

I am writing this on April 17, 2005, and I can hardly believe it took me this long to publish *The 21st Century Constitution* as a separate document, instead of being embedded in the book with the same title.

I had a couple of original reasons for not breaking out the Constitution as a separate document. In the first place, I thought it was very important that no copy of the Constitution go out without indications of what the changes were from the original Constitution, as well as the explanatory text. The second reason was just the time factor, the labor involved in breaking out the Constitution as a separate document.

However, I no longer feel that the Constitution needs to be seen only as embedded in the book, and several requests I have received have convinced me that it should be published as a standalone document. And eventually, after about 13 years, I've finally found the time to get this done.

Well, almost found the time. There should be some minor differences in capitalization between the Constitution in this document and the one in the book, primarily because I ran out of time trying to conform the capitalization. In addition, there might be some extremely small differences in wording, although I doubt that. But one must prepare for the eventuality, and in the event of any discrepancy between the two, the text in the book rules.

If you have any questions on this, you can contact me at bkusch@yahoo.com.

Barry Krusch

Preamble

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I, Section 1

All Legislative powers as granted herein shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, and the People of the United States.

Article I, Section 2, Clause 1

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every year by the People of the several States. The term of the Representative may be extended by the People to two years, as provided under Section Fifteen of this article.

Article I, Section 2, Clause 2

Every person shall be eligible to the office of Representative who shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, upon and subsequent to taking the oath of office, be an inhabitant of that State in which he or she shall be chosen, a graduate of the Federal Academy, and without formal affiliation with any political party; but no person shall serve more than eight years as Representative.

Article I, Section 2, Clause 3

Representatives shall be apportioned by the Senate within equivalent and contiguous districts among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by enumeration in a national census. The actual enumeration shall be made within five years after ratification of this Constitution, and within every subsequent term of five or ten years, in such manner as the law shall direct. The number of Representatives shall be not less than one for every three hundred and fifty thousand Citizens, and the initial number of Representatives shall be one thousand. Each State shall have at least one Representative.

Article I, Section 2, Clause 4

Every Representative shall appoint an Alternate, who shall serve for a single one-year term. Every person shall be eligible to the office of Alternate who shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, upon and subsequent to being appointed, be either in attendance at or a graduate of the Federal Academy, and without formal affiliation with any political party. The Alternate shall serve in the district of the Representative as the intermediary between the constituents of the district and the Representative, and shall have responsibility over services for constituents. The Alternate shall refer constituent requests for particular legislation to the appropriate Legislative Committee. If no Legislative Committee exists, the Alternate shall refer the constituent to the Federal Committee. No Alternate shall be eligible to the office of Representative until one year has elapsed from the end of his or her term, subject to the exception of vacancy. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the age requirement for Representative shall, if necessary, be suspended, and the Alternate shall assume the vacancy. The Alternate shall be eligible for re-election.

Article I, Section 2, Clause 5

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and the nominees for Senatorial elections under the guidelines enumerated in Section A-100, provided that there shall be not less than three and no more than six nominees for each seat in the Senate, and that nominations for the office of Senator shall be representative of the State population to the greatest extent possible with regard to sex, race, national origin, and other factors the Congress shall designate as the national interest requires.

Article I, Section 3, Clause 1

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the People thereof, for two years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The term of the Senator may be extended to four years, as provided under Section Fifteen of this article.

Article I, Section 3, Clause 2

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the age requirement for Senator shall, if necessary, be suspended, and the Executive authority of such State shall appoint an Alternate to fill such vacancies from one of the Federal districts. The Alternate shall be eligible for re-election.

Article I, Section 3, Clause 3

Every person shall be eligible to the office of Senator who shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, upon and subsequent to taking the oath of office, be an inhabitant of that State for which he or she shall be chosen, a graduate of the Federal Academy, and without formal affiliation with any political party; but no person shall serve more than eight years as Senator.

Article I, Section 3, Clauses 4-5

The Vice President of the United 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 Vice President, or when he or she shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Article I, Section 3, Clause 6, Subclauses 1-3

The Senate shall have the exclusive power and obligation to oversee the operations of Government, and insure compliance with this Constitution; and to

Appoint an Auditor to serve for four years or until a successor has been appointed. Each year the Auditor shall conduct a thorough audit of all Federal Government accounts and operations, and shall submit these audit reports to the Senate, which shall make these reports available to the public; and to

Publish a quarterly Statement and account of all receipts and expenditures by the Federal Government, and quarterly reports of Congressional progress and Government functions; and to

Article I, Section 3, Clause 6, Subclauses 4-5

Establish a Federal Committee, consisting of one Senator from each State, which shall create and disband the Legislative Committees described under Section Fifteen of this article; and to administer and regulate the National Database, the National Poll, the National Objectives, the National Initiative, the National Referendum, and the National Recall; and to

Article I, Section 3, Clause 6, Subclauses 6-8

Nominate candidates for the House of Representatives under the procedures outlined in Section A-105, provided that there shall be not less than three and no more than six nominees for each seat in the House of Representatives, and that nominations for the office of Representative shall be representative of the district population to the greatest extent possible with regard to sex, race,

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national origin, and other factors the Congress shall designate as the national interest requires; and to

Nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President under the procedures outlined in Section A-105, provided that there shall be not less than ten and no more than twenty nominees each for President and Vice President; and provided that one-half the nominees for the presidency and Vice presidency shall be graduates of the Federal Academy, and that nominations for the offices of President and Vice President shall be representative of the national population to the greatest extent possible with regard to sex, race, national origin, and other factors the Congress shall designate as the national interest requires; and to

Supervise and provide guidelines for the Federal elections commission, to be enumerated in Section C-100, which is authorized to and shall enact electoral legislation securing the objectives set forth in section ten of this article; and to

Compile, prior to elections, a Performance Rating for each Representative determined by dividing the sum of the Evaluations of votes cast by the Representative by the number of votes cast by the Representative, provided that a Representative is given zero points for "nay" votes; a Performance Rating comprised of the average of the Evaluations of "yea" votes cast by the Representative; and a Performance Rating comprised of the sum of the Evaluations of "yea" votes cast by the Representative. The Senate shall publish the voting record of each Representative and his or her Performance Ratings on the National Database, and shall utilize these Performance Ratings in any subsequent legislation to which they may apply; and to

