20) years or more but fewer than forty (40) years at the time of ratification shall be deemed to have completed an initial term and shall continue to serve only until the earlier of:

1. nomination and confirmation for an additional term pursuant to Section 2; or
2. one (1) year following ratification.

If nomination and confirmation do not occur within one (1) year of ratification, the Justice shall cease service on the Supreme Court.

Any Justice who has served forty (40) years or more at the time of ratification shall vacate their seat within six (6) months of ratification.

No Justice shall serve beyond the forty (40) year maximum established in Section 2.

Section 7 — Supermajority Renewal Mechanism

An individual who has completed the term limits established in Sections 3 or 4 may be elected to additional terms only if they receive more than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the votes cast in the general election for that office.

For the Senate, no individual may serve more than three (3) additional terms under this supermajority renewal mechanism.

For the House of Representatives, no individual may serve more than five (5) additional terms under this supermajority renewal mechanism.

The supermajority requirement shall apply independently to each additional term sought.

The term limits applicable to the Senate and the House of Representatives shall operate independently, and service in one chamber shall not affect eligibility in the other.

All terms served pursuant to the supermajority renewal mechanism shall count toward the maximum total service permitted under this Article.

Section 8 — Application to Sitting Members of Congress

This Article shall apply to all Members of Congress serving at the time of ratification.

For purposes of calculating service under Sections 3 and 4, all prior years of service in the Senate or House of Representatives shall count toward the term limits established herein.

ARTICLE XX — MAJORITY RULE AND STRUCTURED LEGISLATIVE DEBATE

Section 1 — Constitutional Principle of Majority Governance

The legislative power of the United States is vested in Congress, whose authority derives from the People.

In a representative democracy, legislation shall ultimately be decided by majority vote except where this Constitution expressly requires a greater threshold.

The rules of either House shall not be construed or applied to permanently obstruct the exercise of legislative authority through indefinite delay or supermajority requirements not expressly provided in this Constitution.

Section 2 — Prohibition of Supermajority Requirements for Ordinary Action

Except where this Constitution expressly provides otherwise, no rule of the Senate or House of Representatives shall require more than a simple majority of Members present and voting to:

1. Bring legislation to the floor;
2. Proceed to debate;
3. Close debate;
4. Bring a matter to final vote; or
5. Confirm executive or judicial nominations.

No rule shall impose a default supermajority threshold for ordinary legislation, appropriations, or nominations.

Supermajority requirements shall exist only where explicitly mandated by this Constitution.

Section 3 — Structured and Finite Debate

Each House may permit extended debate consistent with deliberative governance; however:

1. Any effort to delay or prevent a vote must be sustained by continuous and active floor debate by Members seeking to maintain such delay;
2. Debate shall automatically conclude upon:
 - The exhaustion of continuous floor debate; or
 - The expiration of a fixed period not exceeding ten (10) legislative days from the commencement of debate on the measure;
3. Upon conclusion of debate, a final vote shall occur by simple majority.

No rule shall permit silent, procedural, or indefinite obstruction of legislative action.

Section 4 — Protection of Deliberative Function

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to:

1. Eliminate debate;
2. Prevent amendment;
3. Limit minority speech;
4. Impair committee processes; or
5. Interfere with impeachment procedures.

This Article exists to preserve deliberation while ensuring that the legislative process remains capable of resolution through democratic majority vote.

ARTICLE XXI — PREVENTION OF GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS

The continuity of government operations is essential to national stability, economic security, and the protection of individual rights. The ordinary functions of government shall not be disrupted by legislative impasse, political strategy, or failure to enact appropriations. The mechanisms established in this Article ensure uninterrupted public administration while preserving Congress’s constitutional authority over fiscal policy.

Section 1 — Continuity of Government Operations

The United States Government shall not cease operations due to a lapse in appropriations, and continuity shall be preserved through the automatic mechanisms established in this Article.

If Congress does not enact required appropriations by the beginning of a fiscal period, an automatic continuing resolution shall immediately take effect at funding levels equal to those of the prior fiscal year, adjusted for inflation and population-based changes according to objective metrics established by law prior to the fiscal period in question. In the absence of such established metrics, adjustments shall be calculated using the Consumer Price Index and official Census Bureau population estimates.

The automatic continuing resolution shall remain in effect until superseded by duly enacted appropriations.

No federal agency or department shall close, furlough employees, delay compensation, suspend services, or otherwise interrupt operations due solely to legislative inaction.

Section 2 — Protection of Federal Workers and Public Services

During any period governed by an automatic continuing resolution pursuant to Section 1:

All officers and employees of the United States Government shall receive uninterrupted and timely compensation.

