

ROP Congress Vote on Fall 15,112 Legislative Bill Proposals

6 responses

Current Date

6 responses

Mar 1997	16
Nov 2026	20 22 2 23
Nov 2027	22

Your Full Name

6 responses

Semni Islam Amaru

Yogi Olokun

Basir Xi Balam

Waxak Xi Amaru Ali

Manuel Amaru Bey

Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru

Your Government Position

6 responses

- Chief Minister of Science and Technology
- 12th & 8th minister of cosmology , Births, death & forensics
- Civics, Corporations, and Governance
- Minister of Arts and Culture
- ROP Congress President / Chief Minister of Community & Family Action
- Chieftess of Cosmology & Birth, Death & Forensics

Chief Executive Proposals

ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA
Bill.COPM15112 - Cancellation of ARNA Protocol Manual

Copy chart

Sponsor: Chief Amaru Xi-Ali
Date: 11-8- 2026 (15,112 Aboriginal Calendar)
Session: Fall Legislative Session
Style: Parliament Vote

SECTION I — SHORT TITLE
This Act shall be known as:
Bill.COPM15112 - Cancellation of ARNA Protocol Manual

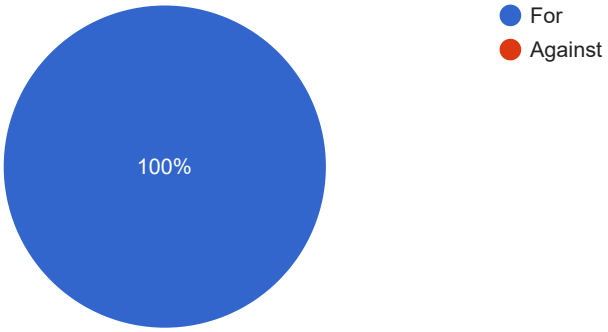
SECTION II — PURPOSE
The purpose of this Act is to:
1. Permanently cancel the ARNA Protocol manual.
2. Establish all the protocols formerly in the ARNA Protocol Manual via the SOS and DOS Statutes and Bylaws.
3. Remove ARNA Protocol Manual from all public Governmental communication networks websites and orientation material.

SECTION III — Detailed Summary & Conclusion
The ARNA protocol manual served as a guide to tribal members concerning local, regional, and national protocols for nationals.
The SOS and DOS both have their own by laws and statutes guiding them.
These protocols cover the necessary guidance to tribal members on all basic requirements, guarantees, and directives for nationals on a local regional and national level.

SECTION IV — ENACTMENT
This Act shall take effect:
Immediately upon approval by Parliament

Sponsor of this Bill: Chief Amaru Xi-Ali

6 responses



Comments

1 response

Semni Islam Amaru

ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA
Bill-IPHA15112 - Indigenous Pheromone Act

Copy chart

Sponsor: Chief Amaru Xi-Ali
Date: 11-8- 2026 (15,112 Aboriginal Calendar)
Session: Fall Legislative Session
Style: Parliament Vote

SECTION I — SHORT TITLE
This Act shall be known as:
Bill-IPHA15112 - Indigenous Pheromone Act

SECTION II — PURPOSE
The purpose of this Act is to:
1. To protect the Pheromone networks of all nationals of the tribe engaging in the ancient system of applied indigenous cloistering culture.
2. To protect the sexual culture of indigenous peoples and practice positive eugenic transformation through family lineage.
3. To protect the wombs that our children are conceived in so that the wife-mothers of our jurisdiction have it available culturally to experience optimal health in
conception, pregnancy, and post-partum experiences.

SECTION III — Definition of Terms
Pheromone – molecular chemical signals released by an organism that trigger a psychic, social, behavioral, or physiological response in other members of the same species and in other species of organisms

Cloistering- the cultural act of engaging in energetic privacy to avoid seeing, smelling, hearing, touching anyone or being seen, smelled, heard or touched by anything that may adversely impact an individuals or groups, personal or group energy coherence resonance or rhythm

Sex - Sex is gender (Male & Female). Sex is Sexual intercourse between Man and Woman. Sexual
reproduction is sex between a man and a woman that produces a male or female child. Sexual expression (sexuality) is between a man and woman or man and women (polygyny) and is the basis of our indigenous sexual culture. Heterosexuals are the only beings who can have sex in our indigenous jurisdiction. Indigenous sexual culture expresses itself as an indigenous cultural
art unique to families and an indigenous science that can be

analyzed, assessed, and judged with well - defined cultural parameters.

Eugenics- the self-propelled work of optimizing the abilities of our species, or any species via direct application of experimental heterosexual mating models and self-improvement interventions, with the expressed purpose of using indigenous awareness to improve our lineal species or any lineal species.

Microchimerism - is the presence of a small population of genetically distinct genes or cells from another person, living inside of another person's body. Male microchimerism refers to the presence of a small population of genes or cells containing male DNA (cells with a Y chromosome) living inside a female's body. Fetal microchimerism: Cells from a fetus cross the placenta and enter the mother's bloodstream and organs, where studies show they can persist for decades. Maternal microchimerism: Cells from a mother cross the placenta and settle into the tissues of the developing fetus or child. Studies show that microchimerism (male, fetal, maternal) produces genes/cells in the bones, blood, heart, liver, lungs and brain. Microchimerism is most often present as a result of: a) childbirth b) former pregnancy with a man c) sex where there was a DNA exchange d) blood transfusions and organ/tissue transplants.

Section IV – PHEROMONE RESEARCH
1. ARNA's Aboriginal University has provided certified Dissertations on Pheromones and cloistering. (The Power of Sex Extended Edition by Dr Amaru Xi-Ali A Sacred Journey in Womb Stewardship, Community Healing and Birth Sovereignty Dr Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru). These materials explore, the ancient indigenous science of cloistering and pheromone protection, the biochemistry of pheromones, sex, microchimerism, and horizontal gene transfer. All nationals are encouraged to study from these references to get the best culturally relevant scientific awareness on this subject.
2. Testosterone and healthy estrogens in Men and Women are one amongst two vital pheromone producing molecules in the human body.
3. A Man or Women with serious health problems, excessive menstruation, obesity, erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, gynocomastia, or woman with android pelvis, balding, or hirsutism is experiencing issues with pheromone and hormonal instability. Microchimerism should be considered when we see sexual health dysfunction and symptoms that show hormonal disorder in the

body.
4. As ARNA Xi Amaru Tribal government advocates improving lineage through family, we can assess the pheromonal strength of any tribal members voluntarily desiring to take a Pheromonal Health Test from AMA (Aboriginal Medical Association). The test has been designed by AMA and has a grading scale of 0-5 for 5 items giving a score range of 0-25.
Men Assessment: Items tested a) Endocrine Hormonal system test b) Reproductive
system test c) Fitness test d) Hair test e) Confidence Productivity test –
Women Assessment: a) Endocrine-Hormonal system test b) Confidence Productivity test c) Fitness test d) Menses test e) Vaginal Coefficient test. This private test can be taken in courtship or at any other time to assess the eugenic health potential of the couple. The
voluntary test can be scheduled with a certified AMA Doctor.
5. The science argument and question of whether humans actively experience pheromone based biochemical activity and its social impact was answered via the June 26th 2007 estrus study "Ovulatory cycle effects on tip earners by Lap Dancers: Economic evidence for human estrus".

SECTION V - Pheromone Laws
1. Any national in the government who wants privacy via Indigenous Cloistering from: seeing, smelling, hearing, touching anyone he or she does not have a family
responsibility to do so can enact their privacy right to be listed under the identification marker "Untouchables".
2. An untouchable is any national who practices pheromonal protection via cloistering by enacting privacy rights listed above when in public settings, events ran by the tribal government, or any other applicable setting.
3. This Act will not apply in emergency situations: a) where the person is incapacitated and requires emergency medical services, b) is placed under a lawful arrest, c) is submitted to a search procedure or some other emergency issue where by passing the rules of this act are present due to an effort to lawfully protect the person involved.
4. An Untouchable cannot use the designation and status in order to breach the rights of another person, a personal contracted responsibility, or any other duty they may have in our tribal jurisdiction.
5. At ARNA events untouchables are requested to wear all white to assist with identification of their status during public events.

6. Participating Nationals are advised to also protect themselves by not engaging any foods, supplements, drinks, unhealthy exercises or any behavior that adversely impacts hormonal and endocrine systems.
7. Participating nationals are advised not to have any sexual encounters with Eurasians who are not a part of their biological genetic species group. Admixture of race in ARNA is not lawful. The standard phenotype of an Original Human being is known, discussed in ARNA Aboriginal University Dissertation material, previous statutes and protocols, and that phenotype/genotype is a standard of entering the tribe.
8. Participating nationals are advised only to seek counsel in reference to cloistering with a National that has published Aboriginal University certified dissertations on the subject of pheromones and cloistering.
9. Any national socially participating in the Pheromone Act will be protected from involuntary contact with anyone whom they chose to be protected from with the
exception of: a) husbands and wives, b) contracted relationships, c) the children of parents d) emergency situations listed herein.
10. Nationals who had or are having sex with someone outside of their biological race must make this transparent in courtships to give the other party an opportunity to be aware of whom they are interacting with.

Section VI -Voluntary Testing Method-Pheromone Test
Men & Womens' Areas of Testing: 0-5 points per section 25 total point max
Grading scale 15 = Passing 20 or more = excellent eugenic potential. Less than 15 = poor eugenic potential

a) Endocrine Hormonal system Test – Bioscan or hormonal panel
b) Reproductive system test – Bioscan or Testosterone Test
c) Fitness test – ARNA SOS Monthly Fitness Test
d) Hair Test – Examination for balding
e) Confidence Productivity test – Wage earning documentation, Home Assessment, car Assessment, Labor Examination, Marriage/relationship status, Child Support Status

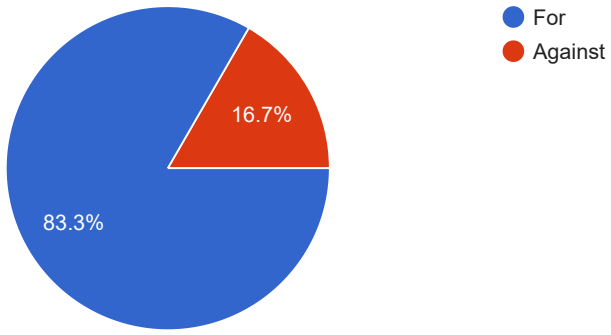
Women:
a) Endocrine-Hormonal system test – Bioscan or hormonal panel
b) Confidence Productivity test – Marriage/Relationship status, Labor Examination, Natural Body Assessment quiz, Community Action Status, Children status
c) Fitness test -ARNA DOS Monthly

d) Menses test – Inquiry of length and state of menses ovulation cycle and PMS states
e) Hair & Vaginal Coefficient test- Bioscan Test

SECTION VII — ENACTMENT
This Act shall take effect:
Immediately upon approval by Parliament

Sponsor of this Bill: Chief Amaru Xi-Ali

6 responses



Comments

3 responses

Semni Islam Amaru

Reason I support this bill, the section where it calls for transparency if someone has engaged in sex with an outside race should be disclosed to me is equivalent to someone having hiv some states requires disclosure of this. After thoroughly studying power of sex dissertation outside engagement can have same disease impact upon a national

Basir Xi Balam: I believe the proposed protections and practices are better addressed through voluntary cultural education, health guidance, and personal-boundary protocols rather than legislation. The proposed designations and testing framework do not establish a sufficiently compelling need for a standalone law.

ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA
Bill-APA15112 - ARNA Polygyny Act

Copy chart

Sponsor: Chief Amaru Xi-Ali Cosponsor: Chieftess Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru
Date: 11-8- 2026 (15,112 Aboriginal Calendar)
Session: Fall Legislative Session
Style: Parliament Vote

SECTION I — SHORT TITLE
This Act shall be known as:
Bill-APA15112 - ARNA Polygyny Act

SECTION II — PURPOSE
The purpose of this Act is to:
1. To protect the Indigenous practice of polygyny in the ARNA Xi Amaru Tribal Jurisdiction as a sacred act of family formation and place responsibility and
requirements in place that secure safe entry, operation of, and exit from a polygynous family.
2. To protect the genetic diversity of Original People who have practiced polygyny their entire existence and scientific studies have shown that polygyny was one
of the key factors to obtaining high genetic diversity which ensures fertility, fitness, and immunological fitness. Fitness here is used in terms of evolutionary
biology.
3. To properly define and set laws, responsibilities, and requirements on the Men and Women involved in polygyny in the ARNA Jurisdiction

SECTION III — Definition of Terms
Polygyny – the social and cultural act of a man marrying multiple women into a family as sister wives or consorts.
Monogamy - the social or cultural act of a man and woman only marrying or being in a relationship with one person.
Polygamy – The act of a man or woman engaging in a consensual contracted heterosexual relationship with multiple women (the man) or multiple men (the woman). (Unlawful in ARNA).
Polyandry – the act of a woman entering into a consensual contracted heterosexual relationship
with multiple men. (Unlawful in ARNA).
Polyamory – the act of a man or woman engaging in group relationships with men or women including gay, bisexual, or other non-heterosexual non polygynous, non-heterosexual monogamous

relationships. (Unlawful in ARNA).
Eugenics - the self-propelled work of optimizing the abilities of our species, or any species via direct application of experimental heterosexual mating models and self-improvement interventions, with the expressed purpose of using indigenous awareness to improve our lineal species or any lineal species. The study of how to arrange reproduction within a population to increase the occurrence of heritable characteristics regarded as desirable.
Microchimerism - is the presence of a small population of genetically distinct genes or cells from another person living inside another person's body. Male microchimerism refers to the presence of a small population of genes or cells containing male DNA (cells with a Y chromosome) living inside a female's body. Fetal microchimerism: Cells from a fetus cross the placenta and enter the mother's bloodstream and organs, where studies show they can persist for decades. Maternal microchimerism: Cells from a mother cross the placenta and settle into the tissues of the developing fetus or child. Studies show that microchimerism (male, fetal, maternal) produces genes/cells in the bones, blood, heart, liver, lungs and brain. Microchimerism is most often present as a result of: a) childbirth b) former pregnancy with a man c) sex where there was a DNA exchange d) blood transfusions and organ/tissue transplants.

5 types of relationships in ARNA Defined by Constitutional Amendment - Ministerial Congress
Amendment to Rites of Passage Congress:
• Marriage (Monogamous or Polygynous)
• Maintenance Contract
• Companion Contract
• Courtship

Marriage - is defined as recording a contract via ARNA Rites of Passage App or Community Action & Family registration or a Jurist. Marriage is either monogamous or polygynous.

Monogamy - is defined - as a Man and Woman in a relationship exclusively with each other

Polygyny - is defined as a Man & Women. Marriage contracts are the only contracts that children may be produced in.

Maintenance Contract - is defined as a Man and Woman coming together in a heterosexual relationship where the man provides a

home and family necessities to a woman and children or women and children. The specifics of the family contract determine what family
necessities are and must be confirmed in writing. Families have the exclusive right to determine resource sharing and allocation. Maintenance contracts cannot
operate to produce children. Only Marriage contracts may have that power.

Companion Contract - is defined as a heterosexual relationship where the parties maintain resource independence but share as agreed upon by both parties. Any variations to this are placed in written form. There are some nationals who have been married and are now
divorced, and may not desire marriage or a maintenance contract, they can use companion contracts. A national may NOT have more than two recorded companion contracts in a lifetime. Companion Contracts are also age graded and the parties must be past 49 years
of age, determined via our Natural law system (Tzulukin).

Courtship - is defined as an entry level relationship with the goal of Marriage or Maintenance contract. Courtships must be recorded via our ARNA App or via the Community Action & Family Registry or documented by a Jurist.

Covenant Keepers - each family member entering a contracted relationship (marriage contract or maintenance contract) besides courtship and companion contracts must choose covenant keepers. Covenant keepers are also advised for courtships or companion contracts. Each person
gets 3 covenant keepers. A man gets 3 men from his direct family or tribe. Each woman gets 3 women from her direct family or tribe. The duty of covenant keepers is to be advisors and assistance with the success of the marriage or relationship.

Fitness - refers to an organism's ability to functionally survive and functionally reproduce in a particular environment.

Section IV – Polygyny RESEARCH
1. ARNA's Aboriginal University has provided certified Dissertations discussing polygyny and genetics. (The Power of Sex Extended Edition by Dr Amaru Xi-Ali). This material explores the scientific studies on polygyny and human genetic diversity.
2. Polygyny was the main family structure in Ancient America and

the amongst the world's indigenous people before colonization.
3. Nationals in our Indigenous Government have a lawful right to practice Monogamy or Polygyny based on their particular spiritual or religious conviction as long as the
practice does not violate our natural law system (Tzulukin) or the ARNA Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof.
4. This legislation creates a National Institution entitled the "Xi Polygynous Circle" within the SOS & DOS organizations, where Monogamous or Polygynous married couples can register, study polygyny, and develop systems and laws that are recommended to enhance the success or and protection of the sacredness of polygyny. These findings can act as advisory data for governmental and private bodies that may need the data for enhancing polygyny and its societal functions. Registration will be executed via the ARNA SOS & DOS Rites of Passage Organizations.

Section V – Laws of Polygyny
1. No one can be forced into polygyny in the ARNA Xi-Amaru Tribal Government. No one can be forced to remain in polygyny once they enter the marriage or
relationship style. They can leave voluntarily via the appropriate ARNA NJS trial or arbitration.
2. Nationals must declare in their original relationship contract agreements whether they will practice monogamy and polygyny.
3. This Act officially establishes an ARNA Polygyny Index TEST (PIT).
4. As ARNA Xi Amaru Tribal government advocates improving lineage and family via eugenics, we establish the following criteria to give a score recommendation by the Xi Polygynous Circle to anyone who makes application to enter polygyny via marriage/relationship contract in our tribal government. The test has been designed by the SOS & DOS Rites of Passage organizations to establish lawful criteria for entering this system of marriage. The PIT (Polygyny Index Test) has a grading scale of 0-5 for 5 items giving a score range of 0-25.

Men & Womens' Areas of Testing: 0-5 points per section 25 total point max
Grading scale 15 = Passing 20 or more = excellent polygyny potential. Less than 15 = poor polygyny potential

Men Assessment: Items tested
a) Financial Integrity Test -Amount of Annual Wealth must be six figures or more and receipts of this must be provided to the

appropriate body executing the evaluation. Debt to Asset ratio- The certified entity will assess the debt to asset profit Ratio of each adult via information provided to the body via registration.
b) Domestic Abuse Convictions-Scaled based on number severity and past dangers imposed to women and any Criminal cases that would warrant a threat to women and children
c) Child Support Assessment-Does the Man have current child support cases and what is their state. Does the man provide for and have a good relationship with his non adult children?
d) Fitness Test- ARNA Monthly Test & Fasting Performance (Bioscan Assessment)
e) Trust test – The family must have 3 covenant keepers for resolving family disputes as defined herein. Are there any discrepancies with the Man's performance as far as responsibility is concerned in the tribe on issues of Dues, Court cases in ARNA where the person was not compliant with an ARNA Court, or caused documented unlawful public or private harm to another national or within the USA jurisdiction. This should be considered when scoring the trust test.

Women Assessment:
a) Financial Integrity Test -Does the woman have a trade or a form of labor that is within the vision of her family. The receipts of this must be provided to the appropriate body executing the evaluation. Debt to Asset ratio- The certified entity will assess the debt to asset profit Ratio of each adult via information provided to the body via registration.
b) Domestic Abuse Convictions-Scaled based on number severity and past dangers imposed to men and any Criminal cases that would warrant a threat to men and children
c) Child Assessment-Does the woman have children? What is the state of the children and their healthy interaction with both parents?
d) Fitness Test-ARNA Monthly Test & Fasting Performance (Bioscan Assessment)
e) Trust test – The family must have 3 covenant keepers for resolving family disputes as defined herein and the contacts and names of covenant keepers must be a part of the polygyny registration. Are there any discrepancies with the Man's performance as far as responsibility is concerned in the tribe on issues of Dues, Court cases in ARNA where the person was not compliant with an ARNA Court, or caused documented unlawful public or
private harm to another national or within the USA jurisdiction. This should be considered when scoring the trust test.