Article I, Section 3, Clause 6, Subclauses 9-12

Enact conflict-of-interest and ethics legislation, which shall apply to all, elected and appointed Federal officials or staff members in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of Government. The conflict-of-interest and ethics legislation shall include, but not be limited to, requirements for mandatory annual disclosure by public officials of economic interests and sources of income, and shall be designated in Section C-105; and to

Regulate or forbid all lobbying other than impersonal contact through the presentation of letters, memoranda, studies, or other written or electronically transmitted materials; and to

Pass regulations against vote-trading and caucus membership by Representatives, Senators, and Delegates; and to

Conduct investigations into the misconduct or potential misconduct of any Representative, Senator, Alternate, Delegate, President, or officer of Government; and to

Article I, Section 3, Clause 6, Subclauses 13-14

Establish timetables for Bill consideration and passage to be applied by the Legislative Review Board, provided that no timetable other than an indefinite timetable be shorter than thirty days nor longer than one hundred and eighty days, that there be not less than four categories of timetables, and that all Bills must be voted upon by the House of Representatives prior to expiration of the timetable; and to

Assign penalties for those members of Congress responsible when Legislative Review Board timetables are not met, and penalties for those officials of the Executive branch responsible in the event laws are not executed by that branch; and to

Article I, Section 3, Clause 6, Subclause 15

Provide penalties for those Delegates whose Evaluations are discrepant with the average of the Evaluations given by the other Delegates on the same legislation, provided that the minimal discrepancy is not less than twenty-five points, and that discrepancies by two hundred points and over must be considered impeachable offenses, if and only if the aforesaid discrepancies occur as a specified percentage deviation within any group of one hundred contiguous votes, and that the unacceptable deviation is not less than ten percent and no greater than fifty percent for any penalty; and to

Article I, Section 3, Clause 6, Subclauses 16-17

Provide appropriations for the faithful execution of the above provisions; and to

Designate the regulations affecting the above powers and any other powers granted exclusively to the Senate under this Constitution in Section C-100 through Section C-199. Legislation to be designated in Section C-100 through Section C-199 shall be signed into law by the President within thirty days after passage by a full majority vote of the Senate.

Article I, Section 3, Clause 7

The Senate shall have the sole power of impeachment and the trial of all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be charged without the concurrence of a majority of the members present, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. The Vice President shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other significant violations of the law, as enumerated in Section B-105. Representatives and Senators may be removed for the foregoing reasons, for violation of conflict-of-interest and ethics legislation passed by the Senate, for failure to fulfill their responsibilities as defined in this Constitution, and for failure to report violations by other elected or appointed officials of their Constitutional responsibilities. Delegates may be removed for the foregoing reasons, and for violation of Legislative Review Board regulations passed by the Senate. All civil officers of the United States, including the judiciary, may be removed for good cause. Inferior officers, as defined and regulated in Section B-100, may be removed by the Senate from office by full majority vote, without impeachment. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. The right to trial by jury shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1

The times, places and manner of holding elections for 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, provided that no law or regulation may be passed which violates any rights granted under this Constitution. The primary election shall be held the Saturday and Sunday next after the first Monday in September. The general election shall be held the Saturday and Sunday next after the first Monday in November.

Article I, Section 4, Clause 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January. The terms of Senators and Representatives shall end at noon on the third day of January.

Article I, Section 5, Clause 1

The Senate shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of the members of Congress. The Senate is not empowered to exclude any person, duly elected by his or her constituents, who meet all the requirements for office expressly prescribed under Sections two and three of this article. A majority of each house of Congress 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 the Senate may provide.

Article I, Section 5, Clause 2

The Federal Academy shall propose the rules for the proceedings of Congress, which shall be valid upon ratification by a full majority of the Senate, and which shall be designated in Section C-110. The procedure by which the Federal Academy promulgates and proposes the rules shall be established by a majority of the Senate, and shall be set forth in Section C-110.

Article I, Section 5, Clauses 3-4

A verbatim report of the proceedings of Congress shall be printed in the Congressional Record and made available on the National Database on a daily basis, subject to the exceptions enumerated in Section A-110. The votes of both houses, and the names of those voting or abstaining, shall be recorded on all legislation, nominations, orders, and resolutions. Voice votes are prohibited.

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.

Article I, Section 6, Clause 1

The Representatives, Senators, Alternates, and Delegates shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except those violations of the law as provided for in Section B-105, 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 be immune from criminal or civil prosecution or litigation.

Article I, Section 6, Clause 2

No Representative, Senator, Alternate, nor Delegate shall, during their term, be appointed to any position under the authority of the United States, with the exception of those enumerated in Section B-110, until the expiration of the Presidential term in which such person shall have been designated to serve; and no person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his or her continuance in office.

Article I, Section 6, Clauses 3-4

The primary Legislative responsibility of Representatives and Senators shall be to vote for those Bills in the national interest, as determined by the Evaluations of the Legislative Review Board, and to propose or pass all legislation necessary or proper for carrying into execution the objectives set forth in this Constitution; and their secondary responsibility shall be to vote for those Bills which reflect the particular concerns of the district or State they represent.

A Representative, Senator, or Delegate who has personal or private interests, as defined in Section C-115, in any proposed or pending Bill, shall disclose this fact to the speaker of the

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house or President pro tempore, and shall not vote on that Bill; and shall abide by all conflict-of-interest and ethics legislation passed by the Senate, under penalty of law.

Article I, Section 7, Clauses 1-4

The Legislative Review Board shall be composed of nine Delegates chosen by a full majority of the Senate. The Legislative Review Board must be representative of the population to the greatest extent possible with regard to sex, race, national origin, and geographical dispersion.

Each Delegate shall serve for a single three-year term, and shall receive for his or her services a compensation, the value of which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his or her continuance in office, other than for violations of regulations passed by the Senate under Section Three, Clause Six, Subclause Fifteen of this article.

