

Notes in green relate to the original numbering of an item or if plural, changes that came from several amendments.

Text in black denotes text of The Constitution of the United States

Notes in blue may have been re-worded, also indicates language added.

Updated 06-18-2018 by the LRC use only the most updated version.

The Constitution of the United States 2.0 revised

Because all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; any Government instituted ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. The people have an indubitable, unalienable, and inalienable right to reform or change their Government, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution. WE THE PEOPLE of the several States declare that in Order to re-establish Our Union, provide equal Justice for all, promote the general Welfare, secure our Borders, provide for the Defense of our Nation, end the Tyranny from our previous Government and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and Generations Yet Unborn, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States 2.0 revised. All of the Original Intent of the authors of our previous Constitution are brought into this document and are in evidence throughout this new Compact.

Article I (Article 1 - Bill of Rights)

1 Freedom of expression and religion **Amendment 1**

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

2 Bearing Arms **Amendment 2**

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

3 Quartersing Soldiers **Amendment 3**

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

4 Search and Seizure

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

5 Rights of **Human Beings**

Amendment 5

No **human being** shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

6 Rights of Accused in Criminal Prosecutions

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

7 Civil Trials

Amendment 7

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

8 Further Guarantees in Criminal Cases

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; **furthermore, any jury empanelled shall receive instructions and a complete explanation of the process of jury nullification.**

9 Rights of Human Beings to Elect

Amendment 15, 19, 24, 26

The right of **human beings of the several** States, who are 18 years of age or older, to **participate** in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the **Federal Government** or by any State on account of age, race, color, sex or failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

10 Rights Guaranteed: Privileges and Immunities, Due Process, and Equal Protection

Modified Parts of Amendment 14

All **human beings** born or naturalized **in any of the several States**, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are **Nationals of the State wherein they live**. No State or **Federal Government** shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the **Rights** of said **Nationals**; nor shall any State or **Federal Government** deprive any **human being** of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any **National** within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

11 Un-enumerated Rights

Amendment 9

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

12 Reserved Powers

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the **Federal Government** by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. **The rights of the people, listed or implied, shall not be infringed in any manner for any reason, including any attempts to enact laws contrary to this Constitution or attempts to expand the delegated authority of the Federal Government through the creation of Federal Agencies. Any further expansion of the Federal Government can only be made by Amending this Constitution using the method described in Article VI. This language will not restrict the House or Senate from the formation of Committees and sub-committees as those members deem necessary to carry out their duties.**

SECTION 1. - Congress

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. - The House of Representatives

1 Congressional Districting

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

2 Qualification of Members of Congress

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a **legal National of one of the several States of the Union**, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. **All Representatives will be limited to a maximum of four two-year terms in the House, but may serve any combination of a maximum of twelve years in the Legislative Branch.**

3 Apportionment of Seats in the House

Representatives **and direct Taxes** shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the number of persons in each State.

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the **New** Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

The Number of Representatives shall be equal to one for every two hundred and fifty thousand persons up to three hundred and seventy-four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine persons, after which, another Representative shall be elected; but each State shall have at least two Representatives. Representatives to each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Each State shall set the boundary of the districts. No district may elect more than one Representative. When Congress is in session, one-third of the Representatives of each state is required to be in attendance; that third, to be rotated by the States. The other two-thirds are recommended to remain in their districts and may vote electronically. Furthermore, serving Representatives are required to hold no fewer than

four townhall meetings annually within the district they represent and be present at same to receive direct input from those they were elected to represent.