5. Disputes in a polygynous marriage can be settled via: a) using covenant keepers to resolve disputes b) using the Xi Polygynous Circle to discuss and resolve disputes. C) The ARNA NJS for arbitration or trial.
6. All Polygynous couples will have a financial structure as denoted here. Each adult will have private bank accounts for their Indigenous Businesses. The Husband will form a Business operation with each wife. At least one bank account will have both husband and wife or man and woman on the account as authorized users. This bank account is the account that will be used to divide assets upon a divorce or separation of the couple based upon ARNA NJS adjudication. The family will develop rules of deposits and withdrawals in respect to the account via a contract. Joint business ventures of the family will be by contract. Each adult has the responsibility to insure their rights are protected in family contracts. Each adult has the right to consult a certified jurist to review contracts for efficiency. Covenant Keepers or the Xi Polygynous Circle can advise about terms of separation. The ARNA NJS will have the lawful right to settle terms of divorce or separation of couples.
7. The Financial protection of husbands/fathers, wives/consorts/mothers and children must be considered in polygyny. The family has the responsibility to properly protect its financial integrity. Upon separation or divorce family members are not to have their economics enter into an unstable state by ARNA Courts. A fair assessment of economics must be made upon application to divorce or separate from polygynous relationships. No woman or child is to be left unstable in any form. ARNA Courts must assess economics to insure no one is homeless, unlawfully loses assets upon divorce/separation, and properly administrate estates based on family contracts, ARNA laws, and findings from the discovery collected in respect to a proceeding.
8. No man is allowed to have more than two wives unless a) the parties agree via contract b) the man produces economics that shows an additional 50K in wage earnings from the six-figure baseline established by law. Example - 100K is the baseline. If a man has 4 wives that means he should be able to show wage earnings of 200K.
9. Any party participating in infidelity, adultery, harm to children, or other severe violations of a polygyny contract may be divorced or separated from by the other family member without any consideration for care of their economy. Children that have the same parents will by right remain with the

party not breaching the
contractual agreement. Other arrangements can be made with the consent of both parents. Custody arrangements that are final and permanent cannot be made until the trial proceedings.

Section VI -Family Growth Provisions- Family Care Agreements

1 — Declaration of Purpose
ARNA recognizes family expansion as a responsibility extending beyond marital relations. In consenting polygynous households, conception, gestation, birth and postpartum restoration warrant deliberate preparation, material provision, emotional stability and cultural respect.
This Act proposes accountable family-care agreements while preserving each adult's dignity, equal rights and voluntary participation.

2 — Sacred Preconception Family Covenant
Before planned conception, participating households shall develop a written Family Stewardship Covenant identifying the husband's financial, domestic, emotional and parenting commitments; voluntary sister-wife contributions; individual maternal needs; housing,
transport, prenatal and emergency arrangements; existing-child care; and a dispute process. No adult shall be compelled to provide labor, funds, intimacy or care without informed consent. An unplanned pregnancy does not reduce entitlement to care.

3 — Husband's Duty of Provision and Accountability
The husband shall document and fulfill agreed financial, domestic, parenting and caregiving responsibilities; support access to prenatal, birth and postpartum services; and maintain reasonable emergency provisions. He shall not transfer his commitments to sister wives or relatives without consent, nor knowingly assume additional obligations that displace essential existing commitments.

4 — Sisterhood of Gestational Support
Sister wives may voluntarily establish a Sisterhood of Gestational Support for nourishment, childcare, transportation, household assistance, companionship and cultural observances. Each woman retains boundaries concerning her health, time, employment, finances and personal obligations. Participation is consensual and must not become compulsory
unpaid labor.

5 — Simultaneous Pregnancies and Equitable Provision
Where pregnancies overlap, each mother shall have an individualized care plan, with separate provision for essential needs, emergency resources, birth arrangements, childcare and postpartum coverage. Equitable provision responds to individual need rather than requiring identical allocations. Contingency arrangements shall be documented.

6 — Admission of Additional Wives
Before household expansion, the husband and prospective wife shall be informed truthfully of
existing material commitments, while respecting current family members' privacy. A resource impact assessment shall precede expansion of family with additional wives/women. A new wife is not obligated to serve as caregiver; & any such commitment must be voluntary. Resources committed to pregnant or postpartum mothers and dependent children shall not be diverted to new romantic commitments.

7 — Three-Month Sacred Postpartum Covering
For a minimum of three months following childbirth, the husband and consenting support circle shall implement a written plan for maternal rest and nourishment, household support, infant feeding assistance, childcare, access to healthcare, and boundaries around visitors. This is a minimum family support commitment, not mandatory seclusion. The mother retains authority over her movements, visitors, healthcare and cultural participation.

8 — Extended Maternal Restoration
Where needed, an individualized support plan may extend through twenty-four months after childbirth, addressing recovery, breast feeding or a safe nutritious alternative certified by an ARNA health institution, mental well-being, infant development, household tasks and reentry into chosen activities. Support shall be reassessed periodically. The period does not imply that
every mother medically requires two years of recovery.

9 — Stewardship Accountability
Households shall maintain records of agreed duties, resources and support. On a significant unmet commitment, affected adults may request confidential and impartial mediation, reviewing the agreement, consent, actual needs, evidence and remedies. Mediation shall not block courts, emergency help, healthcare or other legal remedies; violence and coercion shall not be accepted in

any form, as these breach the sacredness of the family. Mediation is a
right that is enforced through proper ARNA constitutional and laws procedurally.

10 — Protection Against Exploitation
No spiritual authority, marital hierarchy or covenant may compel pregnancy, sex, labor, money or continued relationship participation. No woman or man shall lose essential support for declining observances, objecting to expansion or leaving a relationship. Existing legal duties of parents to children remain unaffected.

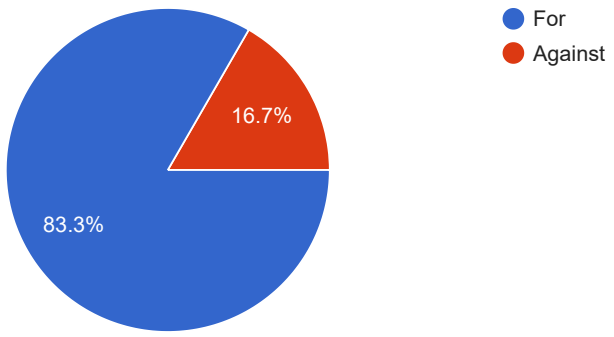
Article 11 — Morality and Family Conduct
Truthfulness, reciprocity, self-control, respect for boundaries, peaceful resolution and freedom from exploitation shall guide education and family covenants and contracts. Any formal sanction requires defined rules, evidence, fair procedures and lawful authority established via mutual consent via contract or the ARNA Laws.

Article 12 — Administration and Implementation
Subject to ARNA legislative authorization, relevant ministerial bodies may develop standardized covenants, individual care plans, simultaneous-pregnancy assessments, postpartum schedules, confidential complaints procedures and education on family stewardship and our ARNA Moral Code.

SECTION VII — ENACTMENT
This Act shall take effect:
Immediately upon approval by Parliament

Sponsor of this Bill: Chief Amaru Xi-Ali
Cosponsor: Chieftess Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru

6 responses



Comments

3 responses

Semni Islam Amaru

I support this bill, after forensic investigations of several people in polygyny relationships and seeing the outcomes and behaviors this bill clearly protects the elite practice of polygny.

Basir Xi Balam: I do not support unnecessary governmental involvement in private family relationships, arbitrary financial requirements, or intrusive eligibility assessments. I recommend a voluntary educational and family-preparation program through the existing S.O.S. and D.O.S. Rites of Passage Societies, including mentorship, financial preparation, and family guidance.

Bill #CE15112-YCTFA- CAXA-2026
The Yamasee Creek Tribal Franchise Act

Copy chart

ORIGINAL DATE: 11-17-2024 Indigenous Year 15110 8th month 26th day
Amendment Date 11-14-2026 Indigenous Year 15,112 8th Month 23rd day
Sponsor: Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Ali

Yamasee Creek Tribal Franchise Act
Purpose of Act:
To notify all ARNA Nationals in good standing of their automatic entry into the Yamasee Creek Nation and to notify all elected and appointed officials and staff of ARNA of their proprietary rights to those same positions in the Yamasee Creek Nation.

Also, to notify the ARNA Nation of the processes procedures and strategy to get federal restitution and services based on the claims of the Yamasee Creek Nation of the long history of discrimination of Indigenous Black Americans via a written paper on this subject to be sent to the Trump Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Department and Office of Federal Acknowledgment.

Definitions:

Autochthons:
The first peoples of a land area

Indigenous:
To be considered apart of an original population of a land space. To be born on a land area and to have ancient bloodlines in that area

Black Indians:
A misnomer used to describe eumelanin dominant indigenous Americans

Indigenous Black Americans
A colloquial term to distinguish eumelanated ethnic Indigenous groups from Eurasian immigrants who became indigenous via political operations

Hitchiti
A pre muscogean language of black tribes in the American south. A dialect of mayan language systems

Xi
The original Indigenous names of the people called Olmec and Mayan

Purpose Methodology & Strategy for Federal Recognition

Purpose:
The purpose of the ARNA government implementing a strategy for federal recognition is to secure the economic viability of future generations of our lineage. We want to secure our 12- council government and get what we are owed as a nation by the United States government and state governments. Engaging the act to be federally recognized considerably brings and opportunity to expedite progress in the fields of education, economic investment, and future job creation for our jurisdiction over a multi-generational timeframe of the future.

Methodology:
Our methodology for implementing this strategy is simple. Since our ARNA Anthropologists and Jurists have already done the work to secure the historical and political facts of how our ancestors were denationalized, we can now make this issue a civil rights issue. The civil rights issue is:
Has the network of Eurasian controlled Native American tribes set up a discriminatory practice against the Original and Primary ethnic group of American Aboriginals now misclassified as Black Americans, Black Indians etc?

The answer without any error is YES.
Since the creation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1824, the subsequent Trail of Tears and the wars with the Black Tribes under the pseudo-name Seminole Wars, we have seen Black Indians gradually disappear and be converted and reclassified into, negroes, blacks, colored, African Americans etc.

The current CDIB policy (Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood) is used to box out (IBA) Black Indians from being able to have uninterrupted member ship in the Eurasian controlled tribes. This unlawful act of disenfranchising Americans first Aboriginal peoples is a civil rights crisis.

The Yamasee Creek Nation proposes to the federal government to step in and stop this discrimination. The solution is a recognized tribe that protects this ethnicity of Indigenous Americans permanently by allowing for these disenfranchised Indigenous

Americans a home in the most known historical black tribes the Yamasee-Creek.

The United States Congress has already done its own independent studies to prove the Yamasee Nation were ethnically negroes/blacks. The Creek Empire was composed of many black tribes and original explorers clearly made this distinction. The language of these tribes was the same an ancient Mayan (xi) dialect called now Hitchiti.

Our history is extensive and is preserved in Art, hieroglyphs showing our phenotypes, language, mound building culture, oral traditions and written United States Military records.

Federal Recognition
Our process is to submit our Letter of Intent Petition to the Trump Administration and the Office of Federal Acknowledgment. We want to complete the Petition Dissertation before Black History Month of 2028. We will publish the material and distribute copies to educational institutions around the country to push this civil rights issue to the forefront. The benefit is that we could see an annual rise in government capital of upwards of 12 million to over 100 million based on Trust funds that are accessible to tribes. Individual Nationals would receive stipends, free college education, business grants for tribal businesses, business loans for tribal businesses, acquisition of land housing and internal medical services from Tribal Doctors paid for via Federal Restitution.
AMA Institutional Contributions, The ARNA Treasury, and any private funding and donations will fund the OFA Acknowledgment Petition process and payments to the participants in the research for the process from the Aboriginal University board.

ARNA Relation to the Yamasee Creek
According to federal law no tribe can be a subsidiary of another tribe. The Yamasee Creek Franchise act is an Act that allows the Yamasee Creek Nation to keep its autonomy as an entity, yet its membership is open to all ARNA Nationals in good standing and ARNA Officials of government as we are the ones who made this moment possible.

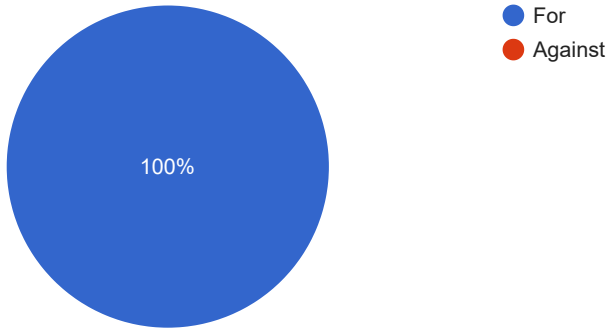
Conclusion
This Act serves as an opportunity to resolve the identity crisis and resource crisis amongst the class of persons who were denationalized and who went through the genocide of their identity.

This Act reestablished the identity and sets the agenda to gain full federal restitution owed to the injured parties.

Bill #CE15110-YCTFA- CAXA-2026
Yamasee Creek Tribal Franchise Act
ORIGINAL DATE: 11-17-2024 Indigenous Year 15110 8th month 26th day
Amendment Date 11-14-2026 Indigenous Year 15,112 8th Month 23rd day

Sponsor: Chief Amaru Namaa Taga Xi-Ali

6 responses



Comments

1 response

Semni Islam Amaru

Ministerial Congress Proposals

Copy chart

ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA
SACRED FOURTH TRIMESTER PROTECTION ACT

Sponsor: Chieftess Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru | Fall Legislative Session 2026
PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL BILL

SECTION I — SHORT TITLE
This Act shall be known as the Sacred Fourth Trimester Protection Act.

SECTION II — FINDINGS AND PURPOSE
The period after childbirth requires material family preparation and defined care responsibilities. This Act recognizes a minimum three-month postpart covering for the mother and newborn and provides a written family-care covenant. Existing rights to privacy, association, and freedom of movement remain governed by ARNA constitutional law rather than being restated as new permissions.

SECTION III — DEFINITIONS
“Mother” means the woman who has given birth. “Postpartum covering” means a planned arrangement of practical support following childbirth.
“Family-care covenant” means a written agreement identifying the persons who voluntarily undertake specific responsibilities.

SECTION IV — MINIMUM POSTPARTUM COVERING
A family-care covenant entered under this Act shall provide no fewer than three months of postpartum covering following childbirth. Its provisions shall address nourishment, rest, essential household maintenance, dependent-child care, transportation, access to healthcare, and reasonable backup support. Additional assistance may continue by agreement and individual need.

SECTION V — PRE-BIRTH COVENANT AND CONTINGENCIES
Before an anticipated birth, the mother and participating adults shall record each agreed duty, responsible person, expected resources, timeframe, substitute
arrangements, and a process for amendment. A birth occurring without advance planning does not disqualify a mother or child from available assistance. The covenant may be amended with informed agreement of affected persons.

SECTION VI — RESPONSIBILITY AND LIMITS
A person who voluntarily accepts a defined obligation shall act in

good faith, subject to applicable ARNA contract law. No provision shall compel unpaid care work, prevent needed healthcare, restrict a mother's movement, or replace existing lawful protections. This Act does not create a general duty for persons who have not accepted a covenant obligation.

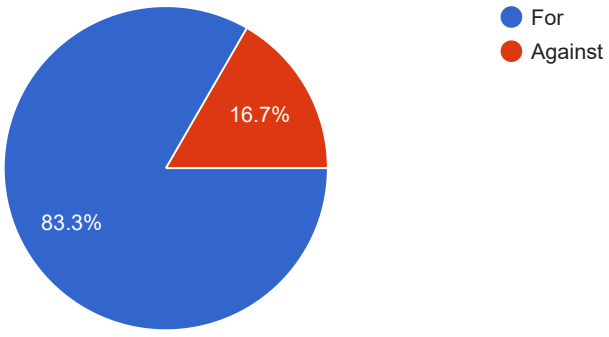
SECTION VII — CONFLICT RESOLUTION
Disputes arising under a family-care covenant may first be addressed amicably before a mutually selected closed counsel. If unresolved, they shall be referred to ARNA NJS, subject to its jurisdiction and procedures. Immediate safety matters and lawful remedies shall not be delayed by private mediation.

SECTION VIII — ADMINISTRATION
The ministry with lawful authority over birth-related cultural practices may offer model covenants and education concerning the three-month minimum. Any binding enforcement or remedy shall follow existing ARNA law and authorized procedures.

SECTION IX — CONSTITUTIONAL AND MORAL FOUNDATION
This Act is grounded in ARNA Constitution Articles 8, 10, 11, and 44 and the Laws of Ma'at, including declarations 1, 3, 9, 12, 26, 27, and 29, concerning nonharm, peace,
and respect for boundaries.

SECTION X — EFFECTIVE DATE
This Act shall take effect upon approval through the applicable ARNA legislative process, subject to any required promulgation and implementation rules.

6 responses



Comments

2 responses

Semni Islam Amaru

Basir Xi Balam: Postpartum family support is important, but voluntary family-care covenants can be established through existing contractual procedures. I recommend a Voluntary Postpartum Family-Care Covenant and Guidance Protocol, administered through the Ministry of Births.

Copy chart

ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA
SACRED GESTATION & FAMILY PRIVACY ACT

Sponsor: Chieftess Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru | Fall Legislative Session 2026
PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL BILL

SECTION I — SHORT TITLE
This Act shall be known as the Sacred Gestation & Family Privacy Act.

SECTION II — PURPOSE
This Act addresses confidentiality and limited handling of gestational and preconception information received by ARNA institutions. It does not require concealment of pregnancy, establish a mandatory nine-month nondisclosure period, or create a compulsory Keeper of Gestation appointment.

SECTION III — MOTION TO REPEAL MANDATORY PRECONCEPTION NOTICE
Upon enactment of this Act, Congress hereby repeals and renders without further force the following requirement in paragraph 1 of the Childbirth Preparation Act (MC15110-001): “Nationals will notify the Ministry of Births within a minimum 12 months of intention to conceive.” No National or family shall be required, solely by reason of an intention to conceive, to provide the Ministry of Births with twelve months’ advance notification. This repeal is limited to that notification requirement and does not repeal other provisions of the Childbirth Preparation Act. Any associated requirement to furnish a copy of the Act shall operate upon a voluntary request for guidance or another independently lawful basis, not upon the repealed mandatory notice.

SECTION III-A — ACCESS TO CHILDBIRTH GUIDELINES
The Ministry of Births may continue to provide the Childbirth Preparation Act in PDF format and related guidelines to Nationals who request them, without making receipt conditional upon advance disclosure of an intention to conceive.

SECTION IV — CONFIDENTIAL HANDLING OF FAMILY INFORMATION
Where an ARNA official or authorized recipient lawfully obtains preconception or gestational information, whether voluntarily provided or obtained under another
applicable law, such information shall be used only for authorized

purposes and disclosed only to persons with lawful need or as otherwise required by law. Receipt of
such information shall not, by itself, authorize general public dissemination.

SECTION V — MINIMUM ADMINISTRATIVE SAFEGUARDS
The competent institution shall identify authorized recipients, permissible uses, retention and access practices, correction procedures, and any lawful exceptions. Institutional procedures shall be proportionate to the information collected and consistent with existing ARNA law.

SECTION VI — PRIVACY OF CONCEPTION AND CULTURAL PRACTICE
The intention to conceive, the timing of conception, and decisions about when and to whom to disclose those intentions are private family matters protected by the
principle of privacy in Article 11 of the ARNA Constitution. Families may preserve confidentiality around conception and gestation as a cultural practice honoring their sacredness. Nothing in this Act prevents a family from voluntarily informing the Ministry of Births, requesting childbirth preparation materials, or seeking appropriate prenatal support. This Act does not restrict disclosure independently required by another valid law or necessary for lawful health and safety obligations.