All contractors performing authorized work shall be compensated in accordance with existing contractual obligations.

All federal agencies and departments shall continue to carry out their lawful functions and responsibilities without interruption.

All federal benefits, safety-net programs, entitlements, and other statutory obligations shall continue to be administered and paid without delay.

No employee, contractor, or beneficiary shall suffer loss of compensation, benefits, employment status, or legal entitlement as a result of a lapse in appropriations.

Section 3 — Constitutional Duty in the Exercise of the Power of the Purse

The power of appropriations is a fiduciary constitutional responsibility entrusted to Congress for the preservation of national stability and democratic governance. It shall not be exercised in a manner intended to produce government paralysis, economic coercion, or institutional destabilization.

No officer of the United States shall intentionally refuse to perform, obstruct, or condition the enactment of appropriations for the purpose of extracting unrelated policy concessions by creating or threatening fiscal disruption.

The deliberate use of appropriations impasse as a tool of political leverage against the functioning of government constitutes a breach of constitutional duty.

Such breach shall be subject to investigation and sanction pursuant to Section 5 of this Article and other applicable constitutional mechanisms.

Section 4 — Budgetary Responsibility and Legislative Accountability

Nothing in this Article shall diminish Congress’s constitutional authority and responsibility to enact annual appropriations and to determine fiscal policy.

The automatic continuing resolution established in Section 1 shall operate solely as a temporary continuity mechanism and shall not substitute for the regular exercise of the legislative power of the purse.

Congress shall enact appropriations sufficient to meet the operational needs of government and shall not rely indefinitely upon automatic funding in lieu of ordinary legislative action.

A sustained or deliberate refusal to perform the appropriations function in good faith, resulting in prolonged reliance on automatic funding, shall constitute a dereliction of constitutional duty.

Section 5 — Enforcement

Congress shall enact legislation necessary to implement and enforce this Article.

Alleged violations of the constitutional duties established herein shall be subject to investigation pursuant to law and, where appropriate, to disciplinary measures within each House of Congress consistent with Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit the authority of either House to determine the rules of its proceedings or to discipline its members.

The Federal Courts shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate claims arising under Sections 1 and 2 of this Article concerning the continuity of government operations, but questions regarding internal legislative discipline shall remain within the constitutional authority of each House.

ARTICLE XXII — CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT TO PEACE AND LIMITS ON MILITARY FORCE

The preservation of peace is a foundational objective of the Republic. The use of military force is an extraordinary measure that shall be undertaken only when strictly necessary to defend the United States, its constitutional order, or its lawful treaty obligations.

Diplomatic resolution, negotiation, and cooperative international engagement shall be pursued in good faith prior to the authorization or initiation of armed conflict, except in circumstances of sudden attack requiring immediate defensive response.

Nothing in this Article diminishes Congress’s exclusive constitutional authority to declare war. Rather, this Article establishes structural safeguards to prevent indefinite, undefined, or unchecked uses of military force inconsistent with democratic accountability.

Section 2 — Duty to Maintain Diplomatic and Civilian Capacity

Congress shall provide for and maintain a robust civilian diplomatic and international engagement capacity sufficient to pursue peaceful resolution of international disputes and to advance the national interest through non-military means.

The institutions of diplomacy, development, humanitarian assistance, and international cooperation shall be structured and funded in a manner that enables sustained global engagement independent of military command or control.

The Executive shall faithfully execute this duty by nominating, appointing, and maintaining qualified leadership and personnel necessary to ensure the continuous and effective functioning of civilian diplomatic institutions.

Civilian diplomatic authority shall not be subordinated to military institutions except in circumstances expressly authorized by law.

In exercising their respective constitutional powers over appropriations and foreign policy, Congress and the Executive shall ensure that non-military instruments of national security remain viable, operational, and capable of meaningful international engagement.

Section 3 — Definition of War and Use of Military Force

For purposes of this Article, “war” and “use of military force” shall include any sustained or substantial deployment of United States Armed Forces, or United States-directed armed capabilities, against a foreign nation, non-state armed organization, or organized hostile entity outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

The term includes:

1. kinetic military operations;
2. sustained aerial, naval, or ground combat activity;
3. deployment of combat-equipped personnel;
4. cyber operations intended to cause physical destruction, infrastructure disruption, significant economic paralysis, or loss of life;
5. autonomous, remotely operated, or artificial intelligence-enabled weapons systems;
6. military action conducted through proxy forces, private contractors, or allied forces acting under the direction, coordination, or material support of the United States.

“Sustained or substantial” shall be interpreted in light of the scale, duration, intensity, geographic scope, and foreseeable consequences of the engagement.

