

# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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 herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, in each State shall have <sup>the</sup> Qualifications requisite for Electors 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 Citizen of the United States, and when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, not less than two fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the House of Representatives, and in every subsequent Year at such Times as the Legislature of the United States shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand Persons, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualification requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

# TACTICAL CIVICS™

# Ready

# CONSTITUTION

Section 3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may relate to Private Business, and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any Question shall be the Yeas and Nays of the whole House, unless the Yeas and Nays be by a Majority of two thirds of the Members present. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, or to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and the Senators and Representatives shall, in all Cases, except Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Session, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any Speech or Debate in either House, or in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the United 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 United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to the Form of any Bill. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives, and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; and he may sign it, or veto it, or he may return it with his Objections to the House of Representatives, in which Case it shall be the Duty of the Senate to reconsider the Same, and by a two thirds Majority to pass it over the Veto of the President, it shall become a Law. If the Senate do not concur with the House in passing a Bill, the House may, by a two thirds Majority, pass it over the Veto of the Senate, and it shall become a Law.

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There has never been a more liberating, powerful human law than the Constitution for the United States.

TACTICAL CIVICS™ is the first effort in history to educate, support and organize repentant, diligent Americans to enforce it for the first time. With its spiral, lay-open binding and numerical label system, we hope that you will find the Constitution easier to access and memorize. Also included: Declaration of Independence, the AmericaAgain! Declaration in its latest revision, and Tactical Civics™ Declaration.

These resources for TACTICAL CIVICS™ county chapters, allied county Militia units, and for citizens serving Grand Jury and petit jury duty will help you perform the duties required of every American.

**TACTICAL CIVICS™**

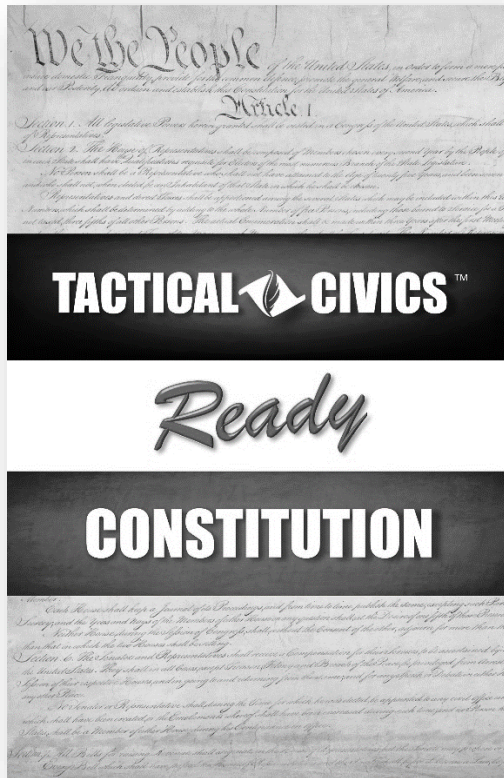


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U.S. Constitution (including Amendments)

Declaration of Independence

AmericaAgain! Declaration

Tactical Civics™ Declaration

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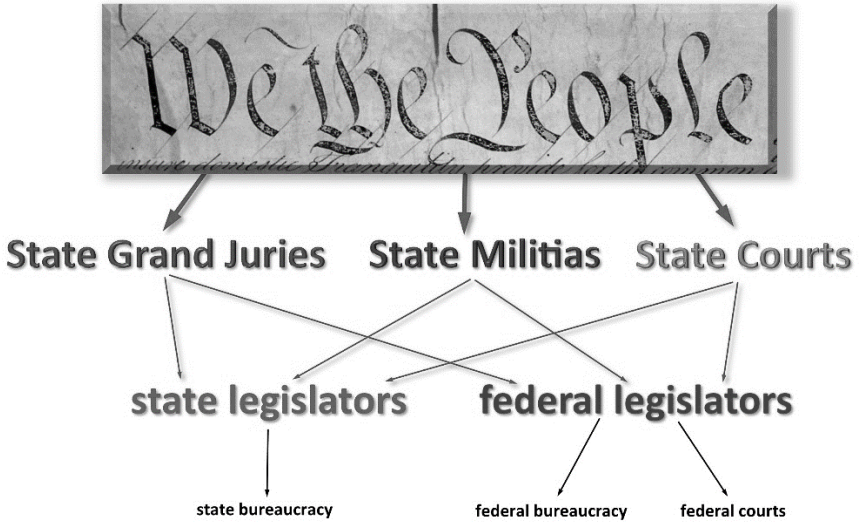
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# *Introduction*

Every American should know the basics about our Constitution, the highest law in our Republic. By this law that you hold in your hand, We The People declare in the first three words that we truly are the Big Boss. Here is the hierarchy of American government...



Then we go on to create, define, and limit our federal servant. It's a law of *creation and limitation of a federal servant*, by We The People, the collective sovereign! And then, to assure they obey it, we make all our servants, elected or appointed, take this oath of office...

*I, (name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.*

That “so help me God” is vital. Our founder has a saying, that “The tombstone of a civilization can be laid at that point where truth is no longer defended, because it cannot be known”. The truth that the atheists and perverts have tried to erase is that our civilization was founded on the gospel of Jesus Christ. AmericaAgain! Trust is a private member organization that boldly proclaims that fact of history, because our unique Constitution, culture, and economy were direct products of Christian norms and nobility.

Today, our servants make a mockery of their oaths of employment but take taxpayer money anyway. Thousands of agencies, bureaus, departments, offices, and regulatory projects are 100% in open violation of the limits that We The People set in the Constitution. If the Constitution is what we claim it to be, “the supreme Law of the Land”, then millions of public employees are today engaged in organized crime. How do we arrest this? How do we take our lives and liberty and civilization back?

The only human power above the Constitution is We The People. So enforcing the Law by which we create and limit our servants can’t be the job of the servants we *created* by that Law. It’s only *our* job.