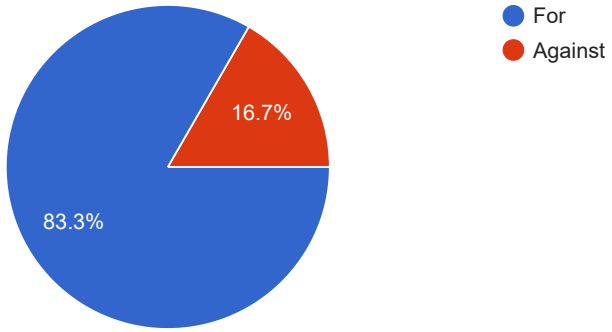
SECTION VII — COMPLAINTS AND REFERRAL
A complaint concerning unauthorized disclosure may be addressed first through the applicable confidential administrative process or a mutually selected closed counsel. Unresolved matters shall be referred to ARNA NJS under its jurisdiction and procedures, without delaying emergency assistance or other lawful remedies.

SECTION VIII — CULTURAL EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE ACT
The optional Keeper of Gestation role shall not be a statutory appointment under this Act. The appropriate Birth Ministry may separately educate families about voluntarily selecting a trusted midwife or birth steward, confidentiality practices, cultural observances, and safe prenatal coordination.

SECTION IX — CONSTITUTIONAL AND MORAL FOUNDATION
Article 11 provides the primary privacy principle; Article 9 and applicable lawful procedure remain relevant. Ma’at declarations 6, 7, 17, 18, 28, and 29 inform ethical discretion, truthfulness, and boundaries.

SECTION X — ENACTMENT AND EFFECT OF REPEAL
This Act shall take effect upon approval through the applicable ARNA legislative process. The repeal in Section III shall take effect on the same date and shall prevail over the identified mandatory notification language of MC15110-001 to the extent of any inconsistency. All remaining provisions of the Childbirth Preparation Act shall continue in force unless separately amended or repealed.

6 responses



Comments

2 responses

Semni Islam Amaru

Basir Xi Balam: The Constitution already protects privacy under Article 11, and existing institutions can establish appropriate confidentiality procedures. I support amending the existing Childbirth Preparation Act, including its advance notification requirement, rather than creating an additional standalone statute.

Copy chart

ARNA XI-AMARU TRIBAL GOVERNMENT
SUN RAYS & MOON BEAMS YOUTH SOCIETY ACT

Legislative Draft No. 2 — Revised Proposed Legislation
Bill Sponsor: Chief Minister Basir Xi Balam, Chief Minister of Civics, Corporations & Governance
Short Title: ARNA SRMB Youth Society Act
Legislative Status: Proposed — Revised Following Legislative Critique and Constitutional Review

BILL SUMMARY
The purpose of this legislation is to recognize and establish the Sun Rays & Moon Beams Youth Society (SRMB) as a nonexclusive national youth-development initiative of ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government, administered through the established Sons of the Shrine
(S.O.S.) and Daughters of the Shrine (D.O.S.) Rites of Passage Societies.

SRMB shall provide opportunities for extracurricular education, cultural development, Natural Law instruction, civic education, entrepreneurship, agriculture, creative expression, physical development, mentorship, leadership, and age-appropriate rites of passage.

The program shall consist of two principal houses:
1. Sun Rays, serving boys from six (6) through eighteen (18) years of age.
2. Moon Beams, serving girls from six (6) through eighteen (18) years of age.

The two houses may conduct appropriate joint activities and shared educational programming under the direction of S.O.S. and D.O.S.

Primary authority for SRMB administration, cultural guidance, rites-of-passage programming, and organizational oversight shall remain with S.O.S. and D.O.S. through their existing lawful governance structures.

The National Oversight Committee established for SRMB shall function solely as an internal program coordination mechanism operating under the authority and direction of S.O.S. and D.O.S. It shall not constitute an independent governmental instrumentality or acquire authority superior to the administering societies.

Participation shall be voluntary. Parents and lawful guardians shall retain authority to enroll or withdraw their children and to grant or withhold permission for particular activities requiring their consent.

The Act shall neither establish SRMB as the exclusive national youth organization nor restrict the establishment, independence, or activities of other lawful youth-development institutions.

Existing organizations, including the Aboriginal Village Project, YG Movement, Yamasee Jaguars, Yamasee Winged Serpents, and other community youth organizations, shall remain free to conduct their lawful activities according to their own applicable governing arrangements.

S.O.S. and D.O.S. may voluntarily collaborate or contract with qualified community organizations, private enterprises, educational institutions, and other appropriate providers to assist in delivering youth-development services.

SRMB shall further establish a National Youth Ambassador Program, through which eligible youth may develop leadership, public speaking, community representation, civic participation, and organizational experience.

The initiative shall require no initial allocation from the ARNA National Treasury. Authorized activities may be supported through voluntary donations, sponsorships, fundraising, and other lawful arrangements.

This Act is advanced in furtherance of Articles 15 and 16 of the ARNA Constitution.

The purpose of the legislation is to provide an additional youth-development opportunity that strengthens existing national institutions, supports family participation, and contributes to the long-term cultural, civic, and economic development of ARNA youth.

LEGISLATIVE BODY
BE IT ENACTED BY THE AUTHORIZED LEGISLATIVE BODY OF ARNA, THE XI-AMARU TRIBAL GOVERNMENT:

That the following Sun Rays & Moon Beams Youth Society Act is hereby established pursuant to the Constitution of ARNA, its existing body of law, and the lawful legislative authority of the Tribal Government.

TITLE I — GENERAL PROVISIONS
ARTICLE I — PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, AND LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

Section 101 — Short Title
This legislation shall be known and may be cited as the Sun Rays & Moon Beams Youth Society Act, hereinafter referred to as "the Act."

Section 102 — Constitutional Authority
(a) This Act is established pursuant to the lawful legislative authority of ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government.
(b) This Act is promulgated in furtherance of:
1. Article 15: Guaranteeing the right of private property and free enterprise to Aboriginal Nationals.
2. Article 16: Establishing the responsibility of Aboriginal Nationals to contribute to the defense and economic sovereignty of the Nation.
(c) The development of youth knowledge, civic responsibility, economic skills, leadership, agriculture, and entrepreneurial capability is hereby recognized as a means of preparing future generations to participate in the economic and institutional life of the Nation.
(d) This Act shall be administered consistently with the constitutional rights of Nationals, the lawful authority of parents and guardians, and the existing governance arrangements of S.O.S. and D.O.S.

Section 103 — Legislative Findings
The Legislative Body hereby finds:
(a) That the education, cultural development, and leadership preparation of youth contribute to the long-term continuity and prosperity of the Nation.
(b) That parents and lawful guardians possess a central role in directing the upbringing education, and participation of their children.
(c) That ARNA possesses established rites-of-passage societies and existing youth-development organizations capable of contributing to intergenerational cultural, civic, and practical education.
(d) That the recognition of an additional national youth-

development initiative may expand opportunities for families without displacing other lawful youth organizations.
(e) That effective youth programming benefits from cooperation among families, qualified mentors, established societies, and appropriate educational or community organizations.
(f) That youth development may include practical preparation in agriculture, entrepreneurship,
financial literacy, civic participation, creative expression, leadership, and community stewardship.
(g) That meaningful youth leadership opportunities, including supervised public representation, may assist young Nationals in developing organizational competence and responsibility.
(h) That youth participation shall remain voluntary and subject to appropriate parental or guardian permission, supervision, and safeguarding procedures.
(i) That an initiative administered through established S.O.S. and D.O.S. structures can utilize existing institutional knowledge and governance arrangements without establishing a separate authority over all national youth programming.
(j) That supporting institutions and private organizations may contribute services through voluntary collaboration or lawful contractual arrangements.

Section 104 — Purpose of the Act
The purposes of this Act are to:
1. Recognize SRMB as a nonexclusive national youth-development initiative administered through S.O.S. and D.O.S.
2. Provide structured, voluntary extracurricular opportunities for participating youth.
3. Preserve the principal administrative and cultural authority of S.O.S. and D.O.S. over their respective program activities.
4. Protect parental and guardian authority over the participation of individual children.
5. Encourage cultural, civic, educational, entrepreneurial, agricultural, artistic, and leadership development.
6. Establish a National Youth Ambassador Program.
7. Provide for appropriate community outreach and family engagement.
8. Permit voluntary partnerships with qualified youth organizations and service providers.
9. Preserve the independence of existing youth-development institutions.
10. Establish program administration, safeguarding, and financial accountability procedures.
11. Support intergenerational continuity and the development of

future national leadership.
(b) Nothing in this Act shall confer upon SRMB exclusive authority over youth education, rites of passage, extracurricular development, or other youth organizations operating within ARNA.
(c) No youth or family shall be required to participate in SRMB as a condition of nationality,
educational opportunity, membership in another organization, or participation in lawful
community activities.

ARTICLE II — DEFINITIONS
Section 105 — Definitions
For purposes of this Act:
(a) ARNA: ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government.
(b) SRMB: The Sun Rays & Moon Beams Youth Society recognized under this Act.
(c) Sun Rays: The SRMB youth-development house serving boys from six (6) through eighteen (18) years of age.
(d) Moon Beams: The SRMB youth-development house serving girls from six (6) through eighteen (18) years of age.
(e) S.O.S.: The Sons of the Shrine Rites of Passage Society operating under its applicable lawful governing arrangements.
(f) D.O.S.: The Daughters of the Shrine Rites of Passage Society operating under its applicable lawful governing arrangements.
(g) Program Head: A person appointed through the applicable S.O.S. or D.O.S. governance procedures to administer designated SRMB activities.
(h) National Oversight Committee: An internal SRMB program coordination committee operating under the direct authority of S.O.S. and D.O.S., without independent governmental or rites-of-passage jurisdiction.
(i) Youth Participant: A minor lawfully enrolled in an authorized SRMB activity with the required parental or guardian permission.
(j) Parent or Guardian: A person possessing lawful parental or guardianship authority concerning a participating minor.
(k) National Youth Ambassador: An eligible SRMB youth participant selected to undertake approved leadership and representative activities for a defined term.
(l) Chartered Chapter: A local SRMB program unit authorized by S.O.S. and D.O.S. to operate under the SRMB designation.
(m) Rites of Passage: Age-appropriate cultural, ceremonial, educational, or developmental practices authorized and supervised through the applicable S.O.S. or D.O.S. governance structures.
(n) Supporting Institution: A governmental office, community organization, private enterprise, educational institution, nonprofit

organization, or other qualified participant voluntarily supporting authorized SRMB activities.
(o) Program Coordination: Administrative planning, communication, scheduling, recordkeeping, and operational assistance performed pursuant to the authority of S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(p) Participation Consent: Written or otherwise lawfully documented permission granted by a parent or guardian for a youth's enrollment or participation in designated activities.

ARTICLE III — OFFICIAL RECOGNITION AND NONEXCLUSIVE STATUS

Section 106 — Recognition of SRMB
(a) SRMB is hereby recognized as a national youth-development initiative of ARNA operating under the primary administration of S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(b) Such recognition shall not establish SRMB as the exclusive national youth-development program or as the sole organization authorized to conduct youth activities within ARNA.
(c) SRMB shall function as a programmatic initiative administered through the existing lawful structures of S.O.S. and D.O.S., rather than as a separate governing authority over national youth organizations.
(d) SRMB shall not possess independent authority to direct, license, dissolve, supervise, or restrict unrelated youth organizations.
(e) Participation in SRMB shall not confer ARNA nationality upon any person.
(f) Nothing in this Act shall automatically create a separate corporate entity, transfer proprietary intellectual property, or establish governmental ownership of privately held marks or materials.

Section 107 — Program Identity and National Chapters
(a) The names Sun Rays, Moon Beams, and SRMB shall be used in this Act as program designations without any presumption that trademark ownership is created or transferred by legislative recognition.
(b) Any use of independently protected names, designs, symbols, or other proprietary materials shall be governed by the applicable lawful authorization or agreement.
(c) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may authorize local SRMB chapters to provide programs consistent with this Act.
(d) Chapter authorization shall concern only the operation of a program under the SRMB designation and shall not constitute general permission to operate a youth organization.

(e) Existing and future independent youth organizations shall not be required to obtain an SRMB charter unless they voluntarily seek authorization to operate as an SRMB chapter.

TITLE II — ORGANIZATIONAL
STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

ARTICLE IV — PROGRAM HOUSES AND PARTICIPATION

Section 201 — Program Houses
(a) SRMB shall consist of two principal program houses:
1. Sun Rays, serving boys from six (6) through eighteen (18) years of age.
2. Moon Beams, serving girls from six (6) through eighteen (18) years of age.
(b) Sun Rays programming shall be administered under the authorized leadership of S.O.S.
(c) Moon Beams programming shall be administered under the authorized leadership of D.O.S.
(d) Appropriate joint activities may be coordinated between the two houses.
(e) The program designations established in this Section shall not independently create or transfer trademark rights.
Section 202 — Eligibility, Parental Consent, and Participation
(a) SRMB shall primarily serve qualifying ARNA National youth.
(b) Enrollment shall require the affirmative consent of a parent or lawful guardian.
(c) Participation shall remain voluntary throughout enrollment.
(d) Parents and guardians may decline, limit, or withdraw their children's participation in accordance with lawful safeguarding and administrative procedures.
(e) Separate informed parental or guardian permission shall be obtained for activities involving rites of passage, ceremonial participation, travel, public representation, or other activities designated by S.O.S. and D.O.S. as requiring activity-specific consent.
(f) Youth outside ARNA nationality may participate in approved public or community outreach activities where permitted by the administering societies and their parents or guardians.
(g) Such participation shall not establish nationality, membership in S.O.S. or D.O.S., or rights to participate in restricted ceremonies.
(h) Participation agreements and waivers shall not eliminate responsibilities that cannot lawfully be waived.
(i) No youth shall be required to withdraw from another lawful youth

organization as a condition of participating in SRMB.

Section 203 — Equitable Program Opportunities
(a) The administering societies shall endeavor to provide appropriate developmental opportunities within each program house.
(b) Programming may differ according to age, developmental readiness, cultural practices, available resources, and the nature of the activity.
(c) Participation requirements shall be published or communicated to parents and guardians before enrollment in the applicable activity.
(d) No SRMB rule shall restrict the ordinary lawful operation of unrelated community youth organizations.

ARTICLE V — ADMINISTRATION THROUGH S.O.S. AND D.O.S.

Section 204 — Primary Program Authority
(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. shall retain primary and controlling programmatic authority over SRMB activities assigned to their respective houses.
(b) Such authority shall include:
1. Approval of program activities.
2. Selection and supervision of authorized program personnel.
3. Cultural and rites-of-passage oversight.
4. Establishment of appropriate participant safeguards.
5. Approval of local SRMB chapters.
6. Authorization of program partnerships.
7. Resolution of programmatic governance questions.
8. Review of the performance of appointed Program Heads.
(c) SRMB shall not replace or supersede the existing governing structures, bylaws, or applicable lawful directives of S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(d) Any SRMB activity requiring the authorization of S.O.S. or D.O.S. shall proceed only after the required approval.
(e) No independent power over existing rites-of-passage societies is conferred upon the bill sponsor, Program Heads, or National Oversight Committee.

Section 205 — National Oversight Committee
(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may constitute a National Oversight Committee to coordinate the administration of SRMB.
(b) The Committee shall operate under the direct authority of S.O.S. and D.O.S. and shall serve as an internal coordinating mechanism

subordinate to those societies.
(c) The Committee shall not constitute a separate governmental agency, independent rites-of-passage authority, or governing body superior to S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(d) The Committee may coordinate:
1. Program schedules.
2. Inter-house activities.
3. Administrative records.
4. Parent and guardian communications.
5. Youth Ambassador activities.
6. Local chapter coordination.
7. Voluntary partnerships and community outreach.
8. Program evaluation and administrative recommendations.
(e) The Committee shall not independently approve or alter ceremonial rites, appoint S.O.S. or D.O.S. officers, require other youth organizations to affiliate, or impose requirements upon unrelated organizations.
(f) The composition, appointment, review, and operation of the Committee shall be determined through procedures approved by S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(g) Any decision exceeding the Committee's delegated authority shall be referred to the applicable administering society for determination.

Section 206 — Program Heads and Accountability
(a) S.O.S. shall appoint or authorize the Program Head responsible for Sun Rays activities.
(b) D.O.S. shall appoint or authorize the Program Head responsible for Moon Beams activities.
(c) Each Program Head shall act under the authority of the appointing society and within the
scope of assigned responsibilities.
(d) Appointments shall be reviewed every four (4) years, or earlier when required by the applicable society's governing procedures.
(e) Program Heads may be retained, replaced, suspended, or removed according to the lawful appointment and disciplinary procedures of the applicable society.
(f) Where an adverse decision is contested, applicable procedures shall provide an appropriate opportunity for review by the authorized society or other competent authority.
(g) This Act shall not create an independent criminal, penal, or judicial process for SRMB administrative personnel or youth participants.
(h) The bill sponsor shall not possess operational authority over SRMB solely by reason of sponsoring this legislation.

ARTICLE VI — INTERINSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND PARTNERSHIPS

Section 207 — Voluntary Governmental and Institutional Support

(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may request voluntary assistance from appropriate governmental ministries, instrumentalities, institutions, and qualified persons.

(b) Such assistance may include technical instruction, mentoring, facilities, cultural programming, administrative resources, or other lawful support.

(c) No ministry or governmental institution shall be required to provide assistance solely by virtue of this Act.

(d) No separate ministry shall acquire supervisory authority over SRMB merely because it provides voluntary support.

(e) Participation by any supporting institution shall remain subject to its existing lawful authority and available resources.

Section 208 — Independent Program Authority and Contractual Collaboration

(a) SRMB shall derive its programmatic authority from this Act and the lawful participation and administration of S.O.S. and D.O.S., rather than from the provisions of unrelated educational, cultural, or sports legislation.

(b) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may voluntarily enter appropriate contracts or collaborative arrangements with qualified private youth organizations, educational institutions, nonprofit entities, and service providers.

(c) Such contracts may concern educational instruction, athletic activities, agriculture, arts, mentorship, logistics, facilities, or other authorized program services.

(d) Contracts shall define the services provided, applicable supervision, safeguarding obligations, financial arrangements where relevant, and conditions of termination.

(e) No private service provider shall obtain exclusive control of national youth programming or independent authority over S.O.S. or D.O.S. solely by reason of a contract.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall require S.O.S. or D.O.S. to contract with SRMB as if SRMB were a separately owned private entity.

(g) Where a separately organized private entity provides services under an SRMB-related arrangement, that entity shall act within the scope of a voluntary contract and shall not acquire governmental or rites-of-passage authority through that relationship.

ARTICLE VII — HEADQUARTERS AND LOCAL CHAPTERS

Section 209 — Flagship Chapter
(a) The initial flagship SRMB chapter shall be designated in ARNA Region 3, Atlanta, Georgia.
(b) The flagship chapter shall operate under the applicable S.O.S. and D.O.S. administrative arrangements.
(c) Its designation shall not confer exclusive authority over other youth organizations operating in the same region.

Section 210 — Local SRMB Chapters
(a) Local SRMB chapters may be established according to procedures approved by S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(b) A local group seeking to operate under the SRMB designation shall obtain the required authorization or charter from the administering societies. This requirement applies only to the use and operation of the SRMB program designation and shall not restrict independent youth organizations from operating under their own names, structures, and lawful authority.
(c) SRMB chapter requirements may address program leadership, safeguarding, participant eligibility, reporting, parental consent, and administrative accountability.
(d) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may determine whether a particular chapter is authorized to provide Sun Rays activities, Moon Beams activities, or approved joint programming.
(e) The termination or suspension of an SRMB chapter authorization shall not, by itself, terminate the separate legal existence or unrelated lawful activities of an independent organization acting as a service provider.