The term does not include routine intelligence gathering, defensive cyber security measures, diplomatic engagement, economic sanctions, humanitarian assistance, or domestic law enforcement operations conducted within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

No armed engagement meeting the criteria set forth in this Section may be undertaken absent authorization consistent with this Article.

Section 4 — Limitations on Authorizations for Use of Military Force (AUMFs)

No Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) shall be valid unless it:

1. identifies a specific and defined adversary or adversaries;
2. specifies a clearly delineated geographic scope;
3. states explicit, limited, and achievable objectives; and

4. includes an expiration date not exceeding one (1) year from the date of enactment.

An AUMF shall not be construed to authorize hostilities, operations, detention, or military engagement beyond the explicit adversary, geographic scope, and objectives stated in its text.

No authorization may rely upon prior or implied statutory authority, nor may any prior AUMF be interpreted to expand the scope of a subsequent authorization.

Section 5 — Prohibition on Perpetual War

No AUMF may be renewed more than two (2) times.

Each renewal shall:

1. satisfy all requirements set forth in Section 4;
2. be preceded by a new written justification submitted by the President;
3. be subject to full debate in both Houses of Congress; and
4. receive the affirmative vote of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the Members present and voting in each House.

No military engagement authorized under this Article may continue beyond three (3) total years absent a formal declaration of war pursuant to Article I of the Constitution

Section 6 — Transparency and Congressional Oversight

For the duration of any Authorization for Use of Military Force, the Executive shall provide to Congress full and unredacted reporting at intervals not exceeding seven (7) days concerning all military operations conducted pursuant to such authorization.

Such reporting shall include:

1. the legal basis for operations;
2. the identity of the adversary or adversaries;
3. the geographic scope of engagement;

4. operational objectives and status;
5. significant changes in mission scope;
6. civilian harm assessments and collateral impacts; and
7. any expansion or reinterpretation of operational authority.

The Executive and Congress shall jointly ensure that the public is informed on a regular basis regarding the existence, legal basis, objectives, and general scope of any military engagement, to the maximum extent consistent with the protection of personnel and ongoing operations.

Information may be classified only where strictly necessary to prevent specific and articulable harm to operational security, and classification shall not be used to conceal the existence, duration, legal foundation, or geographic scope of military engagement.

No use nor aspect of use of military force may remain undisclosed to Congress.

Section 7 — Preservation of Constitutional War Powers

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to alter or diminish Congress's exclusive constitutional authority to declare war, raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, and oversee the armed forces.

An Authorization for Use of Military Force is distinct from a declaration of war and shall not be interpreted as conferring broader or more enduring authority than expressly stated in its text.

No statute, executive action, treaty interpretation, or historical practice may be invoked to expand military authority beyond the limitations established in this Article.

Section 8 — Enforcement and Review

The Federal Courts shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate claims arising under this Article, including challenges to the validity, scope, duration, or renewal of any Authorization for Use of Military Force.

No doctrine of political-question immunity, executive deference, or historical practice shall bar judicial review of compliance with the requirements set forth in this Article.

If a court determines that military force is being exercised in excess of, or without, authorization consistent with this Article, it shall have authority to declare such action unlawful and to issue appropriate injunctive or declaratory relief.

Judicial review under this Section shall be limited to determining compliance with constitutional authorization requirements and shall not extend to the tactical or operational conduct of military engagements lawfully authorized.

Any group comprising not fewer than one-third (1/3) of the Members of either House of Congress shall have standing to bring an action under this Article.

Congress shall enact legislation to facilitate expedited judicial review of claims arising under this Article.

ARTICLE XXIII — LIMITATIONS ON EMERGENCY POWERS

Extraordinary circumstances may require temporary emergency action by government. Emergency powers are inherently susceptible to abuse and shall be exercised only within the strict limits established by this Article to preserve democratic governance, individual liberty, and the separation of powers.

No emergency declaration shall suspend the Constitution, permanently or functionally expand executive authority, alter the structure of government, or circumvent democratic accountability.

Section 1 — Declaration of Emergency

An emergency declaration by the Executive shall be valid only if it:

1. identifies a specific and factual emergency condition;
2. states the constitutional or statutory authority under which the declaration is made and shall specify why ordinary constitutional processes are inadequate during that period;
3. specifies the geographic scope of the emergency;

4. defines the precise powers being temporarily invoked; and
5. states the expected duration of such powers, not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours absent congressional authorization pursuant to Section 3.

General, open-ended, or indefinite emergency declarations are prohibited.

Section 2 — Immediate Congressional Engagement

Upon issuance of an emergency declaration consistent with Section 1, Congress shall immediately convene in joint session if not already in session.

Congress shall remain in continuous session, or in regularly reconvened session at intervals not exceeding forty-eight (48) hours, for the duration of any active emergency authority.