Immediately after the Delegates shall be assembled in consequence after the first appointment, they shall be divided into three classes. The seats of the Delegates of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one third may be chosen every year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, the Senate may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Congress, when they shall fill such vacancies.

Every person shall be eligible to the office of Delegate who shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, upon and subsequent to taking the oath of office, be a graduate of the Federal Academy, and without formal affiliation with any political party.

Article I, Section 7, Clauses 5-7

The Legislative Review Board shall provide a timetable for the consideration and passage of each Bill under the regulations set forth in Section C-120, provided that no more than one-fifth of the Bills submitted be given an indefinite timetable; and

Evaluate the quality of a Bill regarding the extent to which it serves the national interest by either implementing the goals in the preamble or the will of the People of the United States, or both, while preserving those individual liberties enumerated in this Constitution, by providing a numerical rating for each Bill under the guidelines set forth in Section C-125, with one hundred being the highest possible rating, and minus one thousand being the lowest possible rating. All ratings between minus one hundred and minus one thousand are to be reserved for objectively unconstitutional Bills, or Bills excessively or completely detrimental to the national interest. Every Delegate must give a rating of twenty-five or greater to any Bill required by this Constitution, and a rating of zero or greater to any Bill which serves to implement a national objective. No Delegate can give a rating higher than zero to any Bill that, in his or her judgment, is unconstitutional. The highest and lowest ratings given by the Delegates shall be eliminated, and the average rating of the seven remaining Delegates rounded down to the nearest integer shall constitute the Evaluation.

Every Delegate shall abide by the regulations restricting their behavior set forth in Section C-130.

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1-4

All Bills other than those originating in Legislative Committees and in the National Initiative shall originate in the House of Representatives, and no law shall be enacted except by Bill, subject to the exceptions enumerated under this Constitution. Nominations by the House of Representatives or Senate for any Office, orders or resolutions, and regulations promulgated by agencies created under Congressional authority shall not be considered Bills. The subject of every Bill shall be clearly expressed in its title. Each Bill shall have an enacting Clause as follows: "Be it enacted by the People of the United States of America." No Bill embracing more than one subject shall be passed, except appropriations Bills. Bills originated by a Representative or committee of the House of Representatives or Legislative Committee shall be submitted for Evaluation to the Legislative Review Board prior to consideration by the House of Representatives or committees of the House of Representatives. Whenever a law or section of law or the Constitutional supplement is amended, it shall be re-enacted and republished on the National Database, and in bound form or as a pocket part, with the amended or repealed laws annexed in an appendix. Every Bill shall be plainly worded, shall be published with its Evaluation, and shall set forth hypothetical examples for illustrative purposes in all cases other than those designated in Section B-115. The timetables for consideration of Bills established by the Legislative Review Board must be faithfully observed by the House of Representatives unless the Senate, in extraordinary circumstances, grants an exemption by a full Two-thirds majority. Bills which shall have passed the National Initiative or which are to be enumerated in Constitutional supplement Sections A and B, and Sections C-100 to 200, are to be given Evaluations by the Legislative Review Board, but otherwise shall be signed into law by the President within thirty days if passed under the rules as provided in this Constitution, and are exempt from the following requirements:

Every Bill which receives an Evaluation by the Legislative Review Board which is greater than fifty, and which shall have passed the House of Representatives, shall be signed into law by the President within thirty days after passage by that house.

Every Bill which receives an Evaluation by the Legislative Review Board which is greater than or equal to twenty-five and less than or equal to fifty, and which shall have passed the House of Representatives, shall be presented to the Senate within ten days, and the Senate shall consider it within thirty days. If the Senate shall pass the Bill, it shall be signed into law by the President within thirty days after passage by the Senate.

Every Bill which receives an Evaluation by the Legislative Review Board which is less than twenty-five, and which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he or she approve he or she shall sign it, but if not he or she shall return it, with his or her objections to the House of Representatives, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it within ten days. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the Senate, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the Senate, it shall become a law. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him or her, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he or she had signed it.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5

All Constitutional orders and resolutions by the House of Representatives shall become law upon approval by a full majority of the Senate. If disapproved by the Senate, the House of Representatives shall style the resolution as a Bill and submit it to the Legislative Review Board. If the Senate approves the resolution, the President's signature is not required.

Article I, Section 9, Clause 1

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, provided that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration, provided that personal income taxes are levied on not less than three-fourths of the Citizens with the highest net income; that the rate of the highest tax bracket shall be no more than twice that of the lowest tax bracket; and that the lowest bracket shall be no lower than one-tenth of net income, and the highest bracket shall be no higher than one-half of net income; and to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;

Article I, Section 9, Clauses 2-4

To borrow money on the credit of the United States solely upon the assent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of Congress, and a two-thirds majority of voters in the general or a special election;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Article I, Section 9, Clauses 5-6

To issue currency in paper or coins or through electronic means, regulate the domestic purchasing power thereof, set the rates of exchange of foreign currency, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

To establish and maintain a Postal Service, whether conventional, electronic, or both, which is authorized to promulgate all those regulations consonant with its authority; however, no Postal Service regulation may violate rights granted under this Constitution, including those rights designated in Section A-115.

Article I, Section 9, Clause 8

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors those rights to their respective writings and discoveries designated in Section B-120. Notwithstanding the provisions in Section B-120, those authors and publishers who request copyright protection from the United States Government, shall, as a condition for the granting of copyright protection, consent to the distribution of their non-fiction material on the National Database as described under section eleven of this article, provided that reasonable compensation is made therefore as mandated in Section C-135;

Article I, Section 9, Clauses 9-11

To implement transportation, energy, health, education, and arts and sciences policies, and other policies in the national interest;

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To regulate the right of the People to keep and bear arms, provided that the right to keep and bear pistols, rifles, and ammunition for same shall not be infringed, and provided that any law or rule regarding the regulation of arms be submitted to the National Referendum;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

Article I, Section 9, Clauses 12-13

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations; to declare war, pursuant to the guidelines in Section A-120, and make rules concerning captures on land and water, which shall be designated in Section A-125;

Article I, Section 9, Clause 14

To raise and support an Army, Navy, and Air Force, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than the number of years indicated in Section A-130, and no military expenditures shall exceed one-twentieth of the Gross National Product, subject to the exceptions enumerated in Section A-135;

Article I, Section 9, Clauses 15-18

To make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, 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 United 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 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;

Article I, Section 9, Clauses 19-20

To delegate its authority to legislate to the Executive branch under the guidelines enumerated in Section B-125, and to utilize the Legislative Veto, in whatever form, when the national interest so requires;

To delegate its authority to legislate to the People in the National Initiative; and

Article I, Section 9, Clause 21

To make all Constitutional laws which shall be necessary or proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof, and for securing the objectives in the preamble, the National Objectives specified in Section C-1, and any rights granted under this Constitution.

