

# **The Constitution of the Federated States of America**

## **Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Venezuela**

### **Preamble**

We the People of the Federated States, in Order to form a Federation to establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Federated States of America.

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### **Article. I. - The Legislative Branch**

#### **Section 1 - The Legislature**

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

#### **Section 2 - The House**

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

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the Federated States or a Citizen of a Federated State, at the time it is admitted into this federation, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he or she shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Federation, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the Federated States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall be one for every Seven Hundred Thousand Persons, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of Guatemala shall be entitled to choose twenty-three, El Salvador Nine, Honduras Twelve, and Venezuela Forty.

Each State Legislature shall divide its state into districts equal to the number of Representatives it is allowed to choose so the people may vote in only one district. Each of these districts shall have approximately equal population. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall call a Special Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

#### **Section 3 - The Senate**

The Senate of the Federated States shall be composed of three Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Senators will be chosen at a joint session of their State Legislature where each member of the houses of the State Legislature have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and no state normally elects two senators in the same year and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the Federated States, or a Citizen of a Federated State, at the time it is admitted into this federation and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he or she shall be chosen.

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

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

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

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

#### **Section 4 - Elections, Meetings**

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Electors, Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of Choosing Senators. Such Elections shall be held during the month of November unless Congress shall by law select a different month.

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

#### **Section 5 - Membership, Rules, Journals, Adjournment**

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller

number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

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

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

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

### **Section 6 - Compensation**

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Federated States. Once set the first time, no law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he or she was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the Federated States which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the Federated States, shall be a Member of either House during his or her Continuance in Office.

### **Section 7 - Revenue Bills, Legislative Process, Presidential Veto, Case of a Bill**

All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

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

prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

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

### **Section 8 - Powers of Congress**

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the Federated States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the Federated States;

To borrow money on the credit of the Federated States;

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

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the Federated States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

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

To establish Post Offices, Post Roads and Internet connections;

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

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a Navy and an Air Force;

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

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

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the Federated States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

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

Congress may establish by law a pension system to protect the social security of elderly citizens, it may establish by law a system of unemployment insurance. it can establish by law a bank deposit insurance and a system of financial regulation; it can establish by law a system of disability payment to support people who are too disabled to work; establish minimum hourly wages in Federated States money, based on type of employment, establish a health insurance system to pay elderly citizens reasonable health costs; and

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

### **Section 9 - Limits on Congress**

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. The Federated States courts may order the release of a person held by the Federated States, a state or a local government.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken. The Congress shall have power by law to lay and collect taxes on incomes, of up to fifteen percent from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

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

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

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

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the Federated States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

### **Section 10 - Powers prohibited of States**

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. No State shall allow Polygamy or polyandry.

No State shall pass any Bill of Attainder, or ex post facto Law.

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

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

### **Section 11 – Terms and term limits**

The terms of Senators and Representatives start at noon on the 3rd day of January, and shall end at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms are scheduled to end; and the terms of their successors shall then begin. No Person may be elected a Representative more than nine times. No person may be elected Senator more than three times.

## **Article. II. - The Executive Branch**

### **Section 1 - The Senior President**

The executive Power shall be vested in a Senior President of the Federated States of America. he or she shall hold his or her Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Senior Vice President chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

The people in each State shall elect, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; one elector shall be elected by the citizens of each Representative's district and rest elected statewide by citizens of the state, but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the Federated States or any state, shall be elected an Elector. If an elector receives the permission of a candidate for Senior President that candidate's name shall appear above that Elector's name on the ballot as a pledged Elector and if an elector receives the permission of a candidate for Senior Vice President that candidate's name shall appear between candidate for Senior President candidate's name and the Elector's name. It may be allowed by state law in each Representative's district that electors' pledged to support

the same Senior President and Senior Vice President candidates be voted on as a slate (a vote for the slate will be counted as a vote for the elector of their Representative's district and a vote for each of the statewide electors) A candidate for Senior President may appoint an alternate elector to replace an elected Elector who was one of his/her pledged electors; if that elected elector is unable to perform the duties of an elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for Senior President and Senior Vice President one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as Senior President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Senior Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Senior President, and of all persons voted for as Senior Vice President and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the Federated States, directed to the President of the Senate;

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;

The person having the greatest Number of votes for Senior President, shall be the Senior President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors elected; and if no person has such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as Senior President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Senior President. But in choosing the Senior President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Senior Vice President shall become Senior President.