TITLE III — YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL PROGRAMMING

ARTICLE VIII — EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Section 301 — Areas of Youth Development
Subject to parental permission, the authority of S.O.S. and D.O.S., and available resources, SRMB may provide programming concerning:
1. Natural Law and moral philosophy.
2. Civic education and knowledge of tribal governance.
3. Indigenous cultural history and cosmology.
4. Entrepreneurship, business development, and financial literacy.
5. Agricultural knowledge and practical food production.
6. Creative arts, storytelling, and cultural expression.

7. Physical education, recreation, and sports.
8. Leadership, communication, and community service.
9. Practical life skills, personal responsibility, and preparation for future economic participation.

Section 302 — Educational Character and Limits
(a) SRMB activities shall be structured as voluntary extracurricular youth-development opportunities.
(b) The administering societies may establish age-appropriate educational content and activity guidelines within their lawful authority.
(c) SRMB shall not claim exclusive authority to establish the educational standards governing all ARNA youth.
(d) Participation in SRMB shall not replace parental educational authority or create a requirement for enrollment in any particular educational institution.
(e) Programming may include familiarization with the ARNA Preamble and Twelve General Orders as appropriate to the educational objectives of the administering societies.
(f) The program may develop practical knowledge and skills contributing to the future economic participation and leadership capacity of youth.

ARTICLE IX — RITES OF PASSAGE

Section 303 — Authorized Rites of Passage
(a) SRMB may facilitate age-appropriate rites-of-passage activities under the direct authority of
S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(b) Such activities shall be based upon applicable cultural traditions, established society procedures, developmental objectives, and appropriate supervision.
(c) No rite-of-passage procedure shall be imposed upon a youth without the required parental or guardian consent.
(d) Participation shall be subject to applicable safeguarding procedures and the requirements of
the administering society.
(e) SRMB recognition shall not provide independent authority to replace, revise, or regulate rites administered by other lawful organizations.

Section 304 — Review and Approval of Rites
(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. shall retain final authority to approve and revise the rites and ceremonial activities administered through their respective SRMB houses.

(b) Program Heads and the National Oversight Committee may submit recommendations but shall not independently adopt or alter rites without the applicable society's authorization.
(c) Authorized rites and associated procedures shall be reviewed at least annually or according to a more frequent schedule established by the administering society.
(d) Parents and guardians shall receive sufficient information concerning proposed youth participation to make informed consent decisions, subject to the lawful protection of restricted cultural information.
(e) Withdrawal from a particular rite shall not automatically terminate a youth's access to unrelated SRMB activities for which the youth remains eligible.

ARTICLE X — NATIONAL YOUTH AMBASSADORS
Section 305 — Establishment of the National Youth Ambassador Program
(a) There is hereby established a National Youth Ambassador Program within SRMB.
(b) Eligible youth participants from Sun Rays and Moon Beams may apply for selection as National Youth Ambassadors.
(c) Ambassadors shall ordinarily serve terms of two (2) years.
(d) The selection and administration of Ambassadors shall be approved by S.O.S. and D.O.S. through their authorized procedures.
(e) Parental or guardian permission shall be required for a minor to accept an Ambassador appointment.

Section 306 — Duties and Limitations of Youth Ambassadors
(a) National Youth Ambassadors may undertake approved activities involving:
1. Public speaking.
2. Youth leadership development.
3. Community service.
4. Peer representation.
5. Cultural and educational events.
6. Youth-program improvement.
7. Approved participation in ARNA gatherings.
8. Other supervised activities authorized by S.O.S. and D.O.S.
(b) Ambassadors shall remain subject to appropriate adult supervision and parental permission.
(c) Appointment as an Ambassador shall not confer governmental office, independent political authority, or the power to bind ARNA contractually.
(d) Ambassadors may provide recommendations concerning future youth activities through channels approved by the administering

societies.
(e) Ambassador participation in events requiring travel, public appearances, or other specially designated activities shall be subject to the required parental or guardian consent.

ARTICLE XI — FAMILY PARTICIPATION AND YOUTH SAFEGUARDING

Section 307 — Parents, Guardians, and Family Engagement
(a) Parents and lawful guardians shall retain the authority to enroll, decline enrollment, or withdraw their children from SRMB.
(b) S.O.S. and D.O.S. shall provide opportunities for appropriate parental input concerning program development, participant safety, and activities affecting children.
(c) Parents and guardians may submit concerns and recommendations through procedures approved by the administering societies.
(d) Participation in program consultation shall not require a parent or guardian to surrender existing rights or become a member of S.O.S. or D.O.S.
(e) Where an activity presents material concerns affecting safety, development, or parental consent, the administering society shall provide an appropriate process for review.
(f) The establishment of SRMB shall not require a general referendum as a condition of every youth program activity. S.O.S. and D.O.S. may conduct consultations, parent meetings, surveys, or other voluntary engagement processes according to their governing procedures.

Section 308 — Safeguarding and Participant Protection
(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. shall establish and maintain appropriate youth safeguarding procedures for SRMB activities.
(b) Such procedures shall address:
1. Parent and guardian consent.
2. Adult supervision.
3. Volunteer and program-personnel screening.
4. Appropriate staff qualifications.
5. Youth conduct and behavioral expectations.
6. Reporting and response to safety concerns.
7. Protection of participant records.
8. Permission for youth photographs and public media.
9. Transportation and activity-specific authorization.
10. Procedures for withdrawing from activities.
11. Appropriate response to misconduct or unsafe conditions.
(c) Youth participants shall not be subjected to disciplinary action

outside the lawful authority of the administering societies or applicable processes.
(d) Program rules concerning conduct shall be communicated in an age-appropriate manner to
participants and parents or guardians.
(e) Personal information concerning minors shall be collected, maintained, and disclosed only for authorized and appropriate program purposes.
(f) Participation waivers shall not excuse intentional misconduct or eliminate legal duties that are not lawfully waivable.
(g) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may require qualified independent providers to comply with equivalent safeguarding and consent requirements as a condition of participation.

TITLE IV — ADMINISTRATION, FUNDING, AND FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE XII — FUNDING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 401 — Funding and Financial Sustainability
(a) SRMB shall require no initial allocation from the ARNA National Treasury under this Act.
(b) Program support may be obtained through lawful voluntary sources, including:
1. Donations from participating Nationals.
2. Approved donations and sponsorships.
3. Community fundraising.
4. Voluntary family-supported activities.
5. Lawful grants or educational support.
6. Other authorized and voluntary contributions.
(c) Contributions and sponsorships shall not confer independent governance authority over S.O.S., D.O.S., or SRMB.
(d) No person or institution shall be compelled to contribute funds solely by virtue of this Act.
(e) Any subsequent governmental appropriation shall require separate lawful authorization through applicable governmental financial procedures.
Section 402 — Financial Reporting and Records
(a) Appropriate records shall be maintained concerning SRMB revenues, expenditures, donations, contracts, and other material financial activities.
(b) An annual program and financial summary shall be prepared for the administering societies.
(c) Authorized S.O.S. and D.O.S. officials shall have access to records required for their respective oversight responsibilities.
(d) Relevant financial records shall be made available within five (5)

business days following a lawful request by an authorized S.O.S. or D.O.S. official or competent ARNA oversight authority, subject to applicable confidentiality and record-protection requirements.
(e) Funds and property belonging to independent service providers shall remain distinct from SRMB funds, except as otherwise established by lawful contractual arrangements.

ARTICLE XIII — PROGRAM PROCEDURES AND EVALUATION

Section 403 — Administrative Procedures
(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may establish program procedures necessary to administer SRMB.
(b) Such procedures may address:
1. Enrollment.
2. Parent and guardian consent.
3. Chapter authorization.
4. Program leadership.
5. Personnel qualifications.
6. Educational activities.
7. Safeguarding.
8. Financial records.
9. Youth Ambassador selection.
10. Voluntary partnerships.
11. Complaints and internal review.
(c) All procedures shall remain consistent with this Act and the lawful governing arrangements of the administering societies.

Section 404 — Annual Program Evaluation
(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. shall conduct or authorize periodic evaluation of SRMB activities.
(b) Such evaluation may consider:
1. Participation levels.
2. Program safety.
3. Parent and guardian feedback.
4. Educational and developmental objectives.
5. Mentor qualifications.
6. Financial sustainability.
7. Youth leadership outcomes.
8. Program partnerships.
9. Operational improvements.
(c) Findings may be used to improve programming, establish priorities, and determine the continuation or modification of particular activities.
(d) No review under this Section shall confer regulatory authority

over unrelated youth organizations.

ARTICLE XIV — VOLUNTARY SUPPORT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

Section 405 — Supporting Institutions
(a) Governmental institutions, private enterprises, nonprofit organizations, cultural institutions, and community youth organizations may voluntarily provide services or support to SRMB.
(b) Such participation shall not transfer the legal authority or internal governance powers of the supporting institution.
(c) Where services are delivered through a contract, the parties shall identify their respective rights, responsibilities, supervision, consent requirements, and financial obligations.
(d) S.O.S. and D.O.S. shall retain authority to select qualified providers for SRMB activities in accordance with their lawful procedures.
(e) No provider or institution shall be required to collaborate with SRMB or be restricted from offering independent youth services.
Section 406 — Community Outreach
(a) SRMB may conduct approved community outreach activities involving ARNA youth, families, and eligible community participants.
(b) Public activities shall remain subject to appropriate parental permission and supervision.
(c) Outreach may include cultural events, educational workshops, leadership activities, agricultural experiences, entrepreneurship programs, and other lawful activities.
(d) Public outreach shall not be represented as the exclusive means through which ARNA youth may participate in cultural, educational, civic, or developmental activities.

ARTICLE XV — INSTITUTIONAL LIMITS, INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS, AND SEVERABILITY

Section 407 — Preservation of Institutional and Proprietary Authority
(a) Nothing in this Act shall replace, supersede, or diminish the lawful governance authority of S.O.S. or D.O.S.
(b) The National Oversight Committee and Program Heads shall exercise only the authority delegated under this Act and the applicable S.O.S. and D.O.S. governing arrangements.
(c) Legislative recognition of SRMB shall not automatically transfer privately held trademarks,
copyrighted materials, contractual rights, or other proprietary interests to ARNA or its instrumentalities.

(d) Any use, assignment, or licensing of independently owned intellectual property shall be established through appropriate lawful authorization.
(e) Nothing in this Act shall independently charter a private service provider as a governmental instrumentality or confer upon such a provider authority over the Nation's youth-development organizations.

Section 408 — Nonexclusivity and Existing Youth Organizations
(a) SRMB shall be one recognized national youth-development initiative and shall not possess exclusive authority over youth programming within ARNA.
(b) The lawful independence, activities, and organizational arrangements of existing community
youth organizations shall remain preserved.
(c) Such organizations include, without limitation:
1. Aboriginal Village Project.
2. YG Movement.
3. Yamasee Jaguars.
4. Yamasee Winged Serpents.
5. Other lawful youth-development, educational, cultural, athletic, or community organizations.
(d) Nothing in this Act shall require an existing youth organization to affiliate with SRMB, obtain SRMB certification, accept supervision by SRMB, or surrender independent control of its activities.
(e) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may independently determine whether to collaborate or enter lawful service agreements with SRMB chapters or other qualified youth organizations.
(f) No youth or family shall be denied otherwise available rights or opportunities solely because
the youth participates in another lawful organization rather than SRMB.
(g) Recognition of SRMB shall not prohibit the Tribal Government from lawfully recognizing or supporting additional youth-development initiatives.

Section 409 — Severability
If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unenforceable by a tribunal possessing jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall continue in effect to the fullest extent permitted by law, provided the essential legislative purpose may still be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XVI — IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 410 — Initial Implementation
(a) S.O.S. and D.O.S. shall coordinate the initial implementation of SRMB through their applicable governance structures.
(b) Implementation may include:
1. Confirmation of authorized Program Heads.
2. Establishment of an internal coordination committee where appropriate.
3. Adoption of participant enrollment and consent procedures.
4. Approval of initial educational and developmental activities.
5. Establishment of youth safeguarding procedures.
6. Development of the National Youth Ambassador selection process.
7. Authorization of the Region 3 flagship chapter.
8. Establishment of appropriate financial and recordkeeping procedures.
9. Identification of qualified mentors and potential voluntary partners.
(c) Implementation shall not depend upon the compulsory participation of other ministries or
youth organizations.
(d) S.O.S. and D.O.S. may commence initial organizational procedures within ninety (90) days
following enactment, subject to available personnel, resources, and lawful administrative requirements.
Section 411 — Effective Date
(a) This Act shall take effect upon its lawful passage and promulgation according to the Constitution and applicable legislative procedures of ARNA, unless another effective date is established in the adopting enactment.
(b) SRMB activities may begin or expand after S.O.S. and D.O.S. have approved the applicable program procedures, necessary safeguarding arrangements, and operational responsibilities.

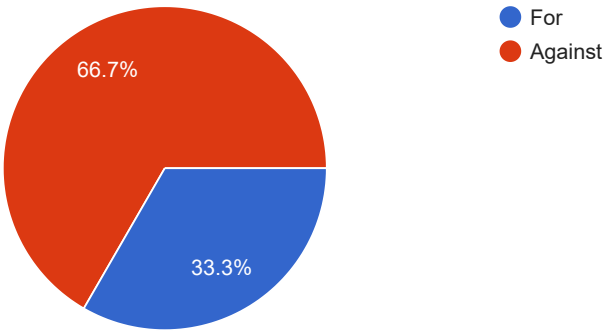
Aboriginal Calendar Date: [To be entered upon enactment]

FINDINGS AND SUMMARY OF PURPOSE
The Sun Rays & Moon Beams Youth Society Act establishes a recognized, nonexclusive national youth-development initiative administered through the existing Sons of the Shrine and Daughters of the Shrine Rites of Passage Societies.
The legislation recognizes that cultural continuity, practical education, civic responsibility, entrepreneurship, agricultural knowledge, creative development, and youth leadership contribute to the future economic and institutional development of ARNA.

The Act preserves S.O.S. and D.O.S. as the principal program administrators and does not establish an independent authority over the Nation's existing rites-of-passage societies.
The National Oversight Committee serves solely as an internal coordination mechanism subordinate to the administering societies.
Parents and lawful guardians retain authority concerning the participation of their children,
including enrollment, withdrawal, and consent for designated activities.
The legislation expressly preserves the existence and independence of other lawful youth organizations and does not establish SRMB as an exclusive provider of youth programming.
Voluntary cooperation with existing community organizations, educational institutions, cultural
organizations, and private enterprises is authorized without requiring affiliation or contractual participation.
The Act further establishes a National Youth Ambassador Program designed to provide eligible
youth with opportunities for supervised leadership, public representation, community service, and organizational development.
The legislation requires no initial allocation from the ARNA National Treasury and permits lawful voluntary financial and institutional support.
The Act does not presume to create or transfer ownership of privately held names, trademarks, or other intellectual property.
Grounded in the constitutional recognition of private enterprise and national economic sovereignty, the Act supports an additional pathway through which youth may develop the knowledge, practical skills, and leadership capacity necessary to contribute to the future of the Nation.

END OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

6 responses



Comments

4 responses

Semni Islam Amaru, After seeing the few comments that it's unconstitutional, I would like to see what can be done to aid in making it constitutional and see it thrive. Anything to continue to shape the future of our nation we have here.

Yogi - I can’t support this bill for reasons lack of groundwork and experience. This entity has not had any public workings with in ARNA or outside of it. National identity is needed , but identity is like a seed of a spade we should first plant before calling it a coherent product of nature. It already for me leans to a decoherent seedling based on second half of name(MoonBeams) we have a new star that can replace this moon, star discovered by Chief Amaru Xi-Ali. In historical context we have many who said the moon would be destroyed and replaced by a new star. Could this be same future for moonbeams(personal cosmology reflection of studying past cosmologist) in 1964 the messenger said a star was to replace the moon and improve all life forms. I have as well made discussions on the moon and its decoherent impact on us

FORMAL LEGISLATIVE CONTENTIONS
Sun Rays & Moon Beams Youth Society Act
Presented by: Minister Waxak Xi Amaru Ali
Ministry of Arts and Culture
Position: Opposition to the Passage of the Act in Its Present Form
I. Legislative Recognition Should Be Governed by Established Standards
My first contention concerns the absence of an established legislative framework governing the recognition of private youth-development organizations as official national initiatives of the Aboriginal Republic of North America.
As I previously expressed during our legislative meeting, I believe that any legislation seeking to establish or recognize a national youth-development organization should be preceded by a general act establishing the qualifications, standards, and procedures through which such organizations may obtain official national recognition, sponsorship, or chartering.
The proposed SRMB Youth Society Act seeks to recognize Sun Rays & Moon Beams as a nonexclusive national youth-development initiative of ARNA.
However, what general standards determine whether a private youth organization qualifies for this recognition?
What qualifications must its organizers possess? What procedures must be followed? What governmental responsibilities accompany such recognition?
Without an established framework, Parliament risks recognizing individual organizations through separate legislative acts without first determining the uniform standards applicable to all organizations seeking similar recognition.
My position is that we should establish the general rules for recognizing national youth-development initiatives before legislatively recognizing individual organizations.
II. Private Youth Organizations Already Possess the Ability to Exist and Operate
The proposed Act expressly acknowledges the existence of other youth-development organizations, including:
Aboriginal Village Project
YG Movement
Yamasee Jaguars
Yamasee Winged Serpents
These organizations are recognized within the proposed legislation as independent youth-development initiatives whose lawful activities and organizational arrangements are to remain protected.

However, these organizations did not require individual acts of Parliament to establish their existence.

This raises a fundamental question:

What prevents Sun Rays & Moon Beams from existing and operating as a private youth-development organization without the passage of this Act?

The proposed legislation already establishes that participation is voluntary and that SRMB does not possess exclusive authority over youth development.

Therefore, if the organization does not require compulsory participation, exclusive jurisdiction, or the creation of a new governmental authority, what essential governmental function necessitates its establishment through legislation?

A private organization can establish its own bylaws, leadership structure, membership requirements, educational programming, youth-development activities, and administrative procedures without requiring Parliament to enact those internal arrangements into law.

III. The Proposed Act Establishes an Unnecessary Legislative Precedent

My third contention concerns the precedent established when Parliament uses legislation to recognize or organize individual youth-development initiatives.

If Sun Rays & Moon Beams receives official national recognition through an Act of Parliament, should every future youth-development organization seeking comparable recognition be required to undergo the same legislative process?

If not, what distinguishes SRMB from the other organizations already operating within ARNA?

This is particularly important because the Act expressly provides that other youth organizations may continue operating independently.

The distinction between the right to operate privately and the privilege of receiving official national recognition must be clearly established.

Otherwise, Parliament risks creating an inconsistent system in which some youth organizations receive statutory recognition while others operate through private organizational arrangements.

The issue is not whether SRMB deserves recognition. The issue is whether Parliament has established a consistent process for granting that recognition.

IV. The Administrative Responsibilities of S.O.S. and D.O.S.

My fourth contention concerns the administrative obligations established by the proposed Act.

The legislation places primary responsibility for the administration and oversight of SRMB upon the Sons of the Shrine and Daughters of the Shrine.

Under the proposed legislation, these societies would exercise authority over program activities, leadership appointments, local chapters, safeguarding procedures, financial accountability, and organizational coordination.

While these responsibilities may be appropriate within a voluntary contractual relationship, I question whether they should be established as statutory obligations for the administration of one particular youth-development organization.

What happens when additional youth organizations seek similar recognition?

Would S.O.S. and D.O.S. then be expected to administer those organizations as well?

If several youth-development initiatives emerge throughout the Nation, would the established rites-of-passage societies be required to assume administrative responsibility for each organization receiving legislative recognition?

We must consider the potential cumulative administrative burden placed upon these institutions.