The declaration of emergency shall automatically trigger a formal congressional review into:

1. the factual basis of the emergency;
2. the necessity, scope, and proportionality of the powers invoked;
3. actions taken by the Executive pursuant to the declaration; and
4. the continuing conditions justifying the exercise of emergency authority.

Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Executive from taking immediate action necessary to prevent, contain, or mitigate the causes and effects of the emergency within the initial forty-eight (48) hour period authorized under Section 1.

Section 3 — Continuous Democratic Authorization

Emergency powers exercised by the Executive shall remain in effect only so long as they are affirmatively authorized by Congress.

Within forty-eight (48) hours of an emergency declaration, Congress, acting in joint session, shall vote to authorize or terminate the continued exercise of emergency powers.

If Congress authorizes continuation, such authorization shall remain valid for no more than forty-eight (48) hours, after which renewed affirmative authorization shall be required.

Failure of Congress to affirmatively authorize continuation within the prescribed interval shall result in the automatic termination of emergency powers.

No emergency authority may persist by default, silence, delay, adjournment, procedural obstruction, or legislative inaction.

Section 4 — Structured Extended Authorization

Congress may, upon affirmative vote in joint session, authorize the continuation of emergency powers for a defined extended period when the emergency condition is of a continuing and objectively demonstrable nature.

Such extended authorization shall:

1. specify the precise powers authorized;
2. define the geographic scope of the emergency;
3. state the factual basis for continued emergency status;
4. include a fixed expiration date not exceeding one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of authorization; and
5. remain subject to termination at any time by majority vote of Congress in joint session.

No emergency authority may continue beyond the expiration date of an extended authorization absent a new affirmative vote of Congress in joint session.

After two (2) consecutive extended authorizations for the same emergency condition, any further extension shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the Members present and voting in each House.

At all times, emergency authority remains temporary, exceptional, and subordinate to democratic authorization.

Section 5 — Judicial Continuity Backstop

Upon termination of emergency authority pursuant to Section 4, the Executive may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary stay of such termination. The burden of proof shall rest solely upon the Executive.

A court may grant a stay only upon a clear and convincing evidentiary showing that immediate cessation of the specific emergency powers at issue would pose a substantial, imminent, and identifiable risk of loss of life that cannot reasonably be mitigated through ordinary constitutional processes.

Any stay granted under this Section shall:

1. apply solely to the minimum scope of authority strictly necessary to prevent the identified loss of life;
2. be narrowly tailored in duration and effect;
3. not exceed forty-eight (48) hours;
4. be non-renewable; and
5. not authorize any power otherwise prohibited by this Article.

No emergency authority may continue beyond the expiration of such stay absent renewed affirmative authorization by Congress in joint session.

Judicial review under this Section shall be limited to the existence of the imminent risk described herein and shall not extend to the policy merits, wisdom, or broader strategic justification of the emergency measures.

Any Member of Congress, or either House of Congress by resolution, shall have standing to seek expedited judicial review of:

1. the validity of an emergency declaration;
2. the scope of powers invoked;
3. the continuation or extension of emergency authority; or
4. compliance with the procedures and limitations set forth in this Article.

Courts shall provide expedited consideration of such claims and may grant declaratory or injunctive relief where appropriate.

Section 6 — Preservation of Democratic Functions

No emergency declaration or action taken pursuant thereto may:

1. Suspend, postpone, cancel, or materially alter the timing of any federal election except pursuant to a constitutional amendment expressly authorizing such action;
2. Dissolve, disable, bypass, or materially impair the functioning of Congress, any State legislature, or any duly constituted legislative body;
3. Suspend, delay, or materially impair the operation of the federal or state courts;
4. Deny or materially restrict access to judicial review;
5. Suspend the writ of habeas corpus except as expressly permitted by the Constitution; or
6. Concentrate legislative, executive, and judicial powers in a single branch or official beyond the temporary scope strictly authorized under this Article.

All constitutional offices and branches of government shall remain operational during any emergency. No emergency authority shall be construed to permit the indefinite extension of any elected term of office.

Section 7 — Protection of Fundamental Rights

Emergency powers shall not be exercised to:

1. Abridge or materially restrict freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, or political participation;
2. delay, condition, or materially impair the administration of elections;
3. Authorize mass surveillance or bulk data collection inconsistent with Article XIII;
4. Compel nonconsensual bodily intervention inconsistent with Article XII;
5. Impose collective punishment against any population, region, or group;
6. Target individuals or groups based on viewpoint, identity, political belief, or protected status;
7. Detain individuals without individualized cause consistent with constitutional due process.