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

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

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of a Federated State, at the time of the its Adoption of this Constitution, or a Citizen of a Federated State, at the time it is admitted into this federation, shall be eligible to the Office of Senior President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the Federated States or resident of a federated state at the time this constitution was adopted.

The Senior President shall, at stated Times, receive for his or her Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for

which he or she shall have been elected, and he or she shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the Federated States, or any of them.

Before Senior President enter on the Execution of his or her Office, he or she shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Senior President of the Federated States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Federated States, so help me God."

### **Section 2 - Civilian Power over Military, Cabinet, Pardon Power, Appointments**

The Senior President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army, Air Force and Navy of the Federated States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the Federated States; he or she may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he or she shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the Federated States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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

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

### **Section 3 - State of the Federation, Convening Congress**

The Senior President shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Federation, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he or she shall judge necessary and expedient; he or she may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; he or she shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he or she shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the Federated States.

### **Section 4 - Disqualification**

The Senior President, Senior Vice President, Judges, Justices and all civil Officers of the Federated States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes that call for imprisonment for more than a year.

### **Section 5 - Senior Presidential, Senior Vice President Terms, Election Rules and Term Limits.**

The terms of the Senior President and Senior Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, of the years in which such terms are scheduled to end; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.



This only applies in the case of the first election, after the ratification of this constitution: the Senior President and the Senior Vice-President shall assume office as soon as votes are counted by Congress and a winner declared, but no one may act as acting Senior President until after noon on the day January 20.

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the Senior President, the Senior President elect shall have died, the Senior Vice President elect shall become President. If a Senior President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the Senior President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Senior Vice President-elect shall act as Senior President and a until a Senior President shall have qualified.

If both a Senior President and a Senior Vice President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed, for the beginning of their terms or if both the Senior President elect and Senior Vice President shall have failed to qualify, then the President pro tempore of the Senate shall serve as acting Senior President until a Senior President shall have qualified.

The Congress may by law provide for the case wherein no person shall have qualified for the office of Senior President, declaring who shall then act as Senior President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a Senior President or Senior Vice President shall have qualified.

Whenever President pro tempore of the Senate acts as or becomes Senior President he or she automatically resigns from Senate and as President pro tempore upon taking the oath of office for Senior President. If the deadline for choosing a Senior President has passed, he shall serve Senior President for the remainder of that term.

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

No person shall be elected to the office of Senior President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of Senior President, or acted as Senior President, for more than two years of a term for which another person was elected Senior President, shall be elected to the position of Senior President more than once. No person who has held the office of Senior President, or acted as Senior President, for more than two years in a term because an election was delayed or no person qualified for the office of Senior President, shall be elected to the office of Senior President more than once.

#### **Section 6 - Senior Presidential Disability and Succession.**

In case of the removal of the Senior President from office or of his or her death or resignation, the Senior Vice President shall become Senior President.

In case of the removal of the Senior Vice President from office or of his or her death or resignation, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall become Senior Vice President. The President pro tempore automatically resigns from Senate and as President pro tempore upon taking the oath of office for Senior Vice President.

Whenever the Senior President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his or her written declaration that

he or she is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his or her office, and until he or she transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Senior Vice President as Acting Senior President.

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

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

### **Article III. - The Judicial Branch**

#### **Section 1 - Judicial powers**

The judicial Power of the Federated States, shall be vested in one supreme Court which shall consist of the chief justice and eight associate justices, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges or justices, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. No Person shall be eligible to the office of judge or justice who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and shall retire from that office, on their birthday when they obtain the age of seventy years. The judge's or justice's annual pension at retirement shall be at least equal to one-third of their compensation in their last year in office.