Rather than legislating the administration of individual youth organizations through S.O.S. and D.O.S., private organizers should be permitted to establish and manage their own organizations while seeking voluntary partnerships, sponsorships, or contractual arrangements with the appropriate societies.

This would preserve the organizational independence of private initiatives while allowing S.O.S. and D.O.S. to determine the extent of their involvement according to their existing responsibilities, available resources, and institutional priorities.

V. Private Organizational Bylaws Versus National Legislation

My fifth contention concerns the substance of the proposed Act.
Much of the legislation establishes internal organizational arrangements concerning:
Program leadership and appointments.
Youth enrollment and parental consent.
Administrative committees and oversight.
Local chapter organization.
Educational and developmental programming.
Youth Ambassador selection.
Financial records and accountability.
Program evaluation and organizational procedures.
These provisions appear to describe the internal governance and operations of a youth-development organization.
Such matters can ordinarily be established through the organization's bylaws, internal policies, operating procedures, and contractual agreements.
Therefore, I question the necessity of incorporating these arrangements into national legislation.
What governmental authority, public right, or legal obligation must be established through this Act that cannot otherwise be accomplished through private organizational bylaws and voluntary agreements with S.O.S. and D.O.S.?
Unless that distinction can be clearly demonstrated, I do not believe the proposed legislation has established sufficient justification for its passage.
VI. Concerns Regarding Indirect Institutional Preference
My sixth contention concerns the distinction between the Act's express nonexclusive language and the practical implications of statutory recognition.
The proposed legislation states that SRMB shall not possess exclusive authority over youth development and that other lawful youth organizations shall retain their independence.
I acknowledge those provisions.
However, the question remains whether establishing one particular youth organization through national legislation creates an institutional preference that is not equally available to other organizations.
Although SRMB may not possess exclusive legal authority, its statutory recognition and formal administration through S.O.S. and D.O.S. could create a privileged institutional relationship.
Other youth organizations may continue operating privately, but SRMB would possess a level of official national recognition established directly by law.
This raises an important question:
If all youth-development organizations are permitted to operate independently, why should one organization receive statutory recognition before Parliament establishes the general standards by which all such organizations may obtain the same status?
My concern is not that the Act expressly establishes a monopoly. It does not.
My concern is that the legislation may establish a preferential institutional arrangement without first creating an impartial recognition process.
VII. Recommended Legislative Alternative
I support the establishment of youth-development initiatives that advance the cultural, educational, civic, and economic development of Aboriginal Nationals.
However, I believe the proper legislative sequence should be:
First: Establish a general national framework governing the recognition, sponsorship, and chartering of youth-development organizations seeking official ARNA status.
Second: Define the qualifications, responsibilities, administrative relationships, and standards applicable to all organizations seeking such recognition.
Third: Permit Sun Rays & Moon Beams and other qualifying organizations to seek recognition through the established process.
Fourth: Allow organizations that do not seek official national recognition to continue operating privately and independently, with the ability to establish voluntary contractual relationships with S.O.S., D.O.S., and other appropriate institutions.

This approach would establish consistency, preserve institutional independence, and prevent the unnecessary use of national legislation to govern the internal affairs of individual youth-development organizations.
VIII. Closing Position
My opposition to the Sun Rays & Moon Beams Youth Society Act is not opposition to the development of our youth or to the organizers seeking to establish this initiative.
I support youth development and the creation of organizations that contribute to the advancement of our Nation.
However, I believe we must distinguish between the establishment of private organizations and the enactment of national laws.
Not every organization that serves a national purpose requires a national statute to exist.
The responsibility of Parliament is to establish laws that govern the Nation, protect the rights of Nationals, and provide consistent standards for governmental recognition and accountability.
Until a general framework for the recognition of national youth-development organizations is established, and until the necessity of legislating SRMB's internal administration is clearly demonstrated, I cannot support the passage of this Act in its present form.
Respectfully submitted,
Minister Waxak Xi Amaru Ali
Ministry of Arts and Culture
Aboriginal Republic of North America

I, Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru, would like to see the vetting of this structure in application. I feel it would be irresponsible to vote for it without that structure and foundational blueprint in place that would only come from trial and error in real life scenarios and situations. Great idea though and definitely beneficial in the future !

Copy chart

ARNA XI-AMARU TRIBAL GOVERNMENT
TRIBAL DECENTRALIZED ORGANIZATIONS ACT

Legislative Draft No. 3 — Revised Proposed Legislation
Bill Title: Tribal Decentralized Organizations Act
Bill Sponsor: Chief Minister Basir Xi Balam, Chief Minister of Civics, Corporations & Governance

Short Title: Tribal DUNA and DAO LLC Act
Legislative Status: Proposed — Revised Following Legislative Critique and Constitutional Review

BILL SUMMARY
The purpose of this legislation is to establish a comprehensive legal framework within ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government, for the formation, recognition, registration, governance, operation, and dissolution of Tribal Decentralized Organizations.

This Act shall establish two legally distinct forms of decentralized entities:
1. Tribal Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Associations (Tribal DUNAs) Nonprofit associations established for collective governance, educational, cultural, charitable, technological, economic development, community stewardship, or other lawful nonprofit purposes.
2. Tribal Decentralized Autonomous Organization Limited Liability Companies (Tribal DAO LLCs)

Limited liability companies established for lawful commercial, technological, investment, asset-management, cooperative-enterprise, or other authorized activities utilizing decentralized governance structures.

This legislation shall recognize the independent legal personality of both entity classifications and establish provisions governing organizational liability, membership rights, economic interests, digital assets, smart contracts, administrative representatives, treasury governance, technological continuity, dispute resolution, and dissolution.

The Act shall integrate the registration of Tribal DUNAs and Tribal DAO LLCs into ARNA's existing governmental business-registration infrastructure, rather than creating a separate or competing business registry.

Formation and registration services shall be conducted through certified Aboriginal Jurists or other lawfully authorized governmental instrumentalities in accordance with existing tribal procedures.

The existing business-registration apparatus administered through the ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm shall remain the principal operational filing channel for these entities.

The Ministry of Civics, Corporations, and Governance shall exercise the legislative implementation, policy coordination, and designated administrative oversight responsibilities established by this Act in collaboration with the existing registration institution and other governmental authorities where appropriate.

The Act shall authorize standardized Articles of Association and Articles of Organization accompanied by entity-specific governance supplements, allowing organizations to establish their individual governance arrangements and economic structures within the framework of tribal law.

This legislation is advanced in furtherance of the constitutional guarantees of private property and free enterprise, the economic sovereignty of the Nation, and the lawful development of Indigenous institutions.

The Act further preserves the constitutional and statutory authority of the Aboriginal Chief, the ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm, certified Aboriginal Jurists, and other lawfully established governmental instrumentalities.

The intention of this legislation is not to reconstruct an existing registration system, but to provide that system with two additional statutory entity classifications and the legal provisions necessary for their governance, continuity, and administration.

LEGISLATIVE BODY
BE IT ENACTED BY THE AUTHORIZED LEGISLATIVE BODY OF ARNA, THE XI-AMARU TRIBAL GOVERNMENT:

That the following Tribal Decentralized Organizations Act is hereby established pursuant to the Constitution of ARNA, its existing body of law, and the lawful legislative authority of the Tribal Government.

TITLE I — GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I — PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, AND LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

Section 101 — Short Title
This legislation shall be known and may be cited as the Tribal Decentralized Organizations Act, hereinafter referred to as "the Act."

Section 102 — Legislative and Constitutional Authority
(a) This Act is established pursuant to the lawful legislative authority of ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government, as exercised under its Constitution and applicable governing instruments.
(b) This Act is promulgated in furtherance of the following constitutional provisions:
1. Article 12: Establishing the principle that opportunities for labor in official representative governmental capacities shall be uniformly open to Aboriginal Nationals.
2. Article 15: Guaranteeing the right of private property and free enterprise to Aboriginal Nationals.
3. Article 16: Establishing the responsibility of Aboriginal Nationals to contribute to the defense and economic sovereignty of the Nation.
4. Article 17: Establishing that governmental costs shall be enacted and allocated by law and according to the constitutional provisions governing such obligations.
5. Article 44: Establishing legislative competence in matters including the regulation of civil and commercial liabilities, the general statute of governmental representative offices, and the establishment of new governmental agencies, together with basic laws concerning the economic, social, and cultural objectives of the Nation.
(c) This Act recognizes and preserves the constitutional functions concerning Aboriginal Jurists and the ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm established under Articles 31 and 78 of the Constitution.
(d) The establishment of decentralized organizational structures is hereby recognized as an instrument for advancing the lawful exercise of private enterprise, the organization of property and economic activity, institutional development, and the economic sovereignty of the Nation.
(e) This Act shall operate within the jurisdiction lawfully exercised by ARNA and shall govern the internal affairs of organizations formed pursuant to its provisions, subject to applicable law.
(f) Nothing herein shall diminish the lawful governmental authority of ARNA to administer and
regulate entities registered within its jurisdiction.

(g) Nothing herein shall be construed to establish jurisdiction over persons, property, transactions, or activities beyond the authority lawfully possessed by the Tribal Government.

Section 103 — Legislative Findings
The Legislative Body hereby finds:
(a) That decentralized governance technologies provide innovative mechanisms for coordinating persons, institutions, resources, assets, and economic activities.
(b) That distributed ledger technology and smart contracts may facilitate transparent recordkeeping, collective decision-making, automated administration, organizational accountability, and efficient execution of authorized activities.
(c) That Indigenous communities possess a substantial interest in developing legal and economic infrastructure capable of supporting entrepreneurship, cooperative enterprise, collective resource stewardship, cultural preservation, and national economic development.
(d) That the absence of expressly recognized legal structures for decentralized organizations may create uncertainty regarding legal personality, ownership of property, contractual authority, membership rights, organizational liability, and administrative responsibilities.
(e) That nonprofit decentralized associations and decentralized limited liability companies serve distinct organizational purposes and warrant separate legal recognition under tribal law.
(f) That the protection of private property and free enterprise, as established under Article 15 of the ARNA Constitution, supports the development of lawful organizational structures through which Aboriginal Nationals may establish, operate, and participate in economic enterprises.
(g) That Article 16 of the ARNA Constitution establishes economic sovereignty as a responsibility of the Nation and its Nationals, providing a constitutional foundation for the development of institutions supporting autonomous economic organization.
(h) That previously enacted legislation, including the Government Finance & Requisition Act and An Act to Establish Indigenous Trademarks for Nationals, provides relevant governmental precedents concerning financial administration, specialized registration functions, and the delegation of administrative responsibilities to authorized offices, instrumentalities, or qualified representatives.

(i) That ARNA possesses an existing governmental business-registration apparatus through which certified Aboriginal Jurists

and authorized instrumentalities administer the formation and registration of tribal business entities.
(j) That the recognition of additional statutory entity classifications may be implemented through this existing registration apparatus without establishing a separate, duplicative governmental registry.
(k) That the legal creation of a distinct entity classification requires an appropriate legislative
foundation establishing its rights, obligations, liability protections, and governing characteristics.
(l) That decentralized governance may be exercised through technological, human, representative, or hybrid mechanisms without requiring the abandonment of legal accountability or institutional responsibility.
(m) That coordination between the Ministry of Civics, Corporations, and Governance and existing governmental registration institutions can advance legislative implementation while preserving established administrative authority.

Section 104 — Purpose of the Act
The purposes of this Act are to:
1. Establish legally recognized decentralized organizational structures under tribal law.
2. Recognize the independent legal personality of qualifying organizations.
3. Establish limited liability protections for qualifying members and authorized participants.
4. Encourage Indigenous innovation, commerce, institutional development, and economic sovereignty.
5. Recognize decentralized governance conducted through digital, traditional, and hybrid mechanisms.
6. Establish clear legal relationships among organizations, their members, administrators,
representatives, and governing instruments.
7. Provide for the lawful ownership, stewardship, administration, and transfer of organizational assets.
8. Integrate Tribal DUNA and Tribal DAO LLC registration into ARNA's existing governmental business-registration system.
9. Preserve formation and filing services performed through certified Aboriginal Jurists and other lawfully authorized instrumentalities.
10. Authorize standardized formation documents and entity-specific governance supplements.
11. Establish procedures governing disputes, technological failures, reorganizations, and dissolution.
12. Provide for coordination between the Ministry of Civics,

Corporations, and Governance and the existing governmental registration institution.

13. Preserve the lawful authority of the Tribal Government and its established instrumentalities.

ARTICLE II — DEFINITIONS
Section 105 — Definitions
For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall have the meanings designated herein:
(a) Administrator: A person authorized under an organization's governing instruments to perform designated operational, fiduciary, administrative, or representative functions.
(b) Articles: The Articles of Association or Articles of Organization submitted for the formation of an entity pursuant to this Act.
(c) Decentralized Governance: A system through which organizational decisions are made, approved, administered, or executed through distributed authority, collective participation, smart contracts, or a combination of such mechanisms.
(d) Digital Asset: An electronically stored representation of value, rights, interests, permissions, or other legally cognizable entitlements.
(e) Distributed Ledger Technology: A system for recording, distributing, and verifying information across a shared or decentralized network, including blockchain technology, whether public or private, permissioned or permissionless.
(f) Entity-Specific Governance Supplement: A document adopted in conjunction with an organization's formation documents or subsequently amended pursuant to its governing instruments, establishing the unique operational, governance, membership, financial, or
administrative provisions of that organization.
(g) Governance Token: A digital instrument that may confer voting, proposal, participation, or other governance rights according to an organization's governing instruments.
(h) Governing Instruments: The Articles, bylaws, operating agreements, entity-specific governance supplements, membership agreements, duly adopted governance resolutions, incorporated smart contracts, and other authorized organizational rules.
(i) Member: A person who has acquired or accepted membership in accordance with an organization's governing instruments.
(j) Ministry: The Ministry of Civics, Corporations, and Governance of ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government, or its lawful successor.
(k) Participant: A person who interacts with an organization, protocol, digital asset, or governance system without necessarily

acquiring legal membership.
(l) Registered Agent: A designated person or entity authorized to receive official notices, legal process, and governmental communications on behalf of a registered organization.
(m) Registry: The designated Tribal Decentralized Organizations registration function maintained within ARNA's existing governmental business-registration apparatus pursuant to this Act.
(n) Smart Contract: Computer code or programmed instructions used to execute, facilitate, verify, record, or administer transactions and governance actions upon the occurrence of predetermined conditions.
(o) Tribal DAO LLC: A decentralized autonomous organization established and registered as a limited liability company pursuant to Title III of this Act.
(p) Tribal DUNA: A decentralized unincorporated nonprofit association established and registered pursuant to Title II of this Act.
(q) Tribal Decentralized Organization: A collective designation referring to entities recognized under either Title II or Title III of this Act.
(r) Tribal Government: ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government.
(s) Record: Information preserved in written, electronic, blockchain-based, or another form capable of subsequent retrieval and reasonable verification.
(t) Certified Aboriginal Jurist: A person lawfully certified, accredited, or appointed to perform the relevant jurist functions under the Constitution and applicable tribal law.
(u) Existing Governmental Business Registry: The unified ARNA business-registration apparatus through which the ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm, certified Aboriginal Jurists, and other lawfully authorized persons or instrumentalities administer tribal entity registration.
(v) Authorized Filing Instrumentality: A governmental office, instrumentality, or other person lawfully delegated authority to submit, process, or administer registration documents under applicable tribal law.

ARTICLE III — RECOGNITION AND LEGAL PERSONALITY
Section 106 — Recognized Entity Classifications

(a) The Tribal Government shall recognize the following entity classifications:
1. Tribal Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Association, designated "Tribal DUNA."
2. Tribal Decentralized Autonomous Organization Limited Liability

Company, designated "Tribal DAO LLC."
(b) Each classification shall possess the legal characteristics, organizational powers, rights, and
obligations established under this Act.
(c) An organization may not simultaneously hold both classifications as a single legal entity.
(d) Separate entities registered under either classification may establish lawful contractual,
ownership, governance, commercial, nonprofit, or other affiliation relationships with one another.
(e) Each entity shall retain its independent legal personality, assets, liabilities, and organizational
obligations notwithstanding its affiliation with another entity.

(f) These classifications shall be incorporated into the existing governmental business- registration system as additional authorized entity types.

Section 107 — Independent Legal Personality
(a) A Tribal Decentralized Organization validly established pursuant to this Act shall possess
legal personality separate and distinct from its members, participants, administrators, organizers, developers, and representatives.
(b) In its own legal name, an organization shall have the capacity to:
1. Enter into and enforce contracts.
2. Acquire, hold, manage, encumber, and transfer lawful property.
3. Own physical, intangible, intellectual, and digital assets.
4. Establish and maintain financial accounts and digital treasuries.
5. Institute, defend, or participate in legal proceedings.
6. Employ personnel and engage independent contractors.
7. Establish subsidiaries, affiliated entities, and lawful contractual relationships.
8. Obtain lawful financing and undertake organizational obligations.
9. Exercise other powers necessary or appropriate to accomplish its lawful purposes.
(c) The debts, obligations, and liabilities of an organization shall ordinarily be obligations of the
organization itself, enforceable against organizational assets, subject to this Act and applicable law.
(d) A registered organization shall possess perpetual legal existence unless a definite duration is established in its governing instruments or the organization is lawfully dissolved.

(e) Changes in membership, governance participants,

administrators, or technological infrastructure shall not, by themselves, terminate the legal existence of an organization.
(f) The separate legal personality of an organization shall arise upon the lawful completion of registration under this Act.
Section 108 — Distinction from the Tribal Government
(a) Registration under this Act shall not automatically confer the status of a governmental department, agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision.
(b) A registered organization shall not possess governmental powers or sovereign immunity solely by reason of its registration.
(c) Governmental ownership, participation, chartering, designation, or affiliation shall be governed by applicable tribal law and any separate lawful governmental authorization.
(d) A governmental entity or instrumentality may be separately authorized to establish or participate in a Tribal DUNA or Tribal DAO LLC where permitted by applicable tribal law.
(e) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the lawful creation, chartering, or designation of an official governmental instrumentality through a separate authorized governmental act.
(f) Nothing in this Act shall constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Tribal Government.

ARTICLE IV — FORMATION AND REGISTRATION
Section 109 — Formation
(a) One or more persons may act as organizers for the purpose of establishing a Tribal Decentralized Organization. Formation documents shall be submitted through a certified Aboriginal Jurist or authorized filing instrumentality in accordance with applicable tribal law.
(b) No requirement of one hundred members, or any comparable elevated numerical membership threshold, shall apply to the formation of entities under this Act.
(c) An organizer need not remain a member following formation.
(d) An organization shall be formed upon acceptance of its required filings and issuance of a Certificate of Registration through the existing governmental business-registration system, unless a later effective date is specified in the accepted filing.

(e) Each organization shall establish the requirements for acquiring and maintaining membership through its governing instruments.
(f) An organization may utilize decentralized technology, traditional governance procedures, or hybrid mechanisms, provided its organizational structure qualifies under this Act.
(g) The existing registration institution, in coordination with the Ministry concerning requirements established by this Act, shall

maintain reasonable procedures for review, acceptance, correction, and certification of formation documents.
(h) A certified Aboriginal Jurist or authorized filing instrumentality submitting formation documents shall be identified in the official registration record according to the procedures of the existing registration institution.
(i) The requirement for an authorized filing channel shall not require an organizer or prospective member to be a certified Aboriginal Jurist.