TACTICAL CIVICS™, the action mission of AmericaAgain! Trust, is the only organization in our Republic designed specifically to enforce the Constitution for the rest of American history. It’s a way of life, not a project or event. It is not aligned with political parties.

Go to <https://TacticalCivics.com> to join, enter the Training Center, and begin learning civics, forming your county chapter, and helping your community wake up to our duties as Americans.

Here is a simplified TACTICAL CIVICS™ mission breakdown:

**Phase 1:** Chapter Network & Membership Growth

- Member registered in all 3,141 counties
- Grow the county chapters (to half of 1% of county population)

**Phase 2:** Implement Constitutional Law Enforcement in County

- Constitutional Militia created in every county in the Republic

- Servants in county gov't pass Militia Ordinance
- TACTICAL CIVICS™ members educate citizens on Grand Jury

**Phase 3:** Finish Ratifying Original First Right in our Bill of Rights

- Get 27 more states to ratify (becomes 28th Amendment)
- Our First Right was already passed by Congress in 1789 and ratified by 11 states; no action needed from Congress
- U.S. House districts small, as intended by Founding Fathers (a representative for each 50,000 people)
- First time in 110 years 31,000+ small towns have a vote in the U.S. House & Electoral College; breaks Big City control forever

**Phase 4:** New Congress Passes Bring Congress Home Act (BCHA)

- Big new, representative People's House politically forces the Senate to join in enacting the BCHA (6400 congressmen cannot fit in the capitol offices & chambers)
- All new freshmen running for small districts on BCHA platform: term limits; salary is 50% (since districts are 1/15 as big) and they can work from hometown
- Militia & Grand Jury assure that state and federal legislators obey the laws, especially the U.S. Constitution
- Indictment Engine™ mobile app scans all new legislation filed (before enactment); if it violates Constitution or laws, the app generates State Penal Code felony presentment(s) to applicable Grand Juries of sponsor and co-sponsors of proposed bill

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For the long term, there are 18 additional reform laws, to arrest all of the major organized crimes that our servants are perpetrating. See pages 50-75 for drafts of these brief but powerful reform laws.



# *The Constitution of the United States*

*This edition of the Constitution contains the exact language of the original, including archaic spellings. For ease of reference, we have added an indexing system, appearing before each clause in bold numerals. For instance, Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 reads: “**1.8.15** To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions”. This system by Michael Holler allows you to quickly memorize clauses.*

Underlined portions were amended, as noted [in brackets].

## *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**

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

## **Section 2**

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

**1.2.2** 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 United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

**1.2.3** Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

**1.2.4** The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

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

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

## **Section 3**

**1.3.1** The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

**1.3.2** 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;

**1.3.3** 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.

**1.3.4** 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 United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

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

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

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

**1.3.8** 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.

## **Section 4**

**1.4.1** 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, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

**1.4.2** The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day. [Changed; see 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

## **Section 5**

**1.5.1** 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.

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

**1.5.3** 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.

**1.5.4** 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**

**1.6.1** The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

**1.6.2** 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.

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

## **Section 7**

**1.7.1** 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.

**1.7.2** Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his 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.

**1.7.3** 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.

**1.7.4** But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

**1.7.5** Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of

the United 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**

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

**1.8.2** To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

**1.8.7** To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

**1.8.8** 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;

**1.8.9** To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

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

**1.8.13** To provide and maintain a Navy;

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

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

**1.8.16** 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;

**1.8.17** 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;—  
And

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

## **Section 9**

**1.9.1** The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person. [Nullified; now obsolete.]

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

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

**1.9.4** No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

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

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

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

**1.9.8** No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, 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**

**1.10.1** No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal;

**1.10.2** coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts;

**1.10.3** pass any Bill of Attainder, *ex post facto* Law,

**1.10.4** or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

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

**1.10.6** 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 II**

### **Section 1**

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

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

**2.1.3** The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves.

**2.1.4** And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

**2.1.5** 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 shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed;

**2.1.6** and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing

the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. [Changed; see 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

**2.1.7** [Removed; see 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

**2.1.8** [Removed by the 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

**2.1.9** In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President. [Changed; see 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

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

**2.1.11** No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

**2.1.12** In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, [Changed; see 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

**2.1.13** [See 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment]

**2.1.14** and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

**2.1.15** [See 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment]

**2.1.16** [See 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment]

**2.1.17** [See 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment]

**2.1.18** [See 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment]

**2.1.19** The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

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

## **Section 2**

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

**2.2.2** He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, 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:

**2.2.3** 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.

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

### **Section 3**

**2.3.1** He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;

**2.3.2** he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper;

**2.3.3** he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

### **Section 4**

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

## **Article III**

### **Section 1**

**3.1** The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

### **Section 2**

**3.2.1** 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 a State and Citizens of another State,—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. [Changed by the 11<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

**3.2.2** 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.

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

### **Section 3**

**3.3.1** 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.

**3.3.2** 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**

### **Section 1**

**4.1** 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.

## Section 2

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

**4.2.2** 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 fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

**4.2.3** No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due. [Made obsolete by the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.]

## Section 3

**4.3.1** 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.

**4.3.2** 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.

## Section 4

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

## **Article V**

### **Section 1**

**5.1** 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,

### **Section 2**

**5.2** 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;

### **Section 3**

**5.3** Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## **Article VI**

### **Section 1**

**6.1** 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 Confederation.

### **Section 2**

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

### Section 3

**6.3** 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

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G. WASHINGTON — Presidt. and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire

JOHN LANGDON    NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts

NATHANIEL GORHAM    RUFUS KING

Connecticut

WM. SAML. JOHNSON    ROGER SHERMAN

New York

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey

WIL: LIVINGSTON    DAVID BREARLEY  
WM. PATERSON    JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania

B FRANKLIN    THOMAS MIFFLIN  
ROBT MORRIS    GEO. CLYMER  
THOS. FITZ SIMONS    JARED INGERSOLL  
JAMES WILSON    GOUV. MORRIS

Delaware

GEO: READ    GUNNING BEDFORD jun  
JOHN DICKINSON    RICHARD BASSETT  
JACO: BROOM

Maryland

JAMES MCHENRY    DAN OF ST THOS. JENIFER  
DANL CARROLL

Virginia

JOHN BLAIR    JAMES MADISON jr

North Carolina

WM. BLOUNT    RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT  
HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina

J. RUTLEDGE  
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY  
CHARLES PINCKNEY    PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia

WILLIAM FEW    ABR. BALDWIN

In Convention Monday, September 17th, 1787.