Article I, Section 10, Clauses 1-3

The Congress shall have the obligation to:

Establish and provide for a Federal Academy to educate future officials and officers of Government in the curriculum that the People deem necessary or proper for securing the national interest. Congress shall determine and set forth the curriculum of the Federal Academy in Section C-205, and provide complete academic freedom for all tenured professors, who shall consist of one-fourth the Federal Academy faculty after the seven years immediately following ratification of this Constitution, and every year thereafter, provided that tenure is limited to seven years; and to

Regulate admissions and all other requirements of the Federal Academy, which shall be designated in Section C-210, provided that appointments to the Federal Academy be made on predominantly objective criteria such as grades and entrance examinations; that when nominees to the Federal Academy are being considered, their names shall be withheld from the committee on admissions, and that no officer of Government shall be empowered to make personal recommendations for admissions to the Federal Academy; that the time required to serve in the Federal Academy be three years, and that the last year be clinical in nature, including, but not limited to, appointment as an Alternate; that the tuition for the Federal Academy be publicly funded, provided that the initial salaries of Federal Academy graduates who assume offices are reduced until parity for tuition received is achieved, and that two years of Government service be required for every year of attendance; and that the student body be proportionally represented with regard to sex, race, national origin, geographical dispersion, and other factors the Congress shall designate as the national interest requires. The Federal Academy shall be located in the capitol and shall be open to the public, provided that courses are subject to no more than minimal disruption; and to

Article I, Section 10, Clause 4

Establish a Department of Rights Enforcement, which shall investigate and prosecute all violations of civil liberties granted under this Constitution by any individual, group of individuals, association, legal entity, or any official of any Government entity in the United States. The Department of Rights Enforcement shall be vested with all the powers necessary for securing its mandate, and shall be allocated all funds necessary for the faithful execution of its charter, and the judgments of the department shall be appealable to any State or Federal court; and to

Article I, Section 10, Clause 5

Establish a Federal Elections Commission, which shall secure the integrity of the electoral process by passing those regulations necessary to secure limited, efficient, and impartial campaigns, and to insure discussion of all issues significant to the public interest; and to insure that all costs of electoral procedures shall be paid from public funds, and that there shall be no private contributions to candidates; nor any private expenditures on behalf of candidates; nor any private labor invested in behalf of candidates, unless the candidate is wholly unaware of the labor expended. No candidate for office may make any personal expenditures in behalf of his or her campaign. All communications franchises licensed by the Federal Government shall abide by the electoral regulations set forth in Section C-140. All media shall make available advertising space for candidates at the lowest unit rate made available to commercial customers, as determined by the Senate, and shall observe all equal access regulations set forth in Section C-145; and to

Article I, Section 10, Clauses 6-8

Pass legislation implementing the National Objectives; and to

Pass legislation regarding the justiciability of cases and controversies under the Supreme Court's jurisdiction; and to

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Enact penalties for the violation of rights, and to pass those laws necessary or proper for securing the rights granted under this Constitution, or by law.

Article I, Section 11, Clauses 1-2

The right to an education, and equality of educational opportunity to the greatest extent possible, is guaranteed to all persons regardless of sex, race, national origin, religion, Citizenship, financial status, and condition of disability. The United States may be sued for default of this guarantee, and the Department of Rights Enforcement is authorized to pass all regulations necessary or proper for securing this right. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the right of parents to provide for education of children in their homes shall not be infringed, provided such education meets the minimum standards required by law. Statistical data and results of cognitive tests, including tests of reading, writing, and reasoning skills, may be utilized as evidence of the implementation of this right.

The right to an education shall consist, at minimum, of the following rights: the right to learn to read; the right to learn to write; the right to learn to reason; the right to development of the imagination; the right of access to bookstores and libraries; the right to hear others who wish to communicate their opinions, or communicate those facts which do not distort or deny objectively verifiable reality; the right of access to all unclassified information compiled by the Government not protected by the right of privacy; the right of access to the National Database; and the right to view the National Channel and reproduce its programming.

Article I, Section 11, Clauses 3-5

To secure the right to an education, the Senate shall maintain a National Database, which shall contain in electronic form the following: State and Federal Legislative history and enactments; State and Federal compilations of information, including, but not limited to, statistical data, census reports, charts, and reports of administrative agencies; State and Federal Judicial opinions; public domain material; all non-fiction copyrighted books, subject to the exceptions enumerated in Section C-150; the full text of all the magazines and newspapers designated in Section C-150; transcripts of specified television news programs; telephone directories; and results of the National Poll, voting records of Congress, all reports prepared by the Senate, certain materials submitted by the public at large, and any other materials designated in Section C-150. Access to this database shall be provided via modems or other electronic retrieval or data-storage devices. Boolean logic or superior data-retrieval algorithms shall be established by Congress, and research assistance shall be provided, if necessary or proper for securing the implementation of this right.

The rates for access to and downloads from the National Database shall be contained in Section C-155, but these rates shall under no circumstances result in a net profit to publishers and authors less than that available to them through their primary markets. Congress may provide financial incentives to economically disadvantaged groups who wish to access the database, and may set separate rates for day, night, and weekend service. The National Database shall be financed exclusively from revenues accrued from services provided, provided that those revenues are sufficient to provide the level of service guaranteed in this section.