Section 110 — Required Formation Documents
(a) Each organization shall submit the following:
1. Its proposed legal name.
2. Its selected entity classification.
3. Its Articles of Association or Articles of Organization, as applicable.
4. A statement of lawful organizational purpose.
5. The name and contact information of its registered agent or authorized representative.
6. A designated address or approved method for official communications.
7. Identification of at least one organizer and the certified Aboriginal Jurist or authorized filing instrumentality submitting or processing the formation filing.
8. A description of its proposed governance structure.
9. Identification of governing smart contracts, digital systems, or protocol identifiers, where applicable.
10. A completed Entity-Specific Governance Supplement.
11. Such additional information as may reasonably be required pursuant to this Act and applicable registration procedures.
(b) Standardized formation templates appropriate to each entity classification shall be developed through coordination between the Ministry and the existing governmental registration institution.
(c) Standardized formation documents shall contain the general legal provisions applicable to the relevant entity classification.
(d) The Entity-Specific Governance Supplement shall establish the unique provisions of the organization, including, as applicable:

1. Membership qualifications and classes.
2. Voting rights and governance arrangements.
3. Administrative roles and delegated authority.
4. Treasury authorization and asset-management procedures.
5. Economic interests and ownership allocations.
6. Capital contributions and distribution arrangements.
7. Special governance thresholds.

8. Amendment procedures.
9. Additional lawful organizational provisions.
(e) The Entity-Specific Governance Supplement shall be incorporated into the organization's governing instruments upon lawful adoption and acceptance as part of its formation filing.
(f) An organization may amend its supplement in accordance with this Act and its governing instruments, provided amendments materially affecting required registration information shall be submitted through the authorized filing channel for appropriate recording.
(g) Electronic filings, electronic signatures, and technologically verifiable records may be permitted under the procedures of the existing governmental registration institution.
(h) Registration procedures may distinguish between information required for public registration and nonpublic organizational information maintained for authorized administrative purposes, subject to applicable law.
(i) Compliance with this Act shall not require duplicative submission of information already maintained in the existing governmental registration system where the information is current, accessible, and legally sufficient.

Section 111 — Name and Designation
(a) A Tribal DUNA shall identify its entity status through the designation "DUNA" or another abbreviation approved through applicable registration procedures.
(b) A Tribal DAO LLC shall identify its entity status through the designation "DAO LLC" or another approved equivalent.
(c) A registered name shall be reasonably distinguishable from existing names recorded in the
governmental business-registration system.
(d) No organization may represent itself as an official governmental institution without separate governmental authorization.

Section 112 — Registered Agent and Official Communications
(a) Every registered organization shall designate and maintain an authorized agent or representative capable of receiving legally sufficient notice and process.

(b) An organization may conduct its principal activities remotely or through distributed digital infrastructure.
(c) The absence of a conventional physical headquarters shall not automatically prohibit
registration.
(d) Every organization shall maintain a reliable method for official

communications and service of process, as permitted under applicable law.
(e) Registered-agent designations, service addresses, electronic communications, and changes in designated representatives shall be administered according to applicable registration procedures and this Act.

ARTICLE V — ORGANIZATIONAL GOVERNANCE

Section 113 — Governing Instrument Hierarchy
(a) A Tribal Decentralized Organization shall be governed according to the following order of legal authority:
1. Mandatory provisions of the Constitution and applicable tribal law, including this Act.
2. The organization's lawfully filed Articles.
3. Its duly adopted bylaws, operating agreement, and incorporated Entity-Specific Governance Supplement.
4. Its authorized governance resolutions and incorporated smart contracts, to the extent consistent with the preceding instruments.
5. Applicable supplementary tribal law and principles of equity in matters not otherwise resolved.
(b) The governing instruments may establish the internal priority of an operating agreement, bylaws, and Entity-Specific Governance Supplement, provided that such priority does not conflict with mandatory statutory provisions or the organization's filed Articles.
(c) Where an Entity-Specific Governance Supplement expressly modifies a provision of an operating agreement or bylaws, the modification shall be effective only when properly authorized and adopted under the organization's governing instruments.
(d) No smart contract shall override a mandatory legal requirement solely because its programmed instructions execute automatically.
(e) Material amendments affecting filed Articles or legally required registration information shall be submitted through the authorized filing channel in accordance with this Act.

Section 114 — Recognition of Smart Contracts
(a) Smart contracts may be used to facilitate organizational governance, voting, treasury management, membership administration, and lawful transactions.
(b) Governing instruments may incorporate smart contracts by reference to identifiable digital addresses, repositories, or other verifiable records.
(c) Organizational governance conducted through smart contracts may have legal effect when properly authorized and otherwise enforceable under applicable law.

(d) Organizations shall establish procedures addressing software defects, compromised systems, unauthorized transactions, and necessary amendments or migrations.
(e) The use of smart contracts shall not eliminate obligations imposed by applicable tribal law.

Section 115 — Governance Flexibility
(a) Organizations may adopt member-managed, algorithmically managed, administrator-supported, delegated, representative, or hybrid governance systems consistent with their legal classification.
(b) Governing instruments shall identify mechanisms for:
1. Establishing membership and governance rights.
2. Submitting proposals.
3. Providing notice of material decisions.
4. Determining quorum and voting thresholds.
5. Approving amendments and significant transactions.
6. Authorizing representatives.
7. Resolving governance deadlocks.
8. Addressing technological interruptions and unauthorized actions.
(c) Physical meetings shall not be mandatory unless required by the organization's governing instruments or another applicable law.
(d) Decisions may be conducted through synchronous or asynchronous participation, including electronic or blockchain-based voting.

Section 116 — Members, Participants, and Governance Tokens
(a) Membership may be established through written agreement, documented consent, qualifying digital participation, governance-token rights, or other procedures permitted by an organization's governing instruments.

(b) Mere receipt of an unsolicited governance token shall not automatically establish membership or impose affirmative membership obligations.
(c) Ownership of a digital asset shall not confer ownership of organizational property unless expressly established through legally valid governing instruments.
(d) Governance and economic rights may be separated into different membership classes where permitted by the applicable entity classification.
(e) Participation in software validation, protocol use, or other network activity shall not alone establish legal membership.

ARTICLE VI — LIABILITY, DUTIES, AND FINANCIAL

ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 117 — Limitation of Personal Liability
(a) Except as otherwise provided by applicable law, a member, participant, administrator, or representative shall not be personally liable for an organization's debt, obligation, or liability solely because of that person's organizational status.
(b) An organization's debts and liabilities shall ordinarily be satisfied from its own assets.
(c) This protection shall not eliminate liability arising independently from:
1. A person's own fraudulent or wrongful conduct.
2. A personal guarantee or independently assumed obligation.
3. Misappropriation or unlawful diversion of organizational property.
4. An actionable breach of an applicable legal duty.
5. Other grounds for personal liability established under applicable law.
(d) The wrongful conduct of one participant shall not automatically be imputed to another participant solely because both possess membership in the same organization.
(e) Membership alone shall not confer general authority to bind the organization.

Section 118 — Duties of Administrators and Authorized Representatives
(a) A person exercising administrative or representative authority shall act within the scope of authority lawfully granted.

(b) Administrators entrusted with discretionary control of organizational assets or affairs shall act in good faith, exercise reasonable care appropriate to their functions, and comply with applicable duties established by law or governing instruments.
(c) Governing instruments may reasonably define or limit discretionary responsibilities and liability to the extent permitted by law.
(d) No governing instrument shall authorize fraud, intentional misconduct, unlawful misappropriation, or other conduct that applicable law prohibits from being excused.
(e) Mere membership or participation in a governance vote shall not automatically establish fiduciary responsibility over the entire organization.

Section 119 — Organizational Records
(a) Each organization shall maintain sufficient records to identify:
1. Its current governing instruments.

2. Its authorized representatives.
3. Its legal classification and registered status.
4. Material governance decisions.
5. Assets, obligations, and financial transactions.
6. Amendments materially affecting organizational rights.
(b) Records may be maintained electronically or through distributed ledger technology, provided they are reasonably retrievable and verifiable.
(c) Applicable recordkeeping, financial reporting, and identity-verification obligations established under tribal law shall not be eliminated solely by the use of pseudonymous digital governance.
(d) Private personal information shall be protected against unnecessary public disclosure, consistent with applicable law and legitimate governmental oversight.

TITLE II — TRIBAL DECENTRALIZED UNINCORPORATED NONPROFIT ASSOCIATIONS

ARTICLE VII — ESTABLISHMENT AND NONPROFIT CHARACTER

Section 201 — Recognition of Tribal DUNAs
(a) A Tribal Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Association is hereby recognized as a lawful nonprofit association with independent legal personality upon formation under this Act.
(b) A Tribal DUNA shall be governed by this Title and the applicable provisions of Title I and Title IV.
(c) A Tribal DUNA may operate through decentralized governance systems without maintaining a conventional corporate board, provided its governing instruments establish legally sufficient decision-making and representative procedures.

Section 202 — Permitted Nonprofit Purposes
A Tribal DUNA may be organized for one or more lawful nonprofit purposes, including:
1. Community economic development.
2. Indigenous cultural preservation and education.
3. Cooperative stewardship of collective resources.
4. Technological research and open-source development.
5. Administration of decentralized networks and protocols.
6. Educational, charitable, cultural, ecological, or public-benefit activities.
7. Collective governance of community-owned projects.
8. Other lawful nonprofit purposes authorized under tribal law.

Section 203 — Revenue and Nonprofit Restrictions
(a) A Tribal DUNA may engage in lawful revenue-producing activities.
(b) Net revenue or surplus remaining after lawful expenses and obligations shall be used or reserved for the Association's nonprofit purposes.
(c) A Tribal DUNA shall not distribute dividends, net profits, or surplus earnings to members solely by reason of their membership or governance-token ownership.
(d) This restriction shall not prohibit:
1. Reasonable compensation for actual services.
2. Reimbursement of legitimate expenses.
3. Payment for goods or services lawfully received.
4. Benefits provided in furtherance of the Association's nonprofit mission.
5. Repayment of valid debts and contractual obligations.

ARTICLE VIII — DUNA MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

Section 204 — Membership
(a) Membership shall be governed by the Association's written or digitally verifiable governing principles.
(b) Membership may be represented by governance tokens, digital credentials, recorded agreements, or other approved mechanisms.
(c) A governance token shall not, by itself, confer a personal ownership interest in the Association's assets.
(d) The Association may establish membership classes, voting rights, and qualifications consistent with its nonprofit purposes.
(e) The absence of a particular number of members shall not, by itself, constitute grounds for dissolution.
(f) The Entity-Specific Governance Supplement shall identify any membership qualifications, participation requirements, voting structures, or special governance rights applicable to the Association.

Section 205 — Governance and Administrative Authority
(a) A Tribal DUNA may operate without a conventional board of directors.
(b) It may appoint administrative agents, fiduciaries, treasury signatories, or other authorized representatives.
(c) The governing instruments shall specify the scope and limitations of each representative's authority.
(d) Material changes to the Association's mission, governing rules, major asset dispositions, or dissolution shall require member approval through procedures established in its governing

instruments.
(e) No administrator shall acquire a personal ownership interest in Association property merely by accepting an administrative appointment.
(f) The Association may establish additional administrative roles and governance procedures
through its Entity-Specific Governance Supplement.

Section 206 — Nonprofit Asset Stewardship
(a) Association property shall remain dedicated to the lawful purposes of the Tribal DUNA.
(b) The Association may own physical and digital property, maintain treasuries, establish subsidiaries, and enter lawful agreements.
(c) The Association may own interests in separately organized commercial entities where such ownership advances its nonprofit purposes and complies with applicable law.
(d) Assets of the Association shall remain legally separate from the personal assets of its members and administrators.

ARTICLE IX — DUNA DISSOLUTION

Section 207 — Grounds for Dissolution
A Tribal DUNA may dissolve:
1. Pursuant to procedures established in its governing instruments.
2. Upon an authorized vote of its members.
3. Upon the occurrence of a dissolution event specified in its governing instruments.
4. Pursuant to a valid order of a court or other authority possessing jurisdiction.

Section 208 — Distribution of Remaining Assets
(a) Upon dissolution, the Association shall first satisfy or adequately provide for its lawful debts, liabilities, and winding-up expenses.
(b) Remaining nonprofit assets shall not be distributed to members as personal profits or dividends.
(c) Subject to lawful restrictions attached to particular assets, remaining property shall be transferred to one or more eligible nonprofit, charitable, educational, cultural, public-benefit, or Indigenous institutions consistent with the Association's purposes.
(d) The receiving institution shall be selected in accordance with the Association's governing instruments and applicable law.

TITLE III — TRIBAL DECENTRALIZED
AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION LIMITED

LIABILITY COMPANIES

ARTICLE X — ESTABLISHMENT AND LEGAL CHARACTER

Section 301 — Recognition of Tribal DAO LLCs
(a) A Tribal Decentralized Autonomous Organization Limited Liability Company is hereby recognized as a lawful limited liability company established under this Act.
(b) A Tribal DAO LLC shall possess independent legal personality and the protections provided in Title I.
(c) To the extent not inconsistent with this Act, generally applicable Tribal LLC law, if any, shall govern matters not expressly addressed herein.
(d) A Tribal DAO LLC may operate for any lawful commercial or other permitted purpose.

Section 302 — Permitted Activities
A Tribal DAO LLC may conduct lawful activities including:
1. Commercial enterprise operations.
2. Digital products and services.
3. Technology and infrastructure development.
4. Ownership, management, and licensing of intellectual property.
5. Cooperative business ventures.
6. Digital asset and treasury administration.
7. Holding-company and subsidiary operations.
8. Investment and other financial activities lawfully authorized within the applicable
jurisdiction.
9. Other lawful business activities.

ARTICLE XI — MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Section 303 — Membership and Ownership Interests
(a) A Tribal DAO LLC may issue membership interests, governance rights, economic interests, or combinations thereof.
(b) The governing instruments shall specify which interests constitute legal ownership interests in the Company.
(c) Membership interests may be represented through contractual records, digital tokens, or other legally sufficient instruments.
(d) Governance tokens shall not automatically constitute equity or an entitlement to distributions
unless the governing instruments expressly establish such rights.
(e) The Company may establish multiple classes of ownership and

governance participation.
(f) The Entity-Specific Governance Supplement shall identify the Company's ownership classifications, governance allocations, and any special rights or limitations attached to membership interests.
Section 304 — Capital Contributions
(a) Capital contributions may consist of money, digital assets, property, services, or other lawful consideration.
(b) Contributions and their associated economic rights shall be identified in the Company's operating agreement, Entity-Specific Governance Supplement, or other legally sufficient records.
(c) No member shall be required to contribute additional capital unless that obligation has been lawfully established.
(d) No member shall be entitled to an automatic return of a capital contribution except as provided by the Company's governing instruments and applicable law.
(e) The Company may establish differing contribution requirements and economic rights among membership classes.
Section 305 — Profits, Allocations, and Distributions
(a) A Tribal DAO LLC may generate and retain profits and make lawful distributions to persons holding economic interests.
(b) The Company's operating agreement and Entity-Specific Governance Supplement shall specify:

1. The classes and percentages or other measures of economic interests.
2. The method for allocating profits and losses among members.
3. The conditions for authorizing distributions.
4. The rights of members to receive distributions.
5. The treatment of capital contributions.
6. The rights associated with withdrawal, redemption, or transfer of economic interests.
7. The distribution of remaining assets upon dissolution.

(c) Unless otherwise established in the operating agreement or Entity-Specific Governance Supplement, the existence of profits shall not automatically require their immediate distribution.
(d) No distribution shall be made when prohibited by applicable law, including where the distribution would improperly prejudice creditors or render the Company unable to meet its obligations under an applicable solvency standard.

ARTICLE XII — DAO LLC GOVERNANCE

Section 306 — Management Structures
(a) A Tribal DAO LLC may operate as:
1. A member-managed decentralized organization.

2. A smart-contract-managed decentralized organization.
3. A hybrid organization combining algorithmic governance and authorized human management.
(b) The Company's Articles or operating agreement shall identify the selected management structure.
(c) Where no management structure is designated, the Company shall be presumed member-managed until a different lawful structure is adopted.

(d) A smart-contract-managed Company shall provide an authorized mechanism for addressing failures, unauthorized activity, and changes requiring human intervention.
(e) The Company may appoint representatives to interact with financial institutions, contractors,
courts, governmental authorities, and other institutions.

Section 307 — Member Voting and Governance Rights
(a) Voting rights shall be determined by the operating agreement and Entity-Specific Governance Supplement.
(b) Voting may occur through governance tokens, electronic ballots, member resolutions, delegated voting, or other approved methods.
(c) Voting authority may be proportionate to ownership interests or determined through another lawful allocation system.
(d) The operating agreement shall specify procedures for material governance decisions, including major asset dispositions, amendments, mergers, conversions, and dissolution.
(e) The Company may establish reasonable protections for minority economic interests and procedures addressing conflicts of interest.
(f) Ownership percentages, voting allocations, and economic distribution rights may differ where such distinctions are clearly established in the Company's governing instruments.

Section 308 — Smart Contract Integration
(a) Authorized smart contracts may constitute binding components of the Company's governance system.
(b) The operating agreement shall identify the applicable smart contracts and establish rules for their amendment, replacement, and interpretation.
(c) A Company shall maintain a legally authorized method for addressing material software defects or necessary protocol modifications, including migration where appropriate.
(d) No unauthorized software alteration shall constitute a valid amendment to the Company's legal governing instruments.

ARTICLE XIII — ADMINISTRATION AND ASSET MANAGEMENT

Section 309 — Administrative Representatives
(a) A Tribal DAO LLC may appoint agents, fiduciaries, treasury controllers, signatories, managers, and other representatives.
(b) The Company shall identify who possesses authority to execute contracts, administer accounts, make legally binding representations, or authorize major financial transactions.
(c) Administrative appointment alone shall not confer ownership of Company assets.
(d) The Company's Entity-Specific Governance Supplement may establish additional administrative roles, financial approval thresholds, delegated authorities, and treasury procedures.

Section 310 — Asset Holding and Treasury Management
(a) Company assets may be held through lawful treasury contracts, multisignature arrangements, custodial accounts, holding entities, or other approved mechanisms.
(b) Assets held on behalf of the Company shall be accounted for as Company property, regardless of the technology used to administer them.
(c) The Company shall maintain sufficient records to distinguish its assets and liabilities from those of members, administrators, affiliates, and third parties.
(d) Transfers and withdrawals shall comply with authorized governance procedures and applicable law.

ARTICLE XIV — DAO LLC DISSOLUTION

Section 311 — Dissolution and Winding Up
(a) A Tribal DAO LLC may be dissolved according to its operating agreement, a lawful member decision, an applicable statutory dissolution event, or a valid judicial order.
(b) Following dissolution, the Company shall wind up its affairs, satisfy or make lawful provision for its debts and obligations, and dispose of remaining property according to applicable law.
(c) After satisfaction of lawful creditor claims, remaining assets shall be distributed according to the economic rights established in the Company's operating agreement, Entity-Specific Governance Supplement, and applicable law.
(d) Dissolution shall not automatically extinguish obligations or claims arising before the completion of winding up.

TITLE IV — ADMINISTRATION, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

ARTICLE XV — GOVERNANCE SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONTINUITY

Section 401 — Operational Security and Technical Verification

(a) Every organization shall establish reasonable measures appropriate to its technological activities and financial risks for protecting organizational assets, governance systems, and records.

(b) These measures may include code reviews, access controls, multisignature authorizations, security assessments, backup procedures, and emergency governance mechanisms.

(c) An organization shall establish procedures for responding to material security incidents or unauthorized transactions.

(d) A Tribal Decentralized Organization that receives, holds, controls, or administers funds or digital assets on behalf of third parties shall be subject to technical security verification requirements established under this Act.

(e) The Ministry, in coordination with the existing registration institution and qualified technical authorities as appropriate, may establish and publish acceptable forms, procedures, and standards for technical security verification, including:

1. Independent smart-contract security reviews.
2. Verification of treasury authorization mechanisms.
3. Multisignature access and transaction-control assessments.
4. Digital asset custody and safeguarding procedures.
5. Protocol vulnerability assessments.
6. Emergency intervention and asset-recovery procedures.
7. Other reasonable technical safeguards related to the risks presented by the organization's activities.

(f) Verification requirements may vary according to the nature and extent of third-party asset custody, organizational activities, technological complexity, and associated risks.