#### **Section 2 - Trial by Jury, Original Jurisdiction, Jury Trials**

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party.

The Judicial power of the Federated States shall not be construed to extend to any suit

in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the Federated States by Citizens of another State except in cases involving Article VIII the Bill of Rights, or shall not be construed to extend to any suit in by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State. Any court ruling that finds any part of a state constitution as unconstitutional shall be automatically appealed to supreme court; a two-thirds vote of the supreme court shall be required to find any part of a state constitution as unconstitutional.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. At least three judges of any inferior Court created by Congress are required to decide whether any state's law or Federated States' law is unconstitutional and all such rulings may be appealed.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury of twelve citizens; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed. However, until the year of our lord two thousand ninety, the right of jury trial or indictment of a Grand Jury may be denied to those who are in a criminal gang.

### **Section 3 - Treason**

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

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

## **Article. IV. - The States**

### **Section 1 - Each State to Honor all others**

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

### **Section 2 - State citizens, Extradition**

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

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

### **Section 3 - New States**

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Federation; but no new States shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. In order to leave this Federation a State Legislature must call a vote of the people of the state on same date as electors for Senior President are elected and at least two-thirds of those voting must vote to leave.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the Federated States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the Federated States, or of any particular State.

#### **Section 4 - Republican government**

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

#### **Article. V. - Amendment**

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

#### **Article. VI. - Supremacy, Oaths**

This Constitution, and the Laws of the Federated States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the Federated States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

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

#### **Article. VII. The Bill of Rights**

These rights shall apply to the Federated States of America and all States.

##### **Section 1 - Freedom of Religion, Media, Life, Expression Parental rights.**

Congress and/or any State shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; The right to life of every person shall not be infringed by anyone (except for self-defense or defense of another person) from when they start growing in the womb till natural death; a mother-to-be may have her

pregnancy ended if continuing would significantly endanger her life; or substantial impairment of a major bodily function would occur, if the abortion is not performed, or ectopic pregnancy. Parents have the right to raise, educate and enjoy their children unless they are convicted of neglecting and/or abusing them. No person shall undergo reproductive sterilization (except to cure a disease) which is defined as any procedure that will cause them to lose their ability to reproduce without their informed and voluntary consent and no person who has not attained the age of 25 years shall be considered old enough to consent to reproductive sterilization. No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the media or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### **Section 2 - Right to Bear Arms.**

The people's ability to defend themselves, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. All citizens except those who have been convicted of crime requiring imprisonment of more than a year, those who are awaiting trial for a crime requiring imprisonment of more than a year, or been found to be mentally ill by a jury of twelve of their peers shall be allowed to keep arms in their homes, vehicles, and businesses and carry arms concealed. Congress may by law ban or restrict arms, from the district which holds the seat of the government of the Federated States, airplanes, airports. or spaceports. States may by law ban or restrict arms within 5 kilometers of a state Capitol building. Congress may by law allow building owners by posting a sign at all entrances, to restrict arms from the interior of their building.

### **Section 3 - Quartering of Soldiers.**

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

### **Section 4 - Search and Seizure.**

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

### **Section 5 - Trial and Punishment, Compensation for Takings.**

No person shall be held to answer for a crime with a possible sentence of more than one year, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land, air, or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. However, until the year of our lord two thousand Ninety the right of jury trial or indictment of a Grand Jury may be denied to those who are in a criminal gang. A wife may not be compelled to be a witness against her husband, and a husband may not be compelled to be a witness against his wife. An ex-spouse may not testify of things told in confidence by their ex-spouse, while they were married.