Any emergency measure affecting individual liberty shall be:

1. Narrowly tailored to the specific emergency condition;
2. Limited in geographic scope where feasible;
3. Strictly temporary in duration; and
4. Subject to meaningful judicial review.

No emergency authority shall be construed to permit the suppression of lawful political opposition or the suspension of democratic dissent.

Section 8 — Judicial Review

All emergency declarations and actions taken pursuant thereto shall be subject to immediate and ongoing judicial review.

Courts shall have authority to:

1. Review the factual basis for the declaration of emergency;
2. Assess the necessity, scope, geographic reach, and proportionality of the powers invoked;
3. Determine whether emergency measures remain justified by current conditions;
4. Enjoin, invalidate, or otherwise remedy actions that exceed constitutional or statutory limits; and
5. Require the Executive to produce relevant evidence necessary for meaningful review, subject only to narrowly tailored protection of operational security.

No doctrine of political-question immunity, executive deference, national security exception, or historical practice shall bar judicial review under this Article.

Judicial review under this Section is distinct from, and in addition to, the limited temporary stay authority provided in Section 5.

Courts shall give expedited consideration to claims arising under this Article.

Section 9 — Transparency and Accountability

The Executive shall publicly disclose, on a regular and continuing basis, to the maximum extent consistent with legitimate and specific operational security needs:

1. The factual basis for the emergency declaration;
2. The constitutional or statutory authority invoked;
3. The geographic scope of the emergency;
4. The powers exercised pursuant to the declaration;
5. Actions taken under such authority; and
6. The justification for continued exercise of emergency powers.

No information essential to democratic oversight — including the existence, duration, legal foundation, or general scope of emergency authority — may be withheld or classified.

All emergency actions shall be formally documented and preserved in a public record.

Upon termination of the emergency, a comprehensive public report shall be issued detailing:

1. The duration of the emergency;
2. All extraordinary powers exercised;
3. The measurable outcomes achieved; and
4. Any violations or corrective actions identified.

Congress shall provide for independent post-emergency review and public reporting to ensure accountability

Section 10 — Termination

1. Congress may terminate any emergency declaration or emergency authority at any time by majority vote in joint session, and such termination shall take immediate effect, subject only to the limited judicial stay provided in Section 5.
2. Upon termination or expiration of emergency authority:
3. All extraordinary powers exercised pursuant to the declaration shall immediately cease;

4. All emergency rules, directives, orders, and regulations shall automatically lapse unless enacted into law through ordinary constitutional processes;
 5. No authority exercised during the emergency shall continue by implication, administrative interpretation, or residual effect;
 6. No rights or liberties curtailed under emergency authority shall remain restricted absent independent constitutional or statutory justification; and
 7. No substantially identical emergency declaration may be reissued based upon the same factual circumstances without new and materially changed conditions.
 8. Emergency authority shall not convert into permanent administrative power by operation of time, inertia, or regulatory carryover.
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Section 11 — Rule of Construction

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to:

1. Prevent the government from responding swiftly and effectively to genuine emergencies;
2. Impair lawful disaster response, public safety operations, or emergency assistance consistent with constitutional protections;
3. Limit Congress's authority to enact emergency legislation through ordinary constitutional procedures; or
4. Restrict the Executive from taking immediate defensive action necessary to repel sudden attack, subject to the limitations and review mechanisms established in this Article.

This Article shall be interpreted to preserve the government's capacity to protect life and public safety while ensuring that all emergency authority remains temporary, proportionate, reviewable, and subordinate to democratic consent.

Section 12 — Enforcement

Congress shall enact legislation necessary to implement and enforce this Article, including procedures for expedited judicial review, evidentiary access, and remedies sufficient to deter violations.

Any individual, or Member of Congress, harmed or materially affected by actions taken in violation of this Article shall have standing to seek declaratory, injunctive, or other appropriate relief in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Courts shall construe standing liberally for purposes of this Article to ensure meaningful review of emergency authority.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit impeachment, removal, or other constitutional remedies available for violations of this Article.

ARTICLE XXIV — STATE-INITIATED AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

Section 1 — Authority of States to Propose Constitutional Amendments

In addition to the amendment procedures established in Article V of the Constitution of the United States, the States may initiate and advance proposed constitutional amendments pursuant to the process defined in this Article.

A State-Initiated Amendment shall commence when identical amendment text is duly enacted, without material variation, by the legislatures of multiple States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

For purposes of this Article, “identical amendment text” shall mean substantially identical language such that no material difference in legal meaning, scope, or effect exists among the adopting States.

No amendment proposal under this Article shall take effect except in accordance with the full procedures set forth herein.