Present The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut,  
MR. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,  
Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention

Go. WASHINGTON — Presidt.

W. JACKSON Secretary

# *Preamble to the Bill of Rights*

\*Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

**THE** Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution. **RESOLVED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz. **ARTICLES** in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg Speaker of the House of Representatives John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, President of the Senate.

Attest, John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Sam. A. Otis Secretary of the Senate.

*\*September 25, 1789, Congress sent to the state legislatures twelve proposed amendments as the Bill of Rights. Articles One and Two were not adopted at that time; the remaining ten amendments came to be called the Bill of Rights.*

## **Amendment 1**

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

## **Amendment 2**

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

## **Amendment 3**

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

## **Amendment 4**

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

## **Amendment 5**

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; 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.

## **Amendment 6**

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

### **Amendment 7**

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the Common Law.

### **Amendment 8**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

### **Amendment 9**

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

### **Amendment 10**

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.

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### **Amendment 11**

(Ratified February 7, 1795)

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.

### **Amendment 12**

(Ratified June 15, 1804)

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

to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate.

The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.

But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [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 Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]<sup>amnd</sup>

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

### **Amendment 13**

(Ratified December 6, 1865)

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

## **Amendment 14**

(Ratified July 9, 1868)

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 state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United 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.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, [excluding Indians not taxed]<sup>amd</sup>. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United 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 United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

The validity of the public debt of the United 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 United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United 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.

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

### **Amendment 15**

(Ratified February 3, 1870)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

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

### **Amendment 16**

(Ratified February 3, 1913)

The Congress shall have power 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.

### **Amendment 17**

(Ratified April 8, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

### **Amendment 18**

(Ratified January 16, 1919)

[After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.]<sup>amd</sup>

### **Amendment 19**

(Ratified August 18, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

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

## **Amendment 20**

(Ratified January 23, 1933)

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

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

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.

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the fifteenth day of October following the ratification of this article.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-

fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission.

**Amendment 21 - *Control of Liquor Returned to the States***

(Ratified December 5, 1933)

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
2. The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

**Amendment 22 – *Limiting presidents to two terms***

(Ratified February 27, 1951)

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

2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission to the states by the Congress.

**Amendment 23** - *Electors for the District of Columbia*

(Ratified March 29, 1961)

1. The district constituting the seat of government of the United States shall appoint, in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the district would be entitled if it were a state, but in no event more than the least populous state; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the states, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a state; and they shall meet in the district and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Amendment 24** - *Voting Rights protected from taxation*

(Ratified January 23, 1964)

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Amendment 25 - *Replacing the President and Vice President***

(Ratified February 10, 1967)

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
2. 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.
3. Whenever the President transmits to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as acting President.
4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments, or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department, or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives

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

**Amendment 26** - *Voting Rights for All Citizens Eighteen or Older*  
(Ratified July 1, 1971)

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of age.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Amendment 27** - *Changes in Salaries of Congress*  
(Ratified May 7, 1992)

No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

# *Declaration of Independence*

*The Declaration of Independence as finally edited by Congress from Thomas Jefferson's draft, appeared on July 8, 1776 in The Pennsylvania Packet, a weekly newspaper.*

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. —Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter

their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the

most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to

do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

New Hampshire: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts: John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island: Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery

Connecticut: Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott

New York: William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris

New Jersey: Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania: Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

Delaware: Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean

Maryland: Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia: George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

North Carolina: William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

South Carolina: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton

Georgia: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton



## *America Again! Declaration*

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of We The People from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression;

When the federal republican Constitution, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence – the whole nature of our servant government having been changed without our consent, from a restricted republic of sovereign States to a consolidated central despotism in which productive Americans are forced to work for imperious bureaucrats and government functionaries, favored industries, tyrannical and abusive Big Tech corporations more powerful than governments, and a growing parasitic population that has rendered our Republic fully Communist;

When, long after the spirit of the Constitution has departed, moderation is thrown to the wind by those in power, the semblance of freedom removed, and the forms of the Constitution discontinued as in the arrogant violation of the Second Amendment's proscription against any infringement of the right of the People to keep and bear arms (which Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 assumes is the duty of all able-bodied Americans);

When for five generations, We The People have suffered the general government's instigation, perpetration, funding, and defense of organized crime;

When, far from our petitions being regarded, citizens who show public concern for these infringements and usurpations are marked as 'terrorists' or arrested by tyrannical new city, state, and federal agencies hatched under the guises first of 'war on terror' then of a hoax 'pandemic';

When, with each new legislature, administration, and federal Supreme Court, the public servants of We The People more openly and arrogantly burden us and encroach on our privacy; on our liberty to travel freely; on our ability to enjoy our own property freely or to raise our children as we see fit; on our ability to actually own our property free and clear; to operate our farms, shops, or businesses as we see fit without posing any harm to others; on our ability to even open our small businesses, eat in restaurants or even gather in our own homes and churches! – all under the threat of a proven Chinese-engineered hoax ‘pandemic’; and now have colluded in both corrupt political parties to openly, cynically steal a national election in which one candidate received easily 80 million true votes, yet was ‘defeated’ by a nearly senile puppet candidate whose gaslighting operation enlisted a massive, Communist-style phalanx of state-owned media (Google, Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, ABC, MSNBC, CBS, CNN, NPR, Fox News and others);

In consequence of such acts of malfeasance and abdication on the part of the servant government, anarchy threatens to dissolve civil society into its original elements, the first law of nature and the right of self-preservation, the powers reserved by We The People as stipulated in the U.S. Constitution, Amendment X, enjoins not only our right but a sacred obligation to our posterity, to enforce the specific limits of federal power as enumerated in that supreme Law of the Land, by all the lawful and necessary means provided in that Constitution, including but not limited to the Courts of our sovereign States and such federal legislative reforms as We The People may effect, to secure our welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances is therefore submitted to an impartial world along with the peaceful, lawful, and legitimate enforcement steps that We The People of these United States now intend to take, to which the nations of the earth are witness.