### **Section 6 - Right to Speedy Trial, Confrontation of Witnesses.**

In all criminal prosecutions by Federated States or any State, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of twelve citizens in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall

have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his or her favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his or her defense. If for any reason a person charged with a crime is held in jail pending a trial; they have a right to have that trial start within ninety days of the date they were jailed, and have that trial be completed within one-hundred twenty days, Sundays excepted. of the date they were imprisoned or have those charges permanently dismissed. If a person charged with a crime is released while awaiting a pending a trial; they have a right to have that trial start within one-hundred eighty days and have that trial be completed within two-hundred seventy days, Sundays excepted. of the date they were first arrested or have those charges permanently dismissed. If a mistrial shall be declared in a manner set by law, unless charges are dropped, a retrial shall be scheduled within thirty days no more than two retrials may be held unless the defense caused the mistrial. However, until the year of our lord two thousand Ninety the right of jury trial or indictment of a Grand Jury may be denied to those who are in a criminal gang.

**Section 7 - Trial by Jury in Civil Cases.**

In Suits at common law and/or civil offenses, where the value in controversy or possible fine shall exceed the value of thirty grams of gold, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury of twelve citizens, shall be otherwise re- examined in any Court of the Federated States or any state, then according to the rules of the common law. No person may be imprisoned for more than fifteen days per calendar year for any number of civil offenses.

**Section 8 - Cruel and Unusual Punishment.**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor fines exceeding one half day's average income for the person fined, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted, nor reproductive sterilization, nor cutting of body parts inflicted.

**Section 9 – Rights in Constitution.**

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

**Section 10 - Powers of the States and People.**

The powers - not delegated to the Federated States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. People have a right to join a labor union; Congress shall by law enforce the right to start and join labor unions and regulate the elections of labor union officers, by labor union members.

**Section 11 - Slavery Prohibited**

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the Federated States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

**Section 12 Enforcement**

Congress and the states shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

A Citizen and/or a class of Citizens may file a civil lawsuit for real and/or punitive damages whenever their rights protected in this article are violated by government officials, medical professionals, or legal professionals.

## **Article. VIII - Citizenship Rights & Responsibly.**

### **Section 1**

All persons born or naturalized in the Federated States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the Federated States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the Federated States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Citizens between the ages of twenty-one and seventy may be required serve on a jury up to once every six years when summoned by a nearby state court or Federated States court in their state that is within 50 kilometers of their home address. A grand jury consists of at least eighteen citizens that in a matter set by law, compels witnesses to testify in private to examine accusations against people and if twelve of them find the evidence warrants it; indict a person or persons on the charges for which the accused are later tried if an indictment is rejected the person is cleared and shall not be recharged for that crime. A Jury consists of twelve citizens and maybe a few alternates, present in court for a trial and sworn to give a verdict on some matter set by law; a verdict must be a unanimous vote or a mistrial shall be declared in a manner set by law. All jury and grand jury deliberations shall be private with only the jurors present. People have a right to join a labor union; Congress shall by law enforce the right to start and join labor unions, regulate the unions' bargaining with employers, and the elections of labor union officers, by labor union members.

### **Section 2.**

The right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for Senior President and Senior Vice-President of the Federated States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and elected officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, shall not be denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, who are at least eighteen years of age, and citizens of the Federated States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion.

### **Section 2**

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of Senior President and Senior Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the Federated States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the Federated States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the Federated States, shall have been convicted of engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or convicted of giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

### **Section 3**

The validity of the public debt of the Federated States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the Federated States nor any State shall

assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Federated States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

#### **Section 4**

The right of citizens of the Federated States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Federated States or by any State on account of gender, race, color, religion, previous condition of servitude, or previous imprisonment. The right of citizens of the Federated States to vote in any primary or other election for any office shall not be denied or abridged by the Federated States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax, other tax or failure to pass an exam.

#### **Section 5**

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### **Article. IX. - Ratification**

The Ratification of the Legislatures of three States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same. Once Raffleed by three states elections of Congress and electors shall be scheduled by each state for November of that year; unless the third state's ratification happens after first day of September in which case the elections will occur in November of the following year.