The National Database shall operate twenty-four hours a day, and access is guaranteed to all Citizens of the United States.

Article I, Section 11, Clause 6

To secure the right to an education, Congress shall provide non-repetitive programming for the National Channel, which shall be archived after initial broadcast. Nine-tenths of the programming must be non-fictional, and all programming must serve a legitimate educational purpose.

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Programming shall include, but not be limited to, courses on reasoning skills, American history, legal research, parenting, social problems, traditional academic subjects, and matters of practical interest to the American people. One-half of the programming must reflect the will of the People as determined by the June National Poll. The Senate may, at its discretion, use the National Channel between the hours of eight and eleven p.m. to disseminate newsworthy information, and to allow Citizens of the United States to communicate alternative points of view.

Article I, Section 11, Clause 7

The Federal Government has a positive obligation to secure the right to communicate information, and to defend protected speakers against hostile audiences, and against the actions of individuals, groups of individuals, or legal entities; to insure that all points of view are allowed public expression, and to insure that all points of view critical to the public interest are provided equal time to the greatest extent possible; to provide Citizens with access to non-classified Government documents which do not violate the legitimate privacy rights of individuals; to discern the opinions of the Citizenry through use of the National Poll; and to take those actions necessary or proper for securing protected speech.

Article I, Section 11, Clauses 8-9

The right to an education being of paramount importance, the right to communicate information and have that information received shall be infringed only if necessary to secure the public interest, and only under such regulations as set forth in this Constitution.

Government, in securing the right to communicate information and to have that information received, and while securing the public interest against the communication of any information violative of that interest, may not impose any prior restraint on any communication by institutionalized or informal censorship or coercion, with the exception of child pornography; nor abridge the freedom to publish books in any format, other than for excessive obscenity and excessive violence as described in this section; nor abrogate the rights to picket, boycott, or distribute handbills on streets; nor abridge the content of speech that is or can be objectively verified as true which serves to highlight or remediate undesirable social consequences or circumstances; nor abridge the right of individuals to determine who may send communications to their mailboxes, whether conventional or electronic; nor impose any other restriction designated in Section A-140.

Article I, Section 11, Clause 10

Governments are permitted to use against unprotected speech only the least restrictive, most efficient, and most appropriate remedies of the following listed, and in the following order, and only where necessary or proper for securing the foregoing rights or public interest: competing publication; equal access regulations; time, place, and manner restrictions, including licensing, if the foregoing restrictions are content-neutral and narrowly tailored to secure a compelling public interest; fines, if necessary or proper for preventing unprotected speech; taxes, if necessary or proper for preventing unprotected speech; and arrest, but only if absolutely necessary to prevent unprotected speech. Both public and private property typically open to the public shall be made available for the exercise of freedoms herein granted, subject to regulations serving a significant public interest, on the basis of unambiguous, non-discretionary, and reasonable time, place, and manner regulations.

Article I, Section 11, Clause 11

The right to communicate information is not an absolute right, and therefore Governments are entitled to regulate the following when the public interest so requires: malicious or defamatory speech which harms individuals and lacks significant redeeming social value; speech which knowingly or negligently omits, distorts, denies, or misstates, to the significant detriment of the

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public interest, those aspects of reality which have been or can be objectively verified as true; advocacy of unlawful conduct when significantly disruptive of the public interest; speech by political candidates or Citizens which, by denying or seriously distorting objective reality, disrupts the integrity of the electoral process; the right of the media to refuse the acceptance of political advertisements, where such refusal operates to the detriment of the public interest; speech which has a fundamental commercial purpose; speech transmitted at decibel levels higher than necessary for effective communication, and which breaches the public peace; broadcast media licensed to use public airwaves by the Federal communications commission; and sexual or violent conduct described or depicted in a patently offensive manner, and which lacks significant redeeming social value, as determined by the application of contemporary standards. The corruption of minors, by exposure to obscenity or excessive violence, shall be an aggravating factor supporting the denial of freedoms granted under this Constitution. But no law proscribing pornography or violence, with the exception of child pornography or the excessive description or depiction of violence, shall be made that invades the personal right of privacy exercised in non-public places and by those who are not domiciling minors, other than regulation of television and other electronic media, whether transmitted by antenna, cable, satellite, or any other means. To maintain the integrity of the Judicial process, curtailments on those communications necessary to preserve fair trials may be authorized by law. Additional restrictions on and clarifications of the right to communicate information shall be enumerated in Section A-145, provided that the provisions serve a compelling public interest.

Article I, Section 11, Clause 12

To secure the right to communicate information, the Senate shall poll a statistically representative sample of not less than twelve hundred and no greater than thirty-six hundred people monthly on their opinions on various topics, including, but not limited to, their satisfaction with Governmental institutions and policies on a specific or general basis, or both. The results of the National Poll shall be considered evidence of the will of the People of the United States. In June, the National Poll shall be conducted three times within a twenty-four hour period, once by the Government, and twice by private concerns, and shall poll a total of ten thousand Citizens. If the result of any poll is discrepant by more than ten percentage points from the average of the other two polls on any question, the Senate shall conduct an investigation to determine the source of the discrepancy. The results of the foregoing three polls shall be averaged, and shall constitute the final result of the June National Poll. The June National Poll shall contain the following questions: "should the President be Recalled?" "are you satisfied with the term for Representatives?" "are you satisfied with the term for Senators?", with "yes," "no," or "not sure" being the only three responses. The June National Poll shall also be used to determine the National Objectives to be voted on in the general election, nominations for the National Initiative and National Referendum, and programming for the National Channel.

Article I, Section 12, Clauses 1-2

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are Citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

No Government shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges, immunities, or rights of Citizens of the United States granted under this Constitution, or rights granted by the laws of the United States, nor make or enforce any law which is so imprecise or overbroad in its terms that it provides a pretext for arbitrary or discriminatory law enforcement, or uncertainty in the minds of persons of common intelligence as to the meaning of the law and nature of the conduct prohibited, and which would have a chilling effect on the exercise of conduct not clearly proscribed; nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

Article I, Section 12, Clauses 3-4

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.