We The People of the fifty sovereign States of America, creators of the U.S. Constitution, acknowledge the duty of every American to preserve, protect, and defend that Supreme Law. We hereby

announce to a watching world our intention to restore the original form, purpose, and enumerated limits of our government, superintending from this day forward our State courts and federal servants so that we may once more secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

These United States have a solemn duty to serve their citizen masters by enforcing our supreme Law of the Land when one or more branches of federal government violate it. When the States neglect this duty, our Declaration of Independence establishes that this duty and the power to execute it return to the people at large for their exercise. The three branches of federal government are creatures — things created by us in the U.S. Constitution, the highest law in this Republic.

In the Constitution, We the People clearly enumerate the powers of federal government. We retain any powers not specifically enumerated therein, to ourselves and our sovereign States. Any exercise of power by government beyond those listed powers is an egregious violation of the Supreme Law.

President Jefferson said that *“in questions of powers...let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution”*. Such “binding down” can be peaceably accomplished by binding the federal purse and by We the People and sovereign States enforcing that Law of Limitation for the first time in American history.

The present \$3.9 trillion annual federal revenue — and the far larger mountain of financial derivatives that Congress allows the financial industry to create from thin air and our labor — have spawned a brood of corruptions as unlimited oceans of money always do. This ocean of illicit D.C. cash has spawned unconstitutional federal powers, cabinet departments, agents, agencies, programs, projects, offices, regulations, and financial industry ‘assets’ that for sheer number are impossible to list here but that threaten our liberties, property, livelihood, posterity, and public morals, making a joke of our Supreme Law.

In Federalist #28, Alexander Hamilton said that by merely exercising our power as creators of the federal government, we can prevail: *“the larger the American population would become, the more effectively we can resist federal government tyranny... Power being almost always the rival of power, the general government will at all times stand ready to check the usurpations of State governments, and these will have the same disposition towards the general government. The People, by throwing themselves into either scale, will infallibly make it preponderate. If their rights are invaded by either, they can make use of the other as the instrument of redress..”*. The mission of AmericaAgain! is to make good on the guarantees offered in the Federalist Papers to our fore-fathers.

All three branches of our federal creature have ceased to check-and-balance one another, instead colluding over the past 150 years abusing the “necessary and proper”, “general welfare”, and “interstate commerce” clauses to fashion a lawless, limitless system of power, pork, and perquisites warned against by James Madison, the primary author of the Constitution: *“...it is evident that there is not a single power whatever, which may not have some reference to the common defense or the general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude which, in its exercise, does not involve or admit an application of money. The government, therefore, which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration of powers.*

*“Consequently, the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases... Congress is authorized to provide money for the common defense and general welfare. In both, is subjoined to this authority an enumeration of the cases to which their power shall extend... a question arises whether (any) particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made.*

*“It is incumbent in this, as in every other exercise of power by the federal government, to prove from the Constitution, that it grants the particular power exercised.*

*“With respect to the words ‘general welfare’, I have always regarded them as qualified by the detail of powers connected with them. To take them in a literal*

*and unlimited sense would be a metamorphosis of the Constitution into a charader which there is a host of proofs was not contemplated by its creators.”*

Congress and presidents for many generations have violated the highest law in America in precisely this blank-check manner, at a cost of tens of trillions of dollars – and at the further cost of our liberty, privacy, and rights to property and peaceful self-government. When a government of, by, and for The People stands in perennial, collusive violation of the Constitution, We The People have constitutional authority to take enforcement action. The duty of constitutional law enforcement falls on We the People, not by resisting government’s lawlessness with lawlessness of our own, but by having the courts of our States bring law enforcement power to bear as our right and duty under that Law.

With respect to compliance with his “Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution”, no public official can be allowed to be the judge of his own case, as Presidents Jefferson and Madison observed.

The nefarious practice of executive orders is nowhere authorized in Article II of the Constitution. Numerous such executive fiats are demonstrable violations of the limited powers stipulated in Article II, yet We The People have had no voice in said imperial edicts issued by presidents. The same principle holds true for treaties signed by tyrannical presidents under the noses of the American people to our detriment, without popular review before being trundled through a complicit U.S. Senate.

Every public official’s oath is made to We the People; the Constitution commands that the official be bound by that oath; thus We the People have the right to enforce that oath and the power to do so as well, for no right can exist without an effective remedy, including remedy via State courts.

With the Chinese virus hoax, Congress’ corrupt, imperious practices to oust a sitting president then infested State, county, and municipal governments; as U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis suggested in his 1928 dissenting opinion in *Olmsted v. U.S.*: *“In a government of laws... Our government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For*

*good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law...”.*

Congress has perennially refused to balance its federal budgets.

The flow of illegal aliens across our borders reached epidemic proportions long ago, yet Congress refused to allow President Trump to seal the border, instead arming a ticking time bomb against our culture and civil order; saddling Taxpayers with the cost of socialist programs for politicians’ future political pawns. America was a melting pot Republic with a common language, currency, culture and work ethic; now it is polyglot warring factions seeking African-America, Mexican-America, Israeli-America, and Muslim America.

The U.S. Congress was intended to be populated by citizen-statesmen for limited terms so that no lifelong political oligarchy would rule over the citizens as is now the case, with members of Congress being wealthy, insular individuals with little affinity with, or empathy for, the average citizen. Members of Congress shamelessly enjoy fat pensions, insurance policies, private spas, limousines, private jets hidden in federal budgets, and much more – paid for by citizens who never enjoy such free luxuries.