Section 2 — Population Threshold for Proposal

A proposed State-Initiated Amendment shall advance to a national referendum once the aggregate population of all States enacting identical amendment text equals or exceeds two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the total population of the United States.

Population shall be determined according to the most recent decennial census conducted by the United States Census Bureau and in effect at the time the population threshold is certified.

States shall be counted toward the aggregate population total based on their population as reported in the same decennial census.

Congress shall establish uniform procedures for verifying population totals and certifying satisfaction of the threshold, provided that such procedures shall be ministerial in nature and shall not permit substantive review of the amendment text.

Section 3 — Requirements of Clarity and Single Subject

Any proposed State-Initiated Amendment shall:

1. Be set forth in clear and specific constitutional text;
2. Address a single subject or a closely related set of constitutional provisions;
3. State its intended constitutional effect in language reasonably capable of judicial interpretation; and
4. Avoid internal contradiction.

No proposed amendment under this Article shall combine unrelated subjects for the purpose of compelling approval of one provision through attachment to another.

A subject shall be deemed closely related only where the provisions are logically interdependent or necessary to effectuate a unified constitutional objective.

Compliance with this Section shall be reviewed solely for facial textual coherence and single-subject integrity. Neither Congress nor the courts may invalidate a proposed amendment under this Section based on policy disagreement, perceived breadth, or disagreement with its substantive content.

Section 4 — National Referendum for Ratification

Upon certification that the population threshold established in Section 2 has been satisfied, the proposed State-Initiated Amendment shall be placed on the ballot of the next

nationwide general election, whether Presidential or midterm, occurring not less than ninety (90) days after such certification.

The referendum shall present a single, uniform national question in the following form:

“Shall the proposed constitutional amendment be adopted?”

with the options “Yes” or “No.”

Each referendum ballot shall include:

1. The full and exact text of the proposed amendment;
2. A plain-language explanatory summary prepared by an independent, nonpartisan body established by law that is complete, neutral, and written in clear and accessible terms; and
3. Notice of where voters may access the official text and supporting materials in full.

Plain-language summaries shall not advocate for or against adoption and shall be subject to objective standards of neutrality established by law.

The full text and explanatory materials shall be made publicly available in advance of the election through official publication by the federal government.

Ballots, explanatory materials, and official publications shall be made available in multiple languages and accessible formats to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with ensuring meaningful access for all eligible voters.

Federal and State governments shall jointly administer the referendum under uniform national standards established by Congress pursuant to this Article. Such standards shall be ministerial and procedural in nature and shall not permit alteration of the amendment text, the question presented, or the timing required by this Section.

Failure of Congress to enact implementing legislation shall not delay or prevent placement of the referendum on the ballot once the population threshold is satisfied.

Section 5 — National Popular Approval Requirement

A State-Initiated Amendment shall be ratified only if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. Not less than sixty percent (60%) of all valid votes cast nationwide on the referendum question are votes in favor of adoption; and
2. A majority of the valid votes cast on the referendum question in not fewer than one-half of the several States are votes in favor of adoption.

For purposes of this Section, “valid votes cast” shall mean all lawfully counted ballots for the referendum question, including in-person, absentee, military, and overseas ballots, and shall not include abstentions or blank ballots.

Certification of referendum results shall be conducted pursuant to uniform national standards established by Congress, which shall be ministerial in nature and shall not alter the thresholds set forth in this Section.

Failure of any State to certify results in good faith shall not invalidate the nationwide result where sufficient certified returns establish satisfaction of the requirements of this Section.

Section 6 — Final Ratification by States

Upon approval pursuant to Section 5, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the several States for ratification.

The amendment shall become part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the several States, consistent with Article V of the Constitution of the United States.

A State that enacted identical amendment text pursuant to Section 1 shall be deemed to have satisfied its ratification vote under this Section, provided that such enactment remains in effect at the time national approval is certified.

A State may not withdraw its ratification following certification of national approval under Section 5.

Congress shall establish uniform procedures and timelines for final ratification under this Section, provided that such procedures shall be ministerial and shall not alter the thresholds set forth herein.

Section 7 — Congressional Non-Interference

Congress shall have no authority to block, delay, alter, revise, or nullify a State-Initiated Amendment that has satisfied the procedural requirements of this Article.

Congress's role under this Article shall be ministerial and administrative only, and shall include:

1. Certifying satisfaction of the population threshold established in Section 2;
2. Providing for uniform national referendum procedures pursuant to Section 4;
3. Placing the amendment on the ballot as required;
4. Recording and certifying referendum results; and
5. Certifying final ratification pursuant to Section 6.

Congress shall not modify the text of a proposed State-Initiated Amendment, alter the required thresholds, or impose additional substantive requirements beyond those expressly set forth in this Article.