4 Vacancies

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

5 Officers and Power of Impeachment

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker **who shall not be an active member of the house, but his term limits shall be the same as if he were an elected house member. Compensation to the Speaker will be shared by all of the several States according to their apportioned population.** The House of Representative shall also choose other Officers and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. - The Senate

1 Composition and Selection

The Senate of the Federal Government shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for four Years, maximum of two terms; or any combination of service in the Legislative Branch not to exceed twelve Years total; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

2 Classes of Senators

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into two Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year so that one half may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

3 Qualifications

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

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the **Federal Government**, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

4 The Vice President

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

5 Officers

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

6 Trial of Impeachment

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

7 Judgments on Impeachment

Judgment in Cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the **Federal Government**; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4 - Elections

1 Congressional Power to Regulate

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed by Congress to insure a coordinated election, except as to the Places of choosing Senators which will be each individual State Capitol.

2 Terms of President, Vice President, Members of Congress **Amendment 20**

The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

3 Time of Assembling **2 Amendment 20**

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5 - Powers and Duties of the House

1 Power to Judge Elections

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

2 Rules of Proceedings

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

3 Duty to Keep a Journal

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy only if valid for National Security; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall be entered on the Journal. The records into the Journal shall be an accurate recording and shall not be subject to edit or change to alter what was or was not said by each Member. Each Member is required to register their every vote either in support or opposition and will not

be allowed to respond “present” or in any way attempt to avoid their responsibilities to those they represent.

4 Adjournments

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6 - Rights and Disabilities of Members

1 Compensation and Immunities

Amendment 27

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services paid by the State they represent. All compensation matters are left to the Individual States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

2 Disabilities

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the **Federal Government**, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office; **furthermore, no Member can hold active membership in any BAR Association.**

SECTION 7 - Legislative Process

1 **All Bills, Revenue Bills and Matters of Budget**

All Bills shall originate in the House of Representatives; **these Bills to be single issue in content, written in plain English with the intent of the proposed law clearly stated as to not require interpretation,** but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills **as long as such Amendments are germane to the original single issue. All Federal Government budgets must be prepared in advance and shall balance, no deficit spending is allowed; budgets will contain several and numerous items but are not required to be approved by the Senate or President, the Senate and President can request funding but can be denied by the House, all budgets to be made public upon being accepted by the House, no budget can be for a period of time longer than two years.**

2 Approval by the President

Every Bill, **excluding budgets**, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President **of the Union**; If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to the **House of Representatives**, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the **Senate**, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of **the Senate**, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

3 Presentation of Resolutions

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8 - Powers of Congress

1 Power to Tax and Spend

The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect **reasonable**, Duties, Imposts and Excises, **but will have no power to tax the income of individual Nationals of the several States in order** to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States. **Congress will also rely on funding to be provided by the several States as each will be assessed based on population;**

2 Borrowing Power

This temporary privilege will be granted to Congress only when the Nation is operating under a declared Act of War which requires a two-thirds majority vote of the House and Senate; said privilege revoked immediately upon the peaceful declaration ending the conflict;

3 Commerce Power

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

4 Naturalization and Bankruptcies

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization **to be administered by the several States, which shall include evidence that any person seeking naturalization be able to read, speak, write and communicate in American English**, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5 Money

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; **this power shall never be delegated.**

6 Money

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

7 Post Office

To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

8 Copyrights and Patent

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

9 Creating of Courts

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

10 Maritime Crimes

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

11 War; Military Establishment

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

12 War; Military Establishment

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

13 War; Military Establishment

To provide and maintain Military Forces;

14 War; Military Establishment

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

15 The Militia

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

16 The Militia

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia **only when under Declaration of War**, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the **Union**, reserving to the States respectively authority over **their Militia at all other times including the States Rights to** the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia for defense of the State.

17 District of Columbia; Federal Property

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Grant of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;

18 Necessary Clause

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

SECTION 9 - Powers Denied **Government**

Re-numbered to delete 1. The importation of slaves

1 Habeas Corpus Suspension **2**

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

2 Bill of Attainder and Ex Post Facto Laws **3**

No Legislative Act pronouncing guilt without trial or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

3 Taxes **4**

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

4 Duties on Exports from States **5**

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

5 Preference to Ports **6**

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

6 Appropriations and Accounting of Public Money **7**

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published **annually**.