The original intent of the Constitution’s framers was to balance the Legislative branch with two bodies, the House of Representatives representing the interests of the People, and the Senate representing the interests of the States. Prior to 1913, the individual State legislatures appointed representatives to serve in the US Senate who were expected to act and vote in the interest of the State or were subject to immediate recall and replacement.

During the administration of Woodrow Wilson, Congress introduced the Seventeenth Amendment, which was ratified under questionable circumstances. The new amendment stripped away a critical power of the States to control D.C. by balancing the desires of the mob with cooler heads in their deliberative legislatures. Making both houses of Congress elected directly by the People opened the Senate to even greater corruption by moneyed interests and their lobbyists.

Many socialist accretions that have drained America's private sector wealth and inflated dependent populations, could never have passed if the sovereign States had retained direct control of the U.S. Senate as designed by the framers. Repealing the 17th Amendment will restore this critical check-and-balance mechanism as our founding fathers intended when they designed the U.S. Constitution.

Because the 13th Amendment disallows slavery or involuntary servitude, national conscription for military or other national service is illegal.

In the interests of a massive industry rather than national security, the U.S. Congress has refused to cut off funding for undeclared, unprovoked foreign attacks and invasions ordered or maintained by presidents who cannot prove they serve a national defense purpose. There will always be men in the world whose goal is plunder, to amass insane wealth; such chieftains buy and trade politicians as game pieces, world without end. They amass plunder using the U.S. military as free mercenaries.

The U.S. Constitution only authorizes Congress to use military power in declared war with a Navy, or with a Citizen Militia mustered for national purposes for a maximum of two years, or to use the Citizen Militia of the Several States, with officers and training provided by the States, "to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions". No other federal armed forces are authorized by the Constitution.

Thus, it is illegal for full-time U.S. military ground forces to even exist, much less to plunder foreign resources or threaten foreign people who present no threat to us, under the guise of 'democracy', 'peacekeeping', 'war on terror', or 'protecting American interests abroad'.

The only difference that the United States military industry brings to conquered lands is replacing Arab family crests or banana republic dictators' logos with U.S.-based corporate logos. While this lawless plunder continues, We the People will continue to be regarded as enemies by citizens of the world.

The majority of Americans was once Christian; most still profess Christianity at least in name. The melting-pot culture that made America the envy of the world was not theocracy, but was demonstrably the ethic of Christ, not of Mormonism, Judaism, or Islam. We The People refuse to have America become as Europe – another battleground for a 1,400-year old Islamic jihad.

The legislation labeled ‘Legal Tender Act’ beginning in 1862 and collusive rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1871 and 1884 violated the U.S. Constitution’s stipulations in Article I, Sections 8 and 10. By law, only Congress has the power only to coin gold and silver, and every State shall use only gold and silver coin as legal tender. All paper scrip – and the tens of trillions of dollars annually in derivative financial instruments – are illegal and immoral, yet enabled under the protection of Congress, whose members have overseen and acquiesced in a 150-year-old conspiracy to defraud, embezzle from, and place into servitude the citizens they pretend to serve and represent.

It is *illegal* for Congress to declare that paper shall be considered lawful money. It is *illegal* for Congress to grant a concession to a private cartel using the Federal Reserve brand to manufacture counterfeit (paper) money and to require the People and sovereign States to pay face value plus interest for the worthless scrip. Before Great Depression II falls on our heads, we declare *this will not stand*.

Congress has willfully allowed the Internal Revenue Service to perennially violate the federal tax laws, regulations, and its own operating manual, transforming Taxpayers by terrorist coercion into pack-mules to carry the financial burdens of Congress’ demonstrable crimes. We refuse to allow Congress to burden future generations with an equally corrupt revenue-neutral ‘fair tax’, so-called, that would continue to amass over four times the revenues required to fund enumerated federal powers.

It is *illegal* for Congress to allow its servants, federal judges, to hold the entire population in 50 sovereign states hostage to the 1% sexual pervert lobby. In the Constitution, nowhere do We The People empower Congress or a federal court to hold the population hostage

to an immoral minority by the imperial whim of five people in robes who on June 26, 2015 in their preposterous opinion, suggested that sexual perversion would now become ‘marriage’ in America. *This will not stand.*

Trillion-dollar tech corporations have occupied, captured, and dominate Town Square in every American community. Every major news outlet and social medium is working in lock-step towards Communist, environmental-anarchist goals inimical to our civilization and economy, while stratospherically enriching a tiny band of monopolist billionaires at Google, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Microsoft, Apple, Amazon and others who declare their hatred for conservative and Christian America. Year after year, Congress held pointless hearings and promised relief that never comes. Over 150 million Americans’ lives remain occupied, dominated, and driven by godless globalists. *This will not stand.*

On a Sunday night in March 2010, the Democrat members of Congress conspired to transform the IRS into an American Gestapo – finally unmasking its terror organization to enforce its unconstitutional ‘health care’ scheme in which Barack Hussein Obama was also complicit. Now with the GOP members of Congress fully on board with arrogant tyranny, history proves that if Congress is allowed to fully arrogate this lawless new power, it will never relinquish them. *This will not stand.*

It is illegal for Congress to allow illegal aliens to enter this country and be catered to by federal government — the exact opposite of enforcing immigration laws that every productive American expects to have enforced. Individual works of mercy and foreign missions are biblical outreach; unrestrained communism and open borders are not. The Obama administration and Congress held several hundred million productive Americans hostage on behalf of a militant, tactically shrewd lobby of a few thousand activists. Those who pay property taxes are forced to pay the education, food, clothing, medical, incarceration, and law enforcement bills of an illegal horde, invited in and catered to by a lawless, arrogant, dismissive Congress. *This will not stand.*

Now, the militant Islamist army is following the path opened by the abortionists, by militant sexual perverts, and by the illegal alien lobby. It is illegal for Congress to allow any federal judge to enforce, support, enable, or even allow any alien law-code — whether Islamic sharia or any other — to be recognized or enforced in place of the established civil and criminal laws of these sovereign States. *This will not stand.*

After our long failure to perform our citizen duties, bearing the cost of our abdication on every hand, We the People of these fifty united States intend to lawfully, peacefully begin enforcing the Constitution in each of the 3,141 counties of our 50 States against its violation by our U.S. congressmen and senators, effecting such law enforcement through local AmericaAgain! members singly and statewide in a process called TACTICAL CIVICS™ and using a mechanism called the AmericaAgain! Indictment Engine™.