Final ratification under this Section shall occur within a period not exceeding seven (7) years from national approval, unless extended by Congress for good cause.

Failure of Congress to act shall not prevent or delay advancement of the amendment process where the constitutional requirements of this Article have otherwise been satisfied.

Section 8 — Judicial Review

Federal courts shall not enjoin, delay, or invalidate the national referendum process established by this Article except upon a clear showing of:

1. Material procedural irregularity affecting the integrity of the vote;
2. Fraud that demonstrably altered or would have altered the outcome of the referendum; or
3. Coercion that materially impaired the free exercise of the franchise.

Any judicial relief granted under this Section shall be narrowly tailored to remedy the identified defect and shall not invalidate the referendum absent a showing that the defect materially affected the result.

Upon final ratification pursuant to Section 6, a State-Initiated Amendment shall not be subject to judicial invalidation on substantive policy grounds. Courts may review only whether the procedural requirements of this Article were satisfied.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent judicial enforcement of the thresholds, certification standards, or procedural safeguards expressly established in this Article.

Section 9 — Implementation

Congress shall enact legislation necessary to implement this Article, including:

1. Standardized procedures for verifying that identical amendment text has been adopted pursuant to Section 1;
2. Uniform national ballot standards consistent with Section 4;
3. Transparent and accessible publication requirements for proposed amendments and explanatory materials;
4. Timelines and certification procedures for referendum and ratification; and
5. Safeguards to protect the process from interference, fraud, coercion, cyber intrusion, or undue influence by domestic or foreign actors.

All legislation enacted pursuant to this Section shall be ministerial and procedural in nature and shall not impose additional substantive requirements, alter constitutional thresholds, delay advancement of a proposal, or modify the text of a proposed amendment.

Failure of Congress to enact implementing legislation shall not invalidate or delay the amendment process where the requirements of this Article have otherwise been satisfied.

ARTICLE XXV — RESOLUTION OF NON-REPRESENTED UNITED STATES JURISDICTIONS

Section 1 — Constitutional Imperative

A resilient and legitimate Republic cannot indefinitely exercise sovereignty over populations that lack full and equal voting representation in both Houses of Congress and participation in the election of the President and Vice President.

The continued governance of such jurisdictions without a defined and democratic resolution of political status undermines consent of the governed, weakens national cohesion, and conflicts with the foundational principles of this Constitution.

Accordingly, this Article establishes a final, orderly, and binding democratic mechanism to resolve the political status of all jurisdictions subject to United States sovereignty whose residents do not possess full federal political equality.

Section 2 — Covered Jurisdictions

This Article applies to all territories, districts, possessions, and other areas subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the United States whose residents do not possess full and equal voting representation in both Houses of Congress and participation in the election of the President and Vice President.

Covered jurisdictions include, but are not limited to:

1. Puerto Rico;
2. Guam;
3. The United States Virgin Islands;
4. American Samoa;
5. The District of Columbia; and
6. Any other territory, possession, district, or jurisdiction lacking full federal political equality at the time of ratification.

No change in nomenclature, administrative classification, or statutory designation shall remove a jurisdiction from coverage under this Article.

Section 3 — Guaranteed Choice of Political Status

Upon ratification of this Amendment, each covered jurisdiction shall be guaranteed the opportunity to determine its political status through a free, fair, and binding democratic vote conducted under uniform standards of neutrality and transparency.

For United States territories, the ballot shall include the following options:

1. Admission into the United States as a State, with full and equal rights, representation, and obligations afforded to all other States;
2. Full national independence and sovereignty;
3. Continuation of territorial status under United States jurisdiction.

For the District of Columbia, the ballot shall include only the following options:

1. Admission into the United States as a State, with full and equal rights, representation, and obligations afforded to all other States; or
2. Continuation of the District of Columbia as the federal seat of government under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution, without voting representation in Congress.

Each option shall be presented in neutral language and with equal prominence.

No option shall be privileged, weighted, delayed, conditioned, or excluded by Congress or any federal authority.

The ballot shall be structured to ensure that the final outcome reflects the majority-supported preference of the voters of the jurisdiction, consistent with Section 4 of this Article.

Section 4 — Method and Timing of Decision

The political-status determination for each covered jurisdiction shall be conducted by Ranked Choice Voting to ensure a majority-supported outcome.

Such election shall occur during the first nationwide general election following ratification of this Amendment, provided that such election date occurs not fewer than one hundred eighty (180) days after ratification to allow for orderly preparation.

A covered jurisdiction may, through its legislature or by referendum under its own laws, request that the vote occur at a later general election date. Such request shall be honored and shall not be subject to federal veto.