(g) Updated verification may be required following material changes to systems used for administering third-party funds.

(h) Technical verification shall constitute a measure of organizational compliance and shall not be construed as a governmental guarantee against technological failure, loss, or unauthorized activity.

Section 402 — Blockchain Forks, Upgrades, and Migrations

(a) The governing instruments shall establish how the organization determines its recognized operating protocol following a material blockchain fork or network division.

(b) Relevant considerations may include approved governance votes, predetermined technical rules, network continuity, contractual obligations, and protection of organizational assets.

(c) No competing blockchain branch shall automatically acquire control of the legal entity solely by reason of technological duplication.
(d) Material changes affecting legal rights, asset administration, or public registration information
shall be documented and reported where required.

Section 403 — Technological Failure Events
(a) A technological failure shall not, by itself, terminate the legal existence of a registered organization.
(b) Governing instruments shall provide reasonable means for restoring governance or transitioning to alternative mechanisms following material software malfunction, network interruption, or security compromise.
(c) Where technological failure prevents lawful governance, the organization or an interested party may seek appropriate relief through a competent tribunal.

ARTICLE XVI — REGISTRATION AND OVERSIGHT

Section 404 — Designation and Administration of the Tribal Decentralized Organizations Registry Function
(a) The Tribal Decentralized Organizations Registry is hereby designated as a specialized registration function within ARNA's existing governmental business-registration apparatus.
(b) The Registry shall not constitute a separate or competing business-registration institution.
(c) The ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm and the certified Aboriginal Jurists or other persons and instrumentalities lawfully authorized under existing tribal registration procedures shall retain their established roles in the processing, submission, and administration of formation filings.
(d) The Ministry of Civics, Corporations, and Governance shall coordinate implementation of this Act with the existing registration institution, exercising the policy-development, legislative implementation, and administrative oversight responsibilities lawfully assigned to it.

(e) Coordination may include the Aboriginal Chief or other authorized governmental officials where required by existing law or appropriate to the governmental authority involved.
(f) The existing governmental registration institution shall administer, or lawfully delegate administration of, the following functions for entity classifications established under this Act:
1. Receiving and reviewing formation documents.

2. Registering Tribal DUNAs and Tribal DAO LLCs.
3. Issuing Certificates of Registration.
4. Maintaining official registration records.
5. Recording amendments, reorganizations, and dissolution filings.
6. Administering annual status filings.
7. Maintaining registered-agent and contact information.
8. Recording the authorized Jurist or filing instrumentality associated with each filing.
9. Issuing certificates evidencing entity registration and standing.
10. Performing other registration functions lawfully established under this Act.

(g) The Ministry may collaborate with the existing registration institution in developing:
1. Standardized Articles of Association.
2. Standardized Articles of Organization.
3. Entity-Specific Governance Supplement templates.
4. Technical security verification standards.
5. Special approval procedures.
6. Administrative regulations implementing the entity classifications created by this Act.

(h) A unified official registration record shall be maintained for each registered entity, permitting
the lawful verification of its entity classification, registration status, and authorized representatives.

(i) The Ministry may receive appropriate administrative access to registration records and information necessary for the lawful performance of its responsibilities, subject to applicable confidentiality, data-protection, and governmental access procedures.

(j) No provision of this Act shall require establishment of a duplicate filing platform, independent business-registration database, or separate registration office where the existing governmental system can lawfully perform the necessary functions.

(k) Registration administration under this Article shall not transfer the constitutional powers of the Aboriginal Chief or the established professional accreditation functions of the ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm.

Section 405 — Reporting and Continuing Status

(a) Every registered organization shall maintain current registration information through the existing governmental registration system.

(b) Organizations shall submit an annual status report identifying:
1. Their registered legal name.
2. Their entity classification.

3. Their registered agent or authorized representative.
4. Their designated official contact information.
5. Material changes to filed governance information.
6. Other information reasonably required pursuant to this Act.
(c) Material changes to required registration information shall be reported within the period established by implementing procedures.
(d) An organization that fails to satisfy filing requirements shall receive reasonable notice and an
opportunity to correct the deficiency before administrative cancellation, except where immediate
action is lawfully justified.
(e) Annual reporting and renewal procedures may be integrated into existing governmental business-registration processes.
(f) No separate annual report shall be required under this Act where an existing filing satisfies the required information and reporting obligations.

Section 406 — Registration Fees and Governmental Financial Administration
(a) Reasonable formation, renewal, amendment, certification, and related administrative fees may be assessed pursuant to this Act and applicable tribal law.
(b) Fee schedules shall be established and approved through the lawful procedures governing the existing registration institution and the relevant governmental authorities.
(c) The Ministry may recommend amendments to fee schedules and procedures concerning the additional entity classifications established under this Act.
(d) Fees shall be applied consistently to similarly situated applicants.
(e) Governmental fees collected through registration services shall be received, recorded, allocated, and expended in accordance with applicable tribal law, including the Government Finance & Requisition Act to the extent applicable.
(f) Administrative fees and governmental expenditures shall be established and administered consistently with Article 17 of the ARNA Constitution.
(g) This Act shall not independently establish duplicative registration fees for services already performed and charged under an existing authorized registration procedure.

(h) Fees for professional Jurist services shall remain subject to the lawful arrangements and pricing authority applicable to those services.
(i) Nothing in this Section shall automatically classify the private

assets of independently registered Tribal DUNAs or Tribal DAO LLCs as governmental funds.

Section 406A — Special Tribal Approvals for Designated Activities
(a) The Ministry and appropriate governmental authorities shall possess authority, within their lawful jurisdiction, to establish special approval, certification, or authorization requirements for designated organizational activities presenting heightened administrative, financial, technological, or public-interest considerations.
(b) Such requirements shall be established through implementing regulations or other lawful governmental procedures authorized by this Act.
(c) Applicable administrative and technical requirements may be administered in coordination with the existing registration institution without creating an additional general business-registration requirement.
(d) Special approval requirements shall be reasonably related to the activity being regulated and shall be publicly available before enforcement.
(e) A decision denying, suspending, or revoking a special approval shall be subject to applicable notice and review procedures.
(f) No provision of this Section shall authorize any official or institution to exercise licensing powers beyond those lawfully possessed by the Tribal Government.

ARTICLE XVII — DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND JURISDICTION

Section 407 — Internal Dispute Resolution
(a) Every registered organization shall identify a procedure for resolving material internal disputes.
(b) Such procedures may include mediation, arbitration, digitally administered dispute resolution, or proceedings before a competent tribal judicial authority.
(c) Internal dispute mechanisms shall not invalidate mandatory rights or remedies established under applicable law.
(d) Organizations may establish procedures for resolving contested governance votes, membership disputes, asset-control disagreements, and unauthorized transactions.
(e) An organization's Entity-Specific Governance Supplement may establish additional dispute resolution procedures, including the selection of mediators, arbitrators, or other authorized dispute resolution mechanisms.

Section 408 — Judicial Proceedings
(a) A Tribal Decentralized Organization may sue and be sued in its own name before a court or tribunal possessing jurisdiction.
(b) By registering under this Act, an organization accepts the applicable statutory obligations of tribal registration and consents to the jurisdiction of competent tribal adjudicatory authorities to the extent permitted by applicable law.
(c) The jurisdiction of tribal authorities over particular persons, disputes, property, or external activities shall remain subject to applicable jurisdictional limits.
(d) No provision herein shall prevent enforcement of valid legal rights or obligations under otherwise applicable law.

ARTICLE XVIII — CONVERSION, RELATIONSHIPS, AND EXTERNAL RECOGNITION

Section 409 — Organizational Conversion and Reorganization
(a) A registered organization may undertake a lawful conversion, merger, consolidation, or reorganization when authorized by applicable law and its governing instruments.
(b) Such transactions shall preserve valid creditor rights, contractual obligations, and applicable restrictions concerning organizational property.
(c) Assets dedicated to nonprofit purposes shall not become distributable private assets merely through conversion or reorganization.
(d) A proposed transaction affecting the legal classification of an entity shall require appropriate
filings through the authorized governmental registration channel.
(e) Procedures governing conversion, merger, or reorganization may be established under this Act and administered through the existing registration institution.

Section 410 — Recognition Beyond Tribal Jurisdiction
(a) Organizations formed under this Act may seek recognition, registration, qualification, or authorization to operate in other jurisdictions.
(b) Recognition of legal personality under this Act establishes the organization's legal status within the scope of the authority lawfully exercised by ARNA.
(c) The legal effect, recognition, or classification of an organization under the laws of another jurisdiction shall be determined according to the applicable legal authority of that jurisdiction and shall not be conclusively established solely by registration under

this Act.
(d) The Tribal Government may pursue lawful agreements with outside governments or institutions facilitating organizational recognition, economic cooperation, institutional development, and cross-jurisdictional participation.

ARTICLE XIX — COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT
Section 411 — Administrative Action
(a) The existing governmental registration institution may administer registration-related actions within its lawful authority, while the Ministry and other competent governmental authorities may administer technical or regulatory actions assigned to them under this Act.
(b) Administrative action may address materially deficient filings, fraudulent submissions, failures to maintain continuing registration requirements, or violations of valid administrative requirements established pursuant to this Act.
(c) Except where immediate intervention is lawfully authorized, an organization shall receive notice of the alleged deficiency and a reasonable opportunity to respond or correct the deficiency.
(d) Administrative remedies may include:
1. Notice of deficiency.
2. Required corrective filings.
3. Compliance directives.
4. Suspension of specified authorizations.
5. Administrative cancellation of registration where lawfully authorized.
6. Referral to an appropriate governmental or judicial authority.
(e) Registration-related decisions affecting entity standing shall be recorded through the existing
governmental registration system.
(f) Decisions affecting registration status shall be subject to administrative review or appeal under applicable tribal procedures.
(g) Administrative cancellation shall not, by itself, erase previously incurred liabilities, vested third-party rights, or obligations arising before cancellation.
(h) The Ministry and existing registration institution may establish coordinated review procedures consistent with their respective lawful responsibilities.

Section 412 — Prohibited Conduct
(a) No provision of this Act shall authorize fraud, theft, unlawful asset diversion, deceptive financial practices, unauthorized appropriation of organizational resources, or conduct otherwise prohibited by applicable law.

(b) No person may knowingly submit materially fraudulent formation documents, registration information, or technical verification records.
(c) No person may knowingly misrepresent an organization's registered legal status, governmental affiliation, or authority to act on behalf of another entity.

Section 413 — Implementing Regulations
(a) The Ministry of Civics, Corporations, and Governance may propose or promulgate implementing regulations within the powers lawfully assigned to it, coordinating with the existing registration institution and other competent governmental authorities where their functions are affected.
(b) Such regulations may address:
1. Formation requirements applicable to Tribal DUNAs and Tribal DAO LLCs.
2. Standardized formation documents.
3. Entity-Specific Governance Supplements.
4. Registered agents and authorized representatives.
5. Organizational reporting and recordkeeping.
6. Technical security verification.
7. Special tribal approvals.
8. Coordination of registration and certification procedures.
9. Administrative enforcement and review.
10. Other matters reasonably necessary to implement this Act.
(c) Regulations shall remain consistent with the purposes, protections, and entity classifications established herein.
(d) Regulations shall be published and made reasonably accessible to persons seeking registration or maintaining organizations under this Act.
(e) Regulations shall not independently transfer the existing business registry, the accreditation of Aboriginal Jurists, or other constitutional and statutory functions to the Ministry.
(f) Administrative procedures maintained by the existing registration institution may be supplemented as necessary to accommodate the entity classifications established by this Act, without requiring a separate registration system.

ARTICLE XX — GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 414 — Sovereign Authority Preserved
(a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to surrender, transfer, waive, or diminish any sovereign authority or immunity lawfully possessed by the Tribal Government.

(b) Registration of an independently organized Tribal DUNA or Tribal DAO LLC shall not, solely by virtue of its registration, constitute governmental chartering or designation of that organization as an official department, agency, or instrumentality of ARNA. This provision shall be interpreted consistently with Section 108(c), which preserves the lawful authority of the Tribal Government to establish governmental ownership, participation, chartering, designation, or affiliation through separate authorization.
(c) Where a Tribal DUNA or Tribal DAO LLC is separately and lawfully chartered or designated as an official governmental instrumentality, its governmental status, powers, responsibilities, and applicable immunities shall be determined by the instrument of authorization and governing tribal law.
(d) The Tribal Government retains its lawful legislative and administrative authority over organizations registered pursuant to this Act.
(e) No rights, governmental immunities, or jurisdictional authority arising under another legal system are conferred solely by virtue of registration under this Act.

Section 415 — Severability
If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unenforceable by a tribunal possessing jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall continue in effect to the fullest extent permitted by law, provided the essential legislative purpose may still be fulfilled.

Section 416 — Transitional Registration
(a) Existing organizations seeking recognition under this Act may apply for registration through the existing governmental business-registration system upon demonstrating compliance with the requirements of the applicable entity classification.
(b) Formation and registration filings shall be administered through certified Aboriginal Jurists or other authorized filing instrumentalities in accordance with this Act and applicable tribal law.
(c) No prior association, protocol, or enterprise shall be deemed automatically registered solely because it existed before the effective date of this Act.
(d) The existing registration institution, in coordination with the Ministry where appropriate, may establish reasonable transitional procedures for existing organizations seeking recognition as Tribal DUNAs or Tribal DAO LLCs.
(e) Where an existing ARNA-registered entity seeks conversion or

reclassification, the applicable filing procedure shall preserve the official registration history and other records as required by law.

Section 417 — Effective Date
(a) This Act shall take effect upon its lawful passage and enactment by the authorized Legislative Body of ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government, unless a different effective date is provided in the adopting enactment.
(b) Within ninety (90) days following enactment, the Ministry of Civics, Corporations, and Governance shall coordinate with the existing governmental registration institution concerning implementation of the new entity classifications, subject to applicable governmental authority and available resources.
(c) Initial implementation shall include appropriate amendments to existing registration procedures, standard formation documents, Entity-Specific Governance Supplement templates, and official entity classification records.
(d) No separate business-registration institution shall be required to implement this Act.

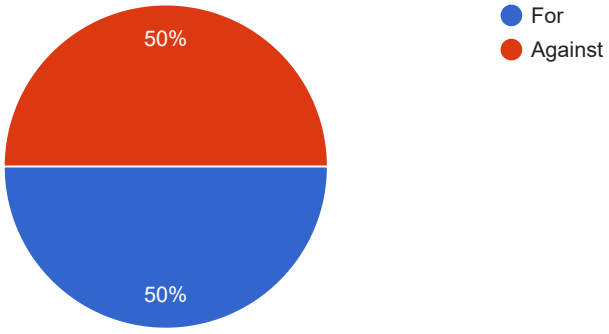
Aboriginal Calendar Date: [To be entered upon enactment]

FINDINGS AND SUMMARY OF PURPOSE
The Tribal Decentralized Organizations Act establishes the legal foundation for the formation, recognition, governance, and administration of decentralized nonprofit associations and decentralized limited liability companies within the lawful jurisdiction of ARNA, the Xi-Amaru Tribal Government.

This legislation recognizes that the advancement of Indigenous economic sovereignty requires legal structures capable of supporting technological innovation, cooperative enterprise, collective resource stewardship, and independently organized economic activity.
Grounded in the constitutional protections of private property and free enterprise, the Nation's commitment to economic sovereignty, and the legislative authority concerning commercial liabilities and governmental institutions, the Act establishes two distinct legal entity
classifications:
1. Tribal Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Associations.
2. Tribal Decentralized Autonomous Organization Limited Liability Companies.
The legislation establishes independent legal personality, organizational liability protections,

membership and economic rights, technological governance procedures, and lawful dissolution mechanisms for these entities.
The Act preserves the existing governmental business-registration infrastructure administered through the ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm and authorized Aboriginal Jurists.
Rather than establishing a duplicate business registry, the Act integrates the two new entity classifications into the existing registration apparatus.
The Ministry of Civics, Corporations, and Governance shall coordinate implementation of the legislation within its lawful authority and in cooperation with the existing registration institution.
This arrangement preserves established governmental and professional functions while providing the statutory foundation necessary for recognizing the rights, obligations, governance arrangements, and legal continuity of Tribal DUNAs and Tribal DAO LLCs.
By establishing standardized formation documents and Entity-Specific Governance Supplements, the Act further supports consistent registration procedures while permitting

6 responses



Comments

4 responses

Semni Islam Amaru, but from seeing the opposing views, I would like to see how to keep it from being redundant and see how it can be implemented, the idea is a great one just how to make it not be redundant

Yogi - I can’t support this bill. The decisive issue is whether the legislative body has sufficient evidence to establish that its safeguards, jurisdictional provisions, and administrative procedures can function in practice.
The bill does not supply all that evidence.
A substantive legislative response would be to require the sponsor to produce an implementation feasibility report, an independent legal review covering external financial restrictions, a technical demonstration, and a cost assessment.
My central finding: The bill explains what ARNA proposes to authorize considerably more thoroughly than it demonstrates how those authorizations would be implemented.

After reviewing Revision 3 of the Tribal Decentralized Organizations Act and considering the contentions presented by the Chief Executive, I have decided to vote against this legislation in its present form.
My opposition is not to the recognition of decentralized organizations, technological innovation, or the expansion of economic opportunities within our Nation. Rather, my concerns center on legislative necessity, administrative efficiency, and the unresolved questions surrounding the proposed Act.
First, ARNA already possesses an established business-registration apparatus administered through the ARNA Aboriginal Law Firm and certified Aboriginal Jurists. While Revision 3 acknowledges this existing system and incorporates DUNAs and DAO LLCs as additional entity classifications, I remain unconvinced that a comprehensive new statutory framework is necessary to accomplish these objectives.
Second, although the bill establishes certain legal protections concerning organizational liability, legal personality, and governance, it has not been sufficiently demonstrated which of these protections are unavailable under existing ARNA law or why they could not be established through more limited legislative amendments and existing administrative procedures.
Third, I remain concerned about the potential for unnecessary administrative complexity. The proposed legislation introduces additional requirements concerning reporting, oversight, technical verification, and organizational compliance. Before establishing these responsibilities through law, Parliament should have a clear understanding of their necessity and how they will operate alongside our existing institutions.
Furthermore, the Chief Executive has raised constitutional and institutional concerns that, in my assessment, have not been fully resolved. While the sponsor has made revisions addressing several of these objections, I believe further clarification is necessary regarding the relationship between the proposed legislation, the authority of Aboriginal Jurists, and the existing governmental framework.
I do not believe Parliament should enact legislation simply because a new organizational model or technology has emerged. We must first establish that the proposed law addresses a genuine legal deficiency that cannot be adequately resolved through our existing institutions.
I recognize the work that has gone into revising this legislation, and I acknowledge that several of the original concerns have been addressed. Nevertheless, I cannot support the passage of a comprehensive statute while material questions concerning its necessity, administrative implications, and relationship to existing law remain unanswered.
For these reasons, I will be voting against Bill No. 3 — Tribal Decentralized Organizations Act in

its present form.
My vote should not be interpreted as opposition to the objectives of the legislation, but rather as a determination that the proposed framework has not yet been sufficiently justified for enactment.
Respectfully,
Minister Waxak Xi Amaru Ali
Minister of Arts and Culture
Aboriginal Republic of North America

Niyya Aamina Xi Amaru : Respectfully it was hard for me to see how this could benefit families without proper study, experimentation and application. It seems to be best done as an independent venture that is built out fully and then offered to those in the tribe who are interested

Copy chart

ABORIGINAL REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA
ABORIGINAL CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS AND PUBLIC ACCESS ACT

RITES OF PASSAGE CONGRESS
Bill No.: MC15112-001
Proposed by: Minister Waxak Xi Amaru Ali, Minister of Arts and Culture
Date: 11/14/2026
Legislative Session: Rites of Passage Congress

An Act to establish mandatory procedures for the creation, publication, preservation, and public accessibility of official legislative records, including parliamentary debates, written contentions, amendments, voting records, executive legislative determinations, and final legislative decisions, in accordance with the Constitution of the Aboriginal Republic of North America and the Government Restructuring Act.