7 Titles of Nobility; Presents **8**

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10 - Powers Denied to the States

1 Not to Make Treaties, Coin Money, Pass *Ex Post Facto* Laws, Impair Contracts

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; pass any Legislative Act pronouncing guilt without trial, *ex post facto* Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

2 Not to Levy Duties on Exports and Imports

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

3 Not to Lay Tonnage Duties, Keep Troops, Make Compacts, or Engage in War

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

Article III (Article 3 - Executive)

Article 2

SECTION 1 - The President

1 Powers and Term of the President

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

2 Presidential Tenure

Amendment 22

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be

holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

3 Election

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

4 Election

Amendment 12

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the [united States](#), directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, [Amendment 12](#) shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

5 Election

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

6 Election

Amendment 23

The District constituting the seat of government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a state, but in no event more than the least populous state; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the states, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a state; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by **Article III, Section I, Part 4**.

7 Qualifications

5

No Person except a **natural born State National; defined as either a person born within the boundaries of a sovereign State of the union of at least one State National parent or the children of united States ambassadors or united States embassy State National support staff born abroad and the children of American Soldiers while stationed abroad or born to one or both State National parents in a foreign country, such child never claiming dual citizenship with a foreign nation once reaching the age of majority, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been twenty-five years a Resident within the united States.**

8 Presidential Vacancy, Disability, and Inability

6 Amendment 20, 25:1

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President elected.

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress. **Amendment 25:2**

Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a **Amendment 25:3**

written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. **Amendment 25:4**

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

9 Power of Congress in Presidential Succession **Amendment 20**

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

10 Compensation and Emolument **7**

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them. **All personal travel for leisure shall be at the personal expense of The President. Any candidate seeking election to this office must make available to the Press and the public all of**

their personal history including; but not limited to, health records, birth records, education records, business records, personal tax records as well all business and personal associations.

11 Oath of Office

8

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the **united States**, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the **Constitution of the United States 2.0 revised**".

SECTION 2 - Powers and Duties of the President

1 Commander-in-Chief; Presidential Advisers

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

2 Treaties and Appointment of Officers

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, **Two Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the united States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.**

3 Vacancies during Recess of Senate

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

SECTION 3 - Legislative, Diplomatic, and Law Enforcement

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that All Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the united States.

SECTION 4 - Impeachment

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the **Federal Government**, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article IV (Article 4 - Judicial)

Article 3

SECTION 1 - Judicial Power, Courts, Judges

The judicial Power of the united States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. **The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices for a term not to exceed six years with a limit of two terms maximum with the term limits restarted should a judge be elected to a higher court, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. All Nine supreme Court Justices will be elected as follows:**

Five nominated and elected by the House of Representatives installed to the bench with no other authority necessary; Two nominated and elected by the Senate that must also be approved by the House by a simple majority before being seated; Two nominated by the President that must be approved by both House and Senate by simple majority before serving. Initially the Justices will be divided into three classes; the First Class will serve two years before facing re-election for a full six-year term or replacement; the Second Class will serve four years before facing re-election for a full six-year term or replacement; the Third Class will serve a full term before facing re-election to a second and final term or replacement; it follows that every two years one-third of the Justices will either be re-elected, replaced or termed out.

All inferior Federal Judges will be nominated by the Senate and must be elected by the House of Representatives by simple majority.