Article I, Section 12, Clause 5

No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The term "establishment" shall not be construed to prohibit those traditional prayers at the opening of Legislative sessions, which do not amount to religious endorsement or indoctrination; nor the authorization by State or local Governments of a "moment of silence" in elementary school homerooms, provided that the moment of silence is not identified with any religion or religious concept; nor the voluntary recitation of the pledge of allegiance; nor the use of the phrase "In God We Trust" on money; nor those public displays and official proclamations recognizing the existence of certain religious or secular holidays falling in November and December, provided that those public displays promote religion only in an indirect and limited manner, and are confined to those traditional holidays. In time of war, conscientious objectors may substitute public service for military service. The grant of tax exemption to religious property shall be upheld, subject to those exemptions enumerated in Section A-150, and provided those exemptions affect all religions equally. Income tax deductions for religious or secular educational institution tuition, and other education expenses available to all taxpayers, shall be allowable only if designated at Section A-115.

Article I, Section 12, Clauses 6-7

The right of the People to peaceably assemble or associate shall be protected; however, membership in or collaboration with associations engaged in illegal advocacy or activity may carry the presumption of sharing in the association's culpability where a member or collaborator possesses specific knowledge of such advocacy or activity, and a clear intent that the aims be reached or the activities be carried out. Associations engaged in unlawful advocacy or activity may be compelled to disclose the names of their members if such disclosure is essential to serve a substantial public interest.

The right of individuals to politically organize shall be protected, provided that no time or money expenditures, of individuals or groups, shall be made which violate any law or regulation pertaining to the integrity of the electoral process.

Article I, Section 12, Clauses 8-13

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

The right of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches, seizures, electronic interception or recording of private communications, or other actions of Government designated in Section A-155, 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, or the private communications and parties to be recorded. No search other than those enumerated in Section B-130 shall ensue except under the authority of a valid warrant issued by a Judicial officer, or unless there is informed consent of the individual who is the subject of the search and seizure, and provided that the individual has been fully informed of the right to withhold consent. The official conducting the search bears the burden of proving fully informed consent. Inadvertent discovery of illegal materials pursuant to the execution of a valid search warrant shall be held admissible in court, provided there are no other compelling reasons for the inadmissibility of such evidence, and subject to the exceptions enumerated in Section B-135. Evidence derived from any unlawful intrusion shall be inadmissible in any Legislative, Executive, or Judicial proceeding.

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In all criminal matters, all persons have the right to assistance by competent counsel from commencement of a custodial interrogation, during trial and appeal, and whenever they are subject to a deprivation of liberty. When arrested they shall be read the instruction of their rights as designated in Section B-140, which shall include being informed of the right to consult with counsel.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, fair, and public trial. The accused shall enjoy the right to a trial by jury, unless exceptions to the jury trial requirement have been enumerated in Section A-160. All juries shall be impartial, shall consist of the number of persons designated in Section A-165, and shall be derived from the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law. The accused has the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her; to the discovery of all the evidence possessed by the State; and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his or her favor. All accused persons shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty. No person shall 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 him or herself. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual nor disproportionate punishments inflicted, as defined in Section B-145. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. In civil lawsuits, where the value in controversy shall exceed the amount designated in Section B-150, or where the subject-matter of the controversy is that designated in Section B-155, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of law. The right of access to courts and arbitration proceedings is guaranteed to every person, and Congress shall assure access to courts and arbitration proceedings for financially disadvantaged litigants. Neither court nor transcript costs shall be required of those litigants unable to afford them.

Every crime shall be defined by statute; no person shall be arrested, tried, or convicted for violation of common law criminal offenses. Every civil wrong shall be defined by statute, and no person shall sue, be sued, or be suable for violations of the common law. This Clause shall become effective within seven years after ratification.

Article I, Section 12, Clauses 14-17

No private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation, as defined in Section B-145.

The right to travel shall not be infringed, subject to the exceptions enumerated in Section A-170.

The right to privacy shall not be abrogated. The rights to privacy recognizable by the Government may be designated in Section A-175.

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

Article I, Section 12, Clauses 18-19

Every Citizen of the United States is eligible to vote, provided that the Citizen does not claim the right to vote in any other State, territory, or country; is at least 18 years old on the date of the election; is registered to vote at the time of the election; and is not made ineligible due to mental incapacity or criminal activity, as regulated in Section B-160.

Every person has the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Persons directly affected by any claimed breaches of this section, or persons directly or indirectly affected with regard to those issues deemed of significant national interest by a three-fifths majority of the Citizens as determined in the National Poll, shall have standing to complain to the Department of Rights Enforcement, or to request Judicial remedies in any State or Federal court.

Article I, Section 12, Clauses 20-21

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights. The People of the United States may supplement this section with additional rights, to be enumerated in Section A-115, and to be duly incorporated in this Section As if set forth herein, provided that no right substantially diminishes any of the powers explicitly granted to the Federal, State, and local Governments under this Constitution, or any rights explicitly granted to any person under this Constitution. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

No right under this Constitution or under the laws of the United States may be violated by any individual or group of individuals.

Article I, Section 13, Clauses 1-2

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, subject to the exceptions enumerated in Section B-165.

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.

Article I, Section 13, Clause 3

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Article I, Section 13, Clause 4

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States or any State: 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 individual, association of individuals, or Government, whether domestic or foreign.

Article I, Section 14, Clauses 1-3

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation;; coin money; or emit Bills of credit.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of

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the treasury of the United 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.

Article I, Section 15, Clauses 1-2

The People of the United States reserve to themselves the power to change the terms of Representatives and Senators, to designate public policy, and to propose, adopt, and repeal laws, including those provisions in Section C of the Constitutional supplement subsequent to 200, as provided by this article. The People also reserve to themselves the power to remove from office the President of the United States.

The People have an inalienable right to change the terms of the Representatives and Senators as provided under this Constitution. If three-fifths of the participants in the June National Poll answer "no" to the questions regarding the term lengths of Representatives and Senators, the question or questions "shall the term of the [Representatives/Senators] be [extended/reduced] to [one/two/four] years?" shall be placed on the ballot of the general election, with the only two responses being "yes" or "no." if a three-fifths majority of the voters answer "yes," the new term shall be effective with that election.