The election shall be administered by the appropriate local election authorities of the jurisdiction, in coordination with federal authorities solely for purposes of ensuring uniform ballot standards, voter access, and certification integrity.

Congress shall provide necessary funding and administrative support to ensure that the election is conducted fairly, transparently, and without undue delay.

Failure of Congress to enact implementing legislation shall not delay or prevent the holding of the election at the time required by this Section.

The results of the election shall be certified according to uniform standards established by law and shall be transmitted to Congress for implementation pursuant to Section 6 of this Article.

Section 5 — Constitutional Consent for Admission as a State

With respect to any covered jurisdiction that selects admission as a State pursuant to this Article, the ratification of this Amendment by the People of the United States shall constitute full constitutional consent for purposes of Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution.

No further act of admission, enabling act, congressional approval, or state consent shall be required to effectuate statehood once the jurisdiction has selected admission by majority vote pursuant to Section 4.

Upon certification of such vote:

1. The jurisdiction shall be admitted as a State of the Union on a date specified in implementing legislation enacted pursuant to Section 6, which date shall not exceed one (1) year from certification of the vote selecting statehood;
2. The jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal sovereignty, equal representation in Congress, and equal footing with all other States;

3. Congress shall apportion representation and provide for interim representation consistent with constitutional requirements pending the next regular apportionment cycle.

Congress shall not condition, delay, alter, or deny admission based upon political considerations, policy preferences, or subsequent legislative action.

Statehood pursuant to this Article shall be automatic and binding upon certification of the vote.

This Section supersedes any inconsistent provision of Article IV, Section 3 of this Constitution to the extent necessary to give full effect to the certified will of the jurisdiction selecting statehood pursuant to this Article.

Section 6 — Binding Effect and Implementation

The result of each political-status election conducted pursuant to this Article shall be binding upon the United States and the covered jurisdiction.

Upon certification of the election result:

1. Congress shall, within one hundred eighty (180) days, enact legislation necessary to implement the selected outcome in full;
2. Such legislation shall be ministerial in nature and shall not alter, condition, delay, or narrow the substance of the chosen status;
3. No additional referendum, enabling act, or approval beyond that required by this Article shall be imposed.

If the selected outcome is admission as a State, Congress shall provide for:

1. Immediate equal footing with the several States;
2. Apportionment of representation in the House of Representatives consistent with constitutional requirements;
3. Provision for the election or appointment of Senators consistent with this Constitution; and
4. Interim transitional arrangements necessary to ensure continuous representation and governance.

If the selected outcome is independence:

1. Congress shall establish a structured transition framework, including negotiated treaties, citizenship status options, economic arrangements, and defense considerations;
2. The transition shall preserve the civil and political rights of affected residents during the transition period;
3. No punitive economic or political measures shall be imposed in retaliation for a vote for independence.

All negotiations and implementing legislation relating to independence shall be conducted in good faith and shall not impose conditions designed to coerce reversal of the jurisdiction's chosen status.

Failure of Congress to enact implementing legislation within the time prescribed shall not invalidate the result. A court of competent jurisdiction shall have authority to compel implementation consistent with the certified outcome.

Congress shall not delay, disregard, reinterpret, or condition the expressed will of the People as determined under this Article.

Legislation enacted pursuant to this Section shall be passed by a simple majority of those present and voting in each House of Congress and shall not be subject to supermajority procedural requirements.

Such legislation shall not be subject to the presidential veto and shall take effect upon passage by both Houses.

If Congress fails to enact implementing legislation within one hundred eighty (180) days following certification of the jurisdiction's chosen status, the provisions necessary to give effect to the certified outcome shall be deemed self-executing to the extent practicable, and the federal courts shall have authority to issue appropriate orders to ensure implementation consistent with this Article. In the case of statehood, admission shall be deemed effective upon expiration of the one-year period specified in Section 5, notwithstanding congressional inaction.

If a covered jurisdiction selects continuation of territorial status, such selection shall not permanently foreclose future political-status determinations. A subsequent political-status vote may be conducted pursuant to this Article not sooner than eight (8) years following certification of the prior vote, upon request of the jurisdiction through its legislature or by referendum under its own laws.

Section 7 — Rule of Construction

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to:

1. Compel any covered jurisdiction to select statehood, independence, or any particular political status;
2. Require the dissolution, relocation, or alteration of the federal seat of government except as expressly chosen pursuant to this Article;
3. Confer voting representation in Congress upon any jurisdiction absent statehood; or
4. Diminish any existing constitutional rights of the residents of any covered jurisdiction.

This Article exists solely to provide a final, orderly, and democratic mechanism for resolving the political status of covered jurisdictions and to ensure that sovereignty exercised by the United States rests upon the consent of the governed.