SECTION 2 - Judicial Power and Jurisdiction

1 Cases and Controversies, Grants of Jurisdiction

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the united States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the **Federal Government** shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; —between **Nationals** of different States, —between **Nationals** of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the **Nationals** thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

2 Suits Against States

Amendment 11

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the united States by **Nationals** of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

3 Original and Appellate Jurisdiction; Exceptions and Regulations of Appellate Jurisdiction

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. **2**

4 Trial by Jury

3

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3 - Treason

1 Definition and Limitations

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

2 Punishment

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

Article V (Article 5 - States' Relations)

Article 4

SECTION 1 - Full Faith and Credit

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

SECTION 2 - Interstate Comity

1 State **Nationals**: Privileges and Immunities

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

2 Interstate Rendition

A **human being** charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

3 Involuntary Servitude

Modified Amendment 13

Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall not exist within the **several** States, or **any territory or place subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.**

SECTION 3 - Admission of New States to Union; Property of United State

1 Admission of New States to Union

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned. **Once a State enters into the Union the Federal Government will, by Quit Claim Deed, surrender all land to the State within their boundaries.**

2 Property of the United States

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the united States, or of any particular State. All lands within the boundaries of the several States currently claimed or managed by the Federal Government shall be surrendered to the State by Quit Claim Deed.

SECTION 4 - Obligations of the **Federal Government** to States

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

Article VI (Article 6 - Mode of Amendment **or Nullification**)

Article 5

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, **which shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by Conventions in two-thirds thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year Two thousand and sixteen shall in any Manner affect the third Clause in the Ninth Section of the second Article;** and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. **Any State Legislative Body can propose an Amendment to this Constitution provided the ratification process described above is used in totality. Furthermore, when two-thirds of the several State Legislative Bodies agree to nullify any Federal Law, Treaty, Trade Agreement or supreme Court Ruling, the object in question shall be nullified.**

Article VII (Article 7 - Prior Debts, Public Debt, National Supremacy, Oaths of Office)

Article 6

1 Validity of Prior Debts

All Debts contracted and entered into, before the Adoption of this New Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the previous Constitution.

2 Disqualification and **Public Debt**

Amendment 14

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions shall not be questioned.

3 Supremacy of the Constitution, Laws and Treaties 2

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding; **but, limited to only those powers delegated to the Federal Government by the States listed within this Constitution.**

4 Oath of Office 3

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

Article VIII (Article 8 - Ratification) Article 7

The Ratification of the Conventions or Legislators of **thirty-four States, or two-thirds**, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same. **Ratification of this Compact will render null and void all previous Federal Laws, Agencies, Departments and previous Supreme Court decisions not listed in this Constitution. All elected and appointed members of the Federal Government, elected or appointed before ratification of this Constitution, are removed from office. Furthermore, any elected or appointed official that exceeded the term limits described in this new compact, in service under the previous constitution, are ineligible to serve. Treaties made with Native American Indian Nations under the previous Constitution will be honored; all other Treaties must be reviewed, subject to renegotiation or rejection within two-years; all existing Trade Agreements entered into after the year 1991 are null and void. American English will be established as our National Language with all Federal Publication available in same.**

Article IX (Article 9 – Separation of Powers)

The powers delegated by this Constitution are appropriated to the departments to which they are respectively distributed: so that the Legislative Department shall never exercise the powers vested in the Executive or Judicial, nor the Executive exercise the powers vested in the Legislative or Judicial, nor the Judicial exercise the powers vested in the Legislative or Executive Departments.

Article X (Article 10 - Defined Intent of Vocabulary Used)

To ensure no doubt to future generations as to the exact meaning of the specific language used in the composition of this Constitutional Compact the following words are clearly defined as to the intent of their meaning used in this Document.

human being: any flesh and blood human person.

Person: a single human being, not a corporation.

People: a collective of human beings.

State: a people permanently occupying a fixed area of land bound together into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its physical boundaries.

Several States: a collective of sovereign States.

united States: (adj). the collective of States entering into this Compact.

United States: (noun). The federal government acting on behalf of the united States.

National: any human being born within the boundaries of a State of at least one parent that is a National.

Federal Government: n. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative branch of government which have limited delegated powers to represent the United States created by the several States by this Compact.

Union: describes the compact of the united States.

Militia: any National eighteen years or older physically and mentally able to participate in the defense of any or all of the several States or the Union.

well regulated: a National having received training in the safe handling of a weapon.