IN THE RITES OF PASSAGE CONGRESS
Minister Waxak Xi Amaru Ali introduced the following bill:

A BILL
An Act to establish the official publication and permanent preservation of the legislative records
of the Aboriginal Republic of North America; to implement the constitutional requirements concerning parliamentary journals; to provide Aboriginal Nationals with access to the legislative history, proceedings, and governmental decisions of the Rites of Passage Congress, Jural Society, and Chief Executive; and to preserve the historical records of the former Ministerial
Congress.

1. SHORT TITLE
This Act may be cited as the "**ABORIGINAL CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS AND PUBLIC ACCESS ACT**."

2. BODY
(A) TEXT
Be it enacted by the Jural Society and Rites of Passage Congress of the Aboriginal Republic of North America in Parliament assembled:

SECTION 1: PURPOSE OF THE ACT
1.1. The purpose of this Act is to establish uniform procedures for documenting, authenticating, publishing, preserving, and providing

public access to the official legislative proceedings and determinations of the Aboriginal Republic of North America.
1.2. This Act shall implement the constitutional requirement established under Article 41 of the
ARNA Constitution concerning the publication of parliamentary debate proceedings in official
congressional and jural journals.
1.3. Pursuant to the enacted Government Restructuring Act, the Rites of Passage Congress shall exercise the legislative responsibilities formerly assigned to the Ministerial Congress.
1.4. This Act shall promote transparency, governmental accountability, historical preservation, and informed participation by Aboriginal Nationals.
1.5. Aboriginal Nationals shall have reasonable access to the official legislative history of proposed and enacted laws, including written contentions, amendments, voting decisions, executive determinations, and final legislative actions.
1.6. The publication of audiovisual recordings shall supplement, but shall not replace, the official
written legislative records required under this Act.

SECTION 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF
OFFICIAL PARLIAMENTARY JOURNALS
2.1. The Rites of Passage Congress shall maintain an official legislative journal known as the Aboriginal Congressional Journal.
2.2. The Jural Society shall maintain an official legislative journal known as the Aboriginal Jural
Society Journal.
2.3. Each House shall be responsible for documenting, authenticating, preserving, and publishing the legislative proceedings conducted within its respective jurisdiction.
2.4. These journals shall constitute permanent official governmental records.

2.5. Each journal shall be organized chronologically by legislative session, date, and bill number.
2.6. The journals shall be made publicly accessible through the official websites or designated digital archives of the ARNA Government.
2.7. The Rites of Passage Congress shall preserve the official legislative records of the former Ministerial Congress as part of the permanent historical archives of ARNA.
2.8. Historical records of the former Ministerial Congress shall retain their original institutional identification, dates, legislative sessions, and bill numbers.

2.9. Formal legislative actions originating from the Chief Executive shall be authenticated by the originating office and incorporated into the corresponding parliamentary journal as part of the official legislative history.

SECTION 3: REQUIRED CONTENTS OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

3.1. For every bill, statute, resolution, or legislative proposal formally introduced for consideration, the appropriate parliamentary journal shall contain:

a. The official bill number and legislative title.

b. The name and governmental office of the legislative sponsor.

c. The date of introduction.

d. The complete text of the legislation as introduced.

e. The dates upon which the legislation was considered or debated.

f. The names of governmental officials participating in the proceedings.

g. The official minutes or authenticated written account of the legislative proceedings.

h. Written contentions, objections, and supporting statements formally submitted for inclusion in the legislative record.

i. Proposed amendments and the final disposition of each amendment.

j. Motions and procedural decisions affecting consideration of the legislation.

k. Individual voting records, except where disclosure is lawfully restricted.

l. The final legislative determination, including whether the legislation was adopted, rejected, postponed, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of.

m. The authenticated final text of legislation adopted and approved pursuant to the ARNA Constitution.

n. Official executive legislative determinations, recommendations, approvals, rejections, reconsiderations, and responses associated with the legislative matter.

3.2. Written contentions formally submitted by governmental officials shall be preserved as part of the official legislative history.

3.3. Written amendments and supporting statements submitted for the legislative record shall be attached to the corresponding legislative proceedings.

3.4. Legislative journals shall distinguish between official motions, written submissions, summarized debate proceedings, and verbatim transcripts where available.

3.5. Nothing in this Act shall require every parliamentary statement to be transcribed verbatim, provided that the official journal

accurately documents the proceedings and preserves all records expressly required under this Act.

SECTION 4: PUBLICATION OF INDIVIDUAL VOTING RECORDS

4.1. The Rites of Passage Congress and Jural Society shall publish the individual voting records of their respective governmental officials following legislative consideration.

4.2. Voting records shall identify:

a. The legislation or motion being considered.

b. The date of the vote.

c. The name and office of each voting official.

d. Whether each official voted in favor, voted against, abstained, or was absent.

e. The final numerical voting results.

f. The final disposition of the legislative matter.

4.3. Where the Chief Executive exercises a constitutional function involving approval, rejection, reconsideration, or other formal action concerning legislation, that action shall be documented in the legislative record.

4.4. The requirements of this section shall operate consistently with the Parliament Transparency Voting Act, Bill CE15109-PTVA-1, to the extent that such legislation has been duly enacted and remains in force.

4.5. Nothing in this Act shall diminish existing statutory requirements concerning governmental voting transparency.

SECTION 5: PUBLICATION DEADLINES

5.1. The official record of each parliamentary meeting shall be prepared and published within fourteen (14) calendar days following the conclusion of the meeting.

5.2. Where legislative proceedings continue across multiple meetings, the record of each meeting shall be published separately and subsequently incorporated into the complete legislative history of the bill.

5.3. The authenticated final text of enacted legislation shall be published within fourteen (14) calendar days following final adoption and approval pursuant to the ARNA Constitution.

5.4. Where a record cannot be published within the prescribed period, the responsible governmental body shall issue a public notice identifying the record, the reason for delay, and the anticipated publication date.

5.5. Administrative delays shall not permanently excuse compliance with the publication requirements established under this Act.

5.6. Formal executive legislative determinations shall be authenticated and transmitted for publication within fourteen (14) calendar days following the completion of the corresponding action.

SECTION 6: PUBLIC ACCESS AND PERMANENT PRESERVATION
6.1. The Aboriginal Congressional Journal and Aboriginal Jural Society Journal shall be maintained in permanent governmental archives.

6.2. All publicly disclosable records required under this Act shall remain accessible to Aboriginal Nationals without unnecessary administrative restrictions.
6.3. Public records shall be organized to permit reasonable examination by legislative session, bill number, date, and subject.
6.4. Aboriginal Nationals shall not be required to demonstrate a particular personal or commercial interest as a condition of accessing publicly available legislative records.
6.5. Access to digital copies of published legislative records shall be provided without charge.
6.6. Where digital access is unavailable, each House shall establish a reasonable alternative method through which Aboriginal Nationals may examine or request public legislative records.
6.7. Legislative records shall not be destroyed or permanently removed from governmental archives solely because a legislative session has concluded, an official has left office, or a governmental institution has been reorganized.
6.8. Corrections to published legislative records shall identify the nature and date of the correction while preserving the original historical record.
6.9. Records of executive legislative determinations shall be preserved within the corresponding legislative history and maintained in the permanent governmental archives.

SECTION 7: WRITTEN CONTENTIONS, AMENDMENTS, AND LEGISLATIVE DELIBERATIONS
7.1. Every governmental official participating in legislative proceedings shall have the opportunity, consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the appropriate House and applicable constitutional authority, to submit written contentions, objections, proposed amendments, and supporting statements concerning legislation under consideration.
7.2. Written contentions formally submitted for inclusion in the legislative record shall be preserved and published with the

corresponding legislative proceedings.
7.3. Where amendments are proposed, the official legislative record shall identify the amendment, its sponsor, and its disposition.
7.4. The legislative record shall preserve the distinction between the original proposed legislation and any amended version subsequently adopted.
7.5. Where a legislative proposal is rejected, postponed, or withdrawn, the corresponding records shall remain preserved and publicly accessible.
7.6. The publication of written contentions shall not constitute governmental endorsement of the opinions expressed therein.
7.7. The preservation of legislative contentions and deliberations shall provide Aboriginal Nationals with an accurate historical account of the legislative process and the considerations influencing governmental decisions.

SECTION 8: CONFIDENTIALITY AND
PRIVATE PARLIAMENTARY
PROCEEDINGS
8.1. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit private parliamentary meetings authorized under Article 41
of the ARNA Constitution.
8.2. Records containing information lawfully protected by national-security restrictions, judicial sealing orders, or other applicable constitutional provisions may be withheld from public disclosure to the extent required by law.
8.3. The existence of a confidential legislative proceeding shall, where lawful, be documented in
the appropriate parliamentary journal without disclosing protected information.
8.4. A determination to withhold legislative records shall identify the constitutional or statutory authority supporting the restriction.
8.5. Where only a portion of a legislative record is lawfully protected, the remaining nonconfidential portions shall be made publicly accessible whenever reasonably practicable.
8.6. Records lawfully withheld from public disclosure shall nevertheless be preserved in the appropriate governmental archives.
8.7. Where confidentiality restrictions are subsequently removed by lawful authority, the affected records shall be made publicly accessible in accordance with this Act.
8.8. Nothing in this section shall expand or diminish the constitutional authority of the Aboriginal Chief, Chief Executive, Constitutional Trust Council, or Aboriginal High Court.

SECTION 9: AUTHORITY AND OVERSIGHT
9.1. The Rites of Passage Congress shall be responsible for preparing, authenticating, preserving, and publishing its official Aboriginal Congressional Journal.
9.2. The Jural Society shall be responsible for preparing, authenticating, preserving, and publishing its official Aboriginal Jural Society Journal.
9.3. Each House may designate an existing officer, secretary, clerk, or other authorized representative to administer the recordkeeping responsibilities established under this Act.
9.4. The designation of recordkeeping personnel shall not require the establishment of an additional permanent governmental department or authority.
9.5. The presiding officers of each House shall ensure that reasonable procedures are established for the accurate preparation and timely publication of legislative records.
9.6. Each House shall retain responsibility for the accuracy and authentication of its respective legislative records.
9.7. The Chief Executive shall be responsible for the preparation, authentication, preservation, and timely transmission of official records arising from executive legislative functions.
9.8. The Chief Executive may designate an existing authorized officer or representative to administer these responsibilities in coordination with the appropriate parliamentary House.

SECTION 10: ACCOUNTABILITY AND
REQUESTS FOR MISSING RECORDS
10.1. Any Aboriginal National may submit a written request identifying a legislative record required to be publicly available under this Act but not reasonably accessible.
10.2. Such requests shall be directed to the governmental body responsible for maintaining the
requested record.
10.3. The responsible governmental body shall acknowledge the request within seven (7) calendar days.
10.4. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving the request, the responsible governmental body shall provide access to the record or issue a written explanation identifying the reason access cannot presently be provided.
10.5. Where disclosure is denied because of a lawful confidentiality restriction, the response shall identify the legal basis for withholding the record to the extent that such identification does not itself disclose protected information.
10.6. Repeated or unresolved failures to comply with this Act may be referred to the appropriate governmental oversight or judicial

authority in accordance with existing ARNA law.
10.7. Nothing in this Act shall grant any institution powers of judicial review beyond those established under the ARNA Constitution.

SECTION 11: PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MINISTERIAL CONGRESS RECORDS
11.1. Pursuant to the Government Restructuring Act, the Rites of Passage Congress shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historical legislative records created by the former Ministerial Congress.
11.2. All existing legislative journals, proposed bills, enacted statutes, written contentions, amendments, voting records, and other official parliamentary documents maintained by the former Ministerial Congress shall be preserved in the permanent governmental archives.
11.3. Historical Ministerial Congress records shall retain their original institutional identity, dates, legislative sessions, and bill numbers.
11.4. The establishment of the ROP Congress shall not authorize the destruction, deletion, concealment, or alteration of historical legislative records.
11.5. Where historical legislative records remain unpublished, the ROP Congress shall make such records publicly accessible, provided that they remain available and are not subject to lawful confidentiality restrictions.
11.6. Legislative matters transferred from the former Ministerial Congress to the ROP Congress shall retain their existing legislative history.
11.7. Subsequent proceedings concerning transferred legislative matters shall be documented in the official journal of the ROP Congress.
11.8. The preservation of historical congressional records shall ensure continuity of government and maintain the legislative history of ARNA for future generations.
11.9. Historical records of executive legislative actions associated with proceedings of the former Ministerial Congress shall be preserved within the corresponding legislative history where such records remain available.

SECTION 12: IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS
12.1. This Act shall implement the constitutional publication requirements established under Articles 41 and 42 of the ARNA Constitution, as applicable following the Government Restructuring

Act.
12.2. The requirements established under this Act shall supplement existing constitutional and statutory provisions concerning legislative transparency and public accountability.
12.3. Where existing legislation establishes additional requirements for publication of governmental voting records, those requirements shall remain effective unless lawfully amended or repealed.
12.4. Nothing in this Act shall alter the constitutional procedures governing the introduction, consideration, amendment, adoption, or approval of legislation.
12.5. Each House shall establish any additional administrative procedures necessary to implement this Act consistently with its constitutional Rules of Procedure.
12.6. The Rites of Passage Congress shall be recognized as the current legislative successor to
the former Ministerial Congress pursuant to the enacted Government Restructuring Act.
12.7. The governmental bodies responsible for legislative records shall establish the administrative coordination necessary to fulfill their respective duties under this Act without altering their constitutional powers or responsibilities.

3. DEFINITIONS
“Aboriginal Congressional Journal” means the official written record of legislative proceedings maintained and published by the Rites of Passage Congress.
“Aboriginal Jural Society Journal” means the official written record of legislative proceedings maintained and published by the Jural Society.
“Rites of Passage Congress (ROP Congress)” means the legislative body established under the Government Restructuring Act as the successor to the former Ministerial Congress.
“Congressional Record” means the authenticated documentation of legislative proceedings, including proposed legislation, debates, written contentions, amendments, motions, voting records, executive legislative determinations, and final legislative decisions.

“Legislative Proceedings” means the formal activities undertaken by Parliament in considering, debating, amending, adopting, rejecting, or otherwise disposing of legislative matters.
“Written Contention” means a formal written objection, concern, argument, or statement submitted by a governmental official concerning legislation under consideration.
“Legislative History” means the collection of official records documenting the development, consideration, amendment, and final

disposition of a legislative proposal, including related executive legislative determinations.
“Public Access” means the ability of Aboriginal Nationals to examine or obtain publicly disclosable governmental legislative records without unnecessary administrative barriers.
“Official Legislative Archive” means the permanent governmental repository containing authenticated legislative journals and related parliamentary records.
“Authenticated Record” means a legislative record verified as accurate and official by the governmental body or authorized officer responsible for its preparation.
“Executive Legislative Determination” means an official action undertaken by the Chief Executive pursuant to constitutional legislative authority, including legislative proposals, written contentions, amendments, recommendations, responses to parliamentary questions, approvals, rejections, reconsiderations, and other formal legislative decisions.

4. FINDINGS
4.1. Article 41 of the ARNA Constitution establishes the requirement for publication of parliamentary debate proceedings in official congressional and jural journals.
4.2. Article 42 requires each House of Parliament to establish and publish its Rules of Procedure.
4.3. The Government Restructuring Act established the Rites of Passage Congress as the legislative successor to the former Ministerial Congress.
4.4. The constitutional requirement to publish parliamentary proceedings establishes a foundation for transparency and accountability in the legislative affairs of ARNA.
4.5. Public access to audiovisual recordings of parliamentary meetings may assist Aboriginal Nationals in observing governmental proceedings but does not necessarily constitute publication of the official written journals contemplated under Article 41.
4.6. The preservation of written contentions, amendments, and legislative decisions provides
Aboriginal Nationals with a more complete understanding of the development of laws governing
their Nation.
4.7. The publication of individual voting records enables Aboriginal Nationals to examine the legislative decisions of their governmental representatives.
4.8. The Parliament Transparency Voting Act, Bill CE15109-PTVA-1, establishes a proposed framework for transparency concerning

governmental voting decisions.
4.9. Establishing uniform procedures for maintaining and publishing legislative records will promote historical preservation, institutional continuity, public accountability, and informed participation in governmental affairs.
4.10. The preservation of historical Ministerial Congress records is necessary to maintain continuity of the legislative history of ARNA following governmental restructuring.
4.11. Permanent preservation of parliamentary records ensures that future generations of Aboriginal Nationals may examine the legislative history and governmental decisions of their Nation.
4.12. The constitutional legislative functions of the Chief Executive form an integral part of the governmental process through which legislation is proposed, reviewed, amended, and approved.
4.13. The preservation of records originating from the Rites of Passage Congress, Jural Society, and Chief Executive provides a complete and continuous account of the legislative development of the Aboriginal Republic of North America.

5. SUMMARY OF PURPOSE
This Act establishes mandatory procedures for the creation, authentication, preservation, and public publication of official legislative records within the Aboriginal Republic of North America.
Pursuant to Article 41 of the ARNA Constitution, the Rites of Passage Congress and Jural Society shall maintain and publish their respective parliamentary journals.
These journals shall document legislative proposals, parliamentary proceedings, written contentions, amendments, voting records, executive legislative determinations, and final legislative decisions.
The Act further establishes publication deadlines, permanent digital archives, public-access procedures, and protections for lawfully confidential information.

In accordance with the enacted Government Restructuring Act, this legislation recognizes the Rites of Passage Congress as the successor to the former Ministerial Congress and establishes procedures for preserving historical congressional records.
The purpose of this Act is to ensure that Aboriginal Nationals possess a permanent and accessible official record of the legislative actions undertaken by their governmental representatives.

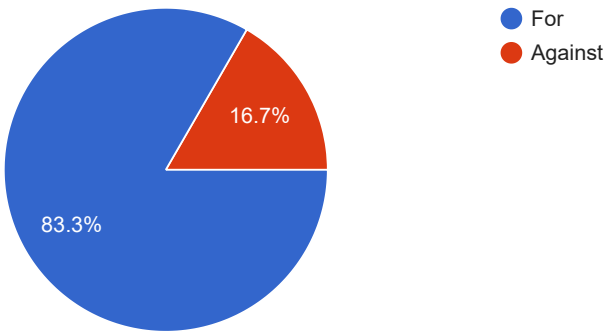
6. EFFECTIVE DATE

6.1. This Act shall take effect on the solstice following final adoption and approval pursuant to the ARNA Constitution.
6.2. Within ninety (90) calendar days following the effective date, the Rites of Passage Congress and Jural Society shall establish the procedures necessary to maintain and publish their respective official legislative journals.
6.3. The publication requirements established under this Act shall apply to all legislative proceedings conducted following its effective date.
6.4. Legislative records created before the effective date shall be preserved and made publicly accessible where such records remain available and are not subject to lawful confidentiality restrictions.
6.5. Nothing in this Act shall require the reconstruction of historical proceedings for which no official records exist.
6.6. Within ninety (90) calendar days following the effective date, the responsible governmental offices shall establish the procedures necessary to coordinate the preparation, authentication, preservation, and publication of official legislative records.

PROPOSED BY:
Minister Waxak Xi Amaru Ali
Minister of Arts and Culture
Aboriginal Republic of North America

SUBMITTED TO:
Rites of Passage Congress
For Legislative Consideration and Adoption

6 responses



Comments

2 responses

Semni Islam Amaru

Basir Xi Balam: Articles 41 and 42 of the Constitution already establish parliamentary recordkeeping responsibilities and authorize each House to adopt its Rules of Procedure. I recommend a formal Parliamentary Records Management and Public Access Protocol rather than additional legislation, unless a specific new statutory right is necessary.

National Jural Society Proposals

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