Article I, Section 15, Clause 3

The right of the People to designate public policy when the policy designated is in the national interest is a preeminent right. To secure this right, the People shall determine not less than two and no more than five National Objectives annually, which may be expressed in specific or general terms, and which shall be nominated by plurality vote in the National Poll, seconded by plurality vote in the primary election, and determined by majority vote in the general election. No proposal shall be placed on the National Poll or ballot which relates to the appointment, qualifications, tenure, removal, or compensation of Judges; to the powers, jurisdiction, creation, or abolition of courts or any rules thereof; to the appropriation of money or the rates and form of taxes; or to the passage of unconstitutional legislation. The National Objectives may be carried forth from year to year.

Article I, Section 15, Clauses 4-7

The People of the United States have the right to propose legislation to the House of Representatives, and to have that legislation voted upon, provided that the proposed legislation is not given an indefinite timetable by the Legislative Review Board.

The Senate shall appoint a Federal Committee as provided under Section Three of this article, which is empowered to annually recognize between one hundred and one thousand Legislative Committees, as provided by law in Section C-160.

A Legislative Committee shall be established when not less than one thousand and no greater than ten thousand Citizens petition the Federal Committee, as provided by law in Section C-165. Legislative Committees shall consist of all Citizens who have petitioned the Federal Committee for passage of a particular Bill, and the Legislative Committee shall research, discuss, and draft the proposed legislation. Upon completion, the proposed Bill and all materials used to consider the Bill, including research and drafts, shall be submitted to the Legislative Review Board, which shall transmit the materials to the House of Representatives with their Evaluations. No Legislative Committee may be authorized which advocates the passage of any Bills which relate to the appointment, qualifications, tenure, removal, or compensation of Judges; to the powers,

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jurisdiction, creation, or abolition of courts or any rules thereof; to the appropriation of money or the rates and kind of taxes; or to the passage of unconstitutional legislation.

If the Bill is voted upon, the Legislative Committee shall be dissolved by the Federal Committee. If the Bill is not voted upon, the Legislative Committee shall be dissolved at the discretion of the Federal Committee.

Article I, Section 15, Clause 8

The National Initiative establishes the power of the People of the United States to directly enact legislation. The People shall determine not less than two and no more than five proposals for the National Initiative annually, which shall be nominated by plurality vote in the National Poll, seconded by plurality vote in the primary election, and determined by majority vote in the general election. No proposal shall be the subject of any Initiative if it relates to the appointment, qualifications, tenure, removal, or compensation of Judges; to the powers, jurisdiction, creation, or abolition of courts or any rules thereof; to the appropriation of money or the rates and form of taxes; or to the passage of unconstitutional legislation. An Initiative approved by a majority of the voters shall be submitted to the Legislative Review Board for an Evaluation and signed into law by the President within thirty days after certification by the Senate.

Article I, Section 15, Clause 9

The National Referendum establishes the power of the People of the United States to directly repeal or prevent the enactment of legislation. The People shall determine not less than two and no more than five proposals for the National Referendum annually, which shall be nominated by plurality vote in the National Poll, seconded by plurality vote in the primary election, and determined by majority vote in the general election. No proposal shall be the subject of any Referendum if it relates to the appointment, qualifications, tenure, removal, or compensation of Judges; to the powers, jurisdiction, creation, or abolition of courts or any rules thereof; to the appropriation of money or any legislation affecting taxes; or to the diminishment of the rights and protections of any persons as enumerated in this Constitution, or provided by law. A Referendum approved by a majority of the voters shall be signed into law by the President within thirty days after certification by the Senate.

Article I, Section 15, Clause 10

The National Recall establishes the power of the People of the United States to remove the President of the United States from office. The Senate shall supervise the petition process, including certification of the required number of signatures, or other means as established in Section C-170, and shall prepare a Recall petition in conventional or electronic form when two-thirds of the participants in the June National Poll answer "yes" to the question regarding Presidential Recall. The issue of Recall shall be placed on the ballot of the general election when the Recall petition contains not less than one-twentieth of the total number of all votes cast in the most recent election, or not less than one-fourth of the total number of votes cast in the most recent election if done by electronic means, as designated in Section C-175. If the requirements are met, the question "should the President be recalled?" shall be placed on the ballot of the next general election, with "yes" or "no" being the only two responses. If a majority of the voters answer "yes," the Vice President shall assume the position of President immediately upon verification of the returns of the general election by the Senate, or no later than ten days after the general election, as the law may provide. No Recall shall be initiated within the first six months nor the last twelve months of the Presidential term, nor upon more than one occasion during that term.

Article I, Section 15, Clause 11

The Senate shall publicize all Initiative, Referendum, or Recall measures referred to the voters with Statements for and against the measures so referred on the Electronic Post Office, the National Database, and over the National Channel.

Article II, Section 1, Clause 1

The Executive powers as granted herein shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices during the term of four years, and shall be elected by majority vote of the People of the United States in the general election. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the twentieth day of January.

Article II, Section 1, Clause 2

Every person shall be eligible to the offices of President and Vice President who shall have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a Citizen and resident of the United States, and who shall be without formal affiliation with any political party; but no person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President, shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.

Article II, Section 1, Clauses 3-9

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

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

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

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

Whenever the 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 office, and until he or she transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as acting President.

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the Executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide in Section C-215, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting President.

Thereafter, when the 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 the office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the Executive department or of such other body as Congress

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may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of the office.

Article II, Section 1, Clauses 10-11

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his or her services, a compensation, the value of 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 United States, or any of them.

Before he or she 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 President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Article II, Section 2, Clauses 1-3

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States, but shall have no power to declare war or to commit troops in any advisory or military capacity without the authorization of Congress, as regulated under the provisions set forth in Section A-120. The President 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 shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties and Executive agreements, provided a majority of the Senators concur; and 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 United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, provided a majority of the Senators concur: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Article II, Section 3, Clauses 1-2

The President shall give annually to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. The President shall faithfully execute Constitutional laws to the best of his or her ability.