We the People hereby announce our intention to draft, refine, and push through the passage of the following Legislative Action projects. As a plea-bargaining package offered to any member of Congress indicted by using the AmericaAgain! Indictment Engine™, or as an immunity package for those who have not yet been targeted, We The People will demand that members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate agree in writing to enact the following:

1) The **Bring Congress Home Act**, or ‘BCHA’, stipulating: Whereas a general principle of constitutional law in these United States holds that no legislature can bind a subsequent one; and whereas the Apportionment Act of 1929 set a totally arbitrary 435-district limit to the U.S. House of Representatives in clear violation of the intention of Article I, Section 2, Clause 4 and also in clear contravention of the original first Article in the Bill of Rights as passed by the first Congress and sent to the States; and whereas a sufficient number of States have ratified that amendment and it has been recorded as the 28<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and whereas the expanded size of the U.S. House demanded by the U.S. Constitution, in light of the benefits and cost savings of modern

technology and the security risk of Congress operating from one location, therefore:

*Section 1. No member of Congress shall have a private office or staff located in Washington D.C..*

*Section 2. All members of Congress shall serve a maximum of two terms.*

*Section 3. No district of the U.S. House of Representatives shall contain more than 50,000 people, as stipulated in the original First Amendment passed by Congress in 1789 and recently ratified by the State legislatures as the 28<sup>th</sup> Amendment.*

*Section 4. To remain properly accountable and accessible to the sovereigns People that (s)he represents, every member of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be provided with a single office located within his/ her district, paid staff not exceeding two persons, reasonable office expenses, and the hardware, software, and encryption technology and services required to conduct the business of the U.S. House of Representatives, working from his/ her own district.*

*Section 5. To remain properly accountable and accessible to the sovereign States that the U.S. Senate was originally de-signed to represent, every member of the U.S. Senate shall be provided with a single office located within close proximity to the State capitol, also with paid staff not exceeding six per-sons, reasonable office expenses, and the hardware, software, and encryption technology and services required to conduct the business of the U.S. Senate, working from his/ her own State capitol pursuant to such time as the 17th Amendment shall be repealed.*

*Section 6. Public funds used by any member of Congress shall be limited to the member's salary – which shall in the case of a congressman, effective immediately, be 50% of present salary; office staff, space rent and expenses; self-operated vehicle lease payment, fuel and insurance; coach-class airfare for public business; and mail costs to communicate with his/ her sovereigns. An annual audit of expenditures for each member of Congress and his/ her staff and office operations shall be posted online on that member's public web page accessible to the public, no later than 60 days after the close of each congressional session.*

*Section 7. Beyond those listed in Section 6 above, any and all other publicly-funded expenditures inuring to the benefit of a member of Congress shall hereafter be considered illegal use of public funds, including but not limited to: pensions and*

*insurance premiums (retroactive), foreign travel under the guise of legislative business, limousines or other special conveyances, spas, hairdressers, and club memberships.*

## 2) The **Constitutional Courts Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. A consensus exists among the American public that the federal courts have been corrupted and are manipulated by powerful individuals and by lobbyists for industry and special interests, rendering moot the stipulated limitations placed by the People through the U.S. Constitution on its creature, federal government.*

*a. James Madison, Father of the Constitution, in his Virginia Resolution of 1798, and Thomas Jefferson, in his concurring Virginia Resolution, wrote that the States, as the creator parties to the U.S. Constitution, have the right and duty to judge when the U.S. Constitution has been violated by federal government; that the federal government cannot judge of its own infractions*

*b. In Article III, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, the People grant to Congress the authority to create the inferior federal courts, thus the subject matter jurisdiction of the inferior federal courts is entirely within Congress' discretion.*

*c. In Article III, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, the People grant to Congress the authority to withhold subject matter jurisdiction even from the U.S. supreme Court, using "such Exceptions, and...such Regulations as the Congress shall make".*

*d. In Article VI, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, the People stipulate, "This Constitution...shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby...", which binding includes enforcement as well as obedience.*

*e. Every federal legislator is now performing his federal duties full-time within his or her own district, which is the jurisdiction of his State Grand Jury and State Court.*

*f. Therefore, pursuant to the power granted by the People to Congress in U.S. Constitution Article III, Section 2, Clause 2, after the effective date hereof, no federal court shall have jurisdiction in any case in which a member of*

*Congress is charged by his or her own State Grand Jury with violating or conspiring to violate, the U.S. Constitution.*

*g. In no such case shall removal from state jurisdiction be available to the accused, whether pursuant to 28 USC 1441, or any subsequent federal law.*

*Section 2. The American People stipulated in Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, that “The Congress shall have power...to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme Court...”, and in Article III, Section 1, that the federal courts are, “such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish”, and in Article III, Section 2, Clause 2, that the U.S. supreme Court, “shall have appellate jurisdiction...with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make”.*

*In 1799 in Turner v. Bank of North America (1799), Justice Chase wrote, “The notion has frequently been entertained, that the federal courts derive their judicial power immediately from the Constitution; but the political truth is, that the disposal of the judicial power...belongs to Congress. If Congress has given the power to this Court, we possess it, not otherwise: and if Congress has not given the power to us or to any other Court, it still remains at the legislative disposal.”*

*In Ex parte Bollman (1807), Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, “Courts which are created by written law, and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law, cannot transcend that jurisdiction”.*