Neither the President nor any Officer of the Executive branch is empowered to disregard any Clause of this Constitution, nor enforce any law he or she legitimately deems as unconstitutional. An Evaluation of zero or less on any legislation may be considered evidence of unconstitutionality.

Article III, Section 1

The Judicial powers of the United States as granted herein shall be vested in one Supreme Court, which shall consist of nine Judges without formal affiliation with any political party who are Representative of the population to the greatest extent possible with regard to sex, race, national origin, and age as established in Section B-170, and in such inferior courts as the Congress shall establish, which shall consist of Judges without formal affiliation with any political party, and who are in their totality equally representative of the population to the greatest extent possible. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices for nine years, and shall at Stated times receive for their services, a compensation, the value of which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be staggered such that one Judge is appointed and one Judge leaves the court every year, subject to the exception of vacancy, as Congress shall by law direct.

Article III, Section 2, Clauses 1-2

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; - to controversies between two or more States; - between Citizens of different States, - between Citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or subjects, and all other cases designated in Section B-175. The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

In certain 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 cases, the Supreme Court and inferior courts shall have appellate and original jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and only under such regulations as the Congress shall have the exclusive power and obligation to make.

Article III, Section 3, Clauses 1-3

No Judge is empowered to disregard any Clause of this Constitution, nor enforce any law he or she legitimately deems as unconstitutional. An Evaluation of zero or less on any legislation may be considered evidence of unconstitutionality. In the event a Judge determines a law to be unconstitutional, or that provisions of this Constitution or the laws of the land are inconsistent, he or she must in writing notify the Department of Rights Enforcement and Congress. No Federal law can be declared void for reasons of unconstitutionality by any court.

Congress may empower the Supreme Court and inferior courts to issue injunctions when necessary or proper for securing the higher interests of justice.

The Supreme Court, inferior courts, and State courts are empowered and obligated to add hypothetical examples or exceptions to statutes for purposes of clarification or when the interests of justice require, and to notify in writing the Legislative body responsible when additions to statutes are made. Statutory additions by the judiciary may be augmented, amended, or repealed at the discretion of the Legislative body responsible.

Article IV, Section 1

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.

Article IV, Section 2, Clauses 1-2

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States, as defined by Congress in Section B-145.

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 that person fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Article IV, Section 3, Clauses 1-2

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Article IV, Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican or Democratic form of Government, provided that no Government be formed which shall infringe on the rights, privileges, and immunities granted to every Citizen under this Constitution, 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, Clauses 1-2

The Congress, whenever a full majority of both houses shall deem it necessary, or upon the request of a two-thirds majority of the People voting in the general election, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, or upon the request of a two-thirds majority of the People voting in the general election, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof, or by a three-fifths majority of the People voting in the general election, as one or the other modes 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. Amendments shall be incorporated in the text of the Constitution, and a new Constitution shall be published upon ratification of the amendments.

Every twenty-five years following the ratification of this Constitution, the following question shall be placed on the ballot in the general election: "should a Constitutional convention be called?", with the only two responses being "yes" or "no." if a majority of the voters answer "yes," Congress shall call a Constitutional convention within six months after the general election.

Article VI, Clauses 1-3

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the prior Constitution. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the persons, legislators, Executive officers, and 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 United 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 United States.

Article VII, Clauses 1-4

The Constitutional supplement shall consist of Sections A, B, and C; shall be bound separately from this Constitution; and shall be duly incorporated in this Constitution as if set forth herein.

All provisions in Section A shall be augmented, amended, or repealed by a full majority vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the concurrence of a three-fifths majority of the People voting in the general election. There shall be no numbers in Section A other than those provided in this Constitution.

All provisions in Section B shall be augmented, amended, or repealed by a full majority vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate. There shall be no numbers in Section B other than those provided in this Constitution.

All provisions in Section C shall be augmented, amended, or repealed by a full majority vote of the House of Representatives, unless this Constitution shall otherwise provide.

Sections A-100, 105, 120, 125, 130, and 170, and Section C-110, shall be filled in provisionally by a full majority vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate within ninety days after ratification of this Constitution.

Article VIII, Clauses 1-2

In this Constitution, affirmative provisions are limited by those provisions which circumscribe them. The terms “order,” “resolution,” “associate,” “establishment,” “due process,” “speedy,” “excessive,” “cruel,” “unusual,” “disproportionate,” and other terms in this Constitution deemed ambiguous by a majority of the People as determined in the National Poll or by a majority of the Senate, shall be defined in Section B-145, but no definition may be promulgated which would provide less protection to Citizens than that existing at the time of ratification of this Constitution, nor may any definition be promulgated which differs substantially from the sense predominating at the time of the ratification of this Constitution. The term “average,” as used in this Constitution, shall refer to the mean obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by the number of quantities. The term “shall,” as used in this Constitution, shall be construed in its mandatory sense. The terms “law” and “legislation,” as used in this Constitution, shall refer to legislation passed by Congress, or any regulatory activity, or any activity by any branch of Government which may be considered Legislative or quasi-Legislative in character. The term “Government,” as used in this Constitution, refers to all Governments in the United States, including State, Federal, and local Governments and agencies. The term “speech,” as used in this Constitution, shall be considered as a generic term for the communication of any form or type of information in any mode or media, and the term “speaker” shall be considered as a generic term for any person who communicates information. The term “national interest,” as used in this Constitution, shall be broadly construed to serve the highest standards of justice.

Unless otherwise indicated in this Constitution, strict terms such as “no” or “all” shall be strictly construed, and broad terms such as “liberty” and “justice” shall be broadly construed to serve the higher ends of civil society.

Article IX

The ratification of this Constitution by the People of the United States, as provided for in the Second Federal Convention Act, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution. Provisions of this Constitution requiring the passage of certain contingencies become operative only upon the fulfillment of those contingencies. Until such time as these contingencies are satisfied, previous operative Clauses of the existing Constitution remain in effect.