*The power of Congress to create inferior federal courts, necessarily implies, as written in U.S. v. Hudson & Goodwin (1812), “the power to limit jurisdiction of those Courts to particular objects”.*

*The U.S. supreme Court held unanimously in Sheldon v. Sill (1850) that because the People in the Constitution did not create inferior federal courts but authorized Congress to create them, that Congress by necessity had power to define and limit their jurisdiction and to withhold jurisdiction of any of the enumerated cases and controversies.*

*The high court even acknowledged Congress’ power to re-examine particular classes of questions previously ruled on by the U.S. supreme Court, as stated in The Francis Wright (1882): “(A)ctual jurisdiction under the [judicial] power is confined within such limits as Congress sees fit to prescribe...What those powers shall be, and to what extent they shall be exercised, are, and always have been,*

*proper subjects of legislative control...Not only may whole classes of cases be kept out of the jurisdiction altogether, but particular classes of questions may be subjected to re-examination and review...”.*

*In Lauf v. E.G. Shinner & Co (1938), the U.S. supreme Court declared, “There can be no question of the power of Congress thus to define and limit the jurisdiction of the inferior courts of the United States”.*

*In Lockerty v. Phillips (1943), the U.S. supreme Court held that Congress has the power of, “withholding jurisdiction from them [federal courts] in the exact degrees and character which to Congress may seem proper for the public good”.*

*Section 3. Therefore, Congress hereby excludes from federal court jurisdiction any and all cases involving:*

- a. Taking of human life, from point of conception;*
- b. Sexual practices or the institution of marriage;*
- c. Healthcare;*
- d. Education;*
- e. Official recognition or application of any foreign law or code within these united States or any of them; and*
- f. Claims of United States control, possession, or juris-diction over any land outside of that granted by We the People (the sovereign People and States) as stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, U.S. Constitution.*

*Section 4. What constitutes due process in all courts within the united States or any of them shall be defined and determined exclusively from within the Bill of Rights and the American common law, in that order of precedence.*

*Section 5. In Article III, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, the People stipulate, “the judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish”; therefore within 12 months of the passage of this Act:*

- a. No ‘administrative law’ tribunal in these United States shall bind the citizen in any way;*
- b. No administrative adjudicator shall be referred to as ‘judge’;*

- c. No administrative tribunal shall be referred to, or refer to itself, as 'court'; and
- d. No administrative process or tribunal shall describe its processes in terms such as 'order', 'subpoena', 'warrant', or 'the record', which are reserved for constitutional judiciary.

*Section 6. Pursuant to provisions of Section 2(f) above and the proposed Return of Sovereign Lands Act, 24 months after enactment of this legislation and thereafter, it shall be a federal felony for any agency, agent, bureau, department, officer, contractor or other representative of the government of these United States of America to claim, own, maintain or operate a purported U.S. court or detention facility that is not located within the land or property stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution.*

*Section 7. Because Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Numbers 6 and 7 appear to create an unconstitutional barrier to the established prerogative power of the People when serving in their State Grand Jury, no federal judicial rules shall have any bearing or authority over any State Grand Jury. As U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia wrote in U.S. v. Williams (1992):*

*"(T)he Grand Jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside...Rooted in long centuries of Anglo American history, the Grand Jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It is a constitutional fixture in its own right...*

*In fact, the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the government and the People...The Grand Jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation, nor does the prosecutor require leave of court to seek a Grand Jury indictment...[T]he Grand Jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge. It swears in its own witnesses, and deliberates in total secrecy."*

*Section 8. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement action within their respective jurisdictions.*

### 3) The **Non-Enumerated Powers Sunset Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. Congress hereby acknowledges as unconstitutional, any and all past enactment of legislation, 'positive law' Code sections and regulations, consent to treaties, or provision of federal funds applied to executive orders that confer on federal government any power not specifically enumerated in the U.S. Constitution or reasonably inferred from the powers enumerated, notwithstanding past creative interpretations applied by all three federal branches, to the terms 'interstate commerce', 'general welfare', and 'necessary and proper', and notwithstanding any and all 'positive law' Code sections drafted, finalized, promulgated, and/or enforced by federal employees who have no direct oversight by, or accountability to, the American People.*

*No federal 'positive law' regulation shall create a legal duty or liability for any citizen of these United States, unless and until the agency purporting to enforce such a regulation shall have established beyond reasonable doubt that said regulation is clearly and unambiguously authorized by the People in a specific section of the U.S. Constitution.*

*Congress hereby acknowledges that the government of these United States is a constitutional republic form of government under the Common Law as opposed to the positive law traditions of many foreign countries, notwithstanding the massive Deep State that has created an overwhelming burden of federal regulations produced by bureaucratic careerists at staggering cost to taxpayers.*

*Congress hereby further acknowledges that ultimate sovereignty in our republic is inherent in the American People rather than in a bureaucracy that propagates, promulgates and defends thousands of new 'positive law' regulations annually, which are too numerous and intentionally too complex for the average American to grasp or understand, much less to oversee or diminish.*

*The United States Code is the Code of Laws of the United States of America (also referred to as United States Code, U.S. Code, or U.S.C.) and is a compilation and codification of all the general and so-called 'permanent' federal laws of the republic. But no law in this republic can be repugnant to the specific words and spirit of the U.S. Constitution. Any federal law which is found to be in clear violation of, or repugnant to the plain language of the U.S. Constitution is and has been null and void since its enactment.*

*The U.S. Code does not include regulations issued by executive branch agencies, published in the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.). Proposed and recently adopted regulations are posted in the Federal Register.*

*Congress shall make available online, at no cost to the user, the 51 titles of the United States Code as maintained by the U.S. House of Representatives Office of the Law Revision Counsel, and the cumulative supplements which are published annually.*

*Section 2. The Standing Committee to Defund Non-Enumerated Powers (SCDNEP) is hereby created in the U.S. House, to bind this body to obey the U.S. Constitution as actually written.*

*Section 3. Upon its formation, the SCDNEP shall appropriate adequate funding for a website and appurtenant support to serve and support the Citizens' Volunteer Research Service (CVRS) as described herein.*

*Section 4. In appropriating funds for CVRS website and support for citizen volunteers, Congress does not suggest that it, a federal servant, has authority to create such an oversight organ for the People themselves; only that Congress seeks hereby to provide for the People's oversight function to the extent that the People themselves require and employ it.*

*Section 5. Congress hereby acknowledges that the American People themselves, collectively, are sovereign in this and all other matters of federal government, as clearly and unambiguously stipulated in the Preamble, in Article I, Section 8 and especially in Amendment X of the U.S. Constitution, which sections only reiterate the People's original, God-given, organic, inherent, retained power to oversee all operations and budgets of their servants in federal government.*

*Congress hereby acknowledges that any CVRS Work Group or Supergroup casting its vote to de-fund and terminate any regulation issued by executive branch agencies shall infer that the CVRS has determined that the regulation in question does usurp, undermine, or countermand the stipulations of the U.S. Constitution or the retained powers of the sovereign People as stipulated in Amendment X of the U.S. Constitution. Said regulation shall become null and void and of no effect, immediately upon said vote.*

*Section 7. Prior to being funded or observed for any future fiscal year, any federal budget request whether executive or legislative – whether submitted by an agency, bureau, department, office, power, program, code or regulatory body, service branch, or via executive order or treaty – shall be accompanied by a written demonstration that it falls within a specifically enumerated power in Article I Section 8 or Article II Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution or duly ratified Amendment thereto, or can be reasonably inferred by the American citizen of average intelligence to be a rational appurtenance thereto. Any budget request not so accompanied, shall cease to be funded at the end of the then-current fiscal year.*

*Section 8. Because the functions of federal government were enumerated so as to limit the reach and power of the federal servant, such that it should never be considered either the master or the provider of the People, any agency, bureau, department, office, power, program, code or regulation not specifically enumerated in the U.S. Constitution or being an unambiguously ‘necessary and proper’ adjunct to the powers enumerated, as can be reasonably inferred by the American citizen of average intelligence, unless proposed and ratified as a constitutional amendment adhering to Article V of the U.S. Constitution, shall be subject to CVRS review and closure.*

*Section 9. In light of the long history of federal legislative, executive and judicial malfeasance and treachery by stretching the ‘interstate commerce’, ‘general welfare’, and ‘necessary and proper’ clauses, no federal agency, bureau, department, office, power, program, statute, code or regulation shall be added to others in any omnibus bill or amendment. If not enumerated in Article I, Section 8 and requiring application of public funds, each proposed agency, bureau, department, office, power, program, statute, code or regulation shall be proposed as a discrete bill or constitutional amendment.*

*Section 10. To maintain the delineation between the jurisdiction of an authorizing committee and the House Appropriations Committee, House Rule XXI creates a point of order against unauthorized appropriations in general appropriations bills. While any appropriation in such a bill is out of order unless the expenditure is authorized by existing law, if the point of order is not raised or is waived and the bill is enacted, said unauthorized appropriation is treated as legitimate. This practice has been tantamount to embezzlement of public funds.*

*Language requiring or permitting government action carries an implicit authorization for money to be appropriated for that purpose. The ‘authorization*

*of appropriations' provision limits the authorization of a piece of legislation to the amount and/or to the fiscal years stated. Accordingly, any prior budget authorization appropriating "such sums as may be necessary", without specifying the amount, years, and specifically constitutional purpose for which such appropriations were authorized, shall receive no further funding after the date of enactment hereof.*

*Section 11. There is hereby authorized a national Citizens' Volunteer Research Service (CVRS) with five citizens per U.S. congressional district, comprising one CVRS Work Group, said citizens selected by each U.S. representative's staff at random from the legislator's congressional district tax and voter rolls.*

*No citizen selected at random to serve on a CVRS Work Group shall be compelled to serve. All CVRS members shall be volunteers, receiving no remuneration for their service to the public.*

*Section 12. As with a Grand Jury, all CVRS members selected shall remain anonymous, to protect the Members from lobbying pressure or threats, and from threats or retaliation by endangered government employees.*

*Section 13. The deliberations of each and every CVRS Work Group shall remain completely confidential within the Work Group. Divulging the name of a CVRS member or divulging in advance of publication on the 'More Constitutional Government' website, any decision of a Work Group to retain or de-fund a federal budget item – whether an agency, bureau, project, code section, regulation or project – shall be a felony.*

*Section 14. Each CVRS Work Group shall review individual federal codes, regulations and regulatory bodies and associated federal budget line items. Each CVRS Work Group shall review at one time only a single, discrete federal budget line item unless the powers and functions of the agencies, bureaus, programs, code sections or regulations entail several or many similar functions or areas of endeavor appearing to violate the U.S. Constitution, being neither explicitly nor implicitly authorized therein.*

*Section 15. In such cases, an entire federal agency, bureau or regulatory entity shall be reviewed and voted on for defunding and closure by a CVRS Supergroup, which shall consist of twelve (12) CVRS Work Groups located in twelve (12) states, with two Work Groups from each region (Northeast, South-east, Midwest, South Central, Southwest, Northwest).*

*Such draconian action by a 'mere' 60 citizens compares favorably to countless coercive actions impacting over 320 million citizens yet imposed by a single federal judge or at most by five justices of the U.S. supreme Court. As set out in the U.S. Constitution, the collective sovereignty of the American People is superior in authority to that of the People's servants, be they legislative, executive or judiciary, particularly when servants have violated the Constitution or occupy an office nowhere authorized by the People through that supreme Law.*

*Section 16. Each CVRS Work Group shall have 60 days to research, assess, and recommend de-funding and terminating a federal code section or regulation or its associated agency or office. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the CVRS Work Group shall submit the code section, regulation, agency, program or bureau selected for de-funding and termination, to the manager of the CVRS website, for posting.*

*Within 30 days after said posting, each recommended defunding and termination measure shall be voted on by each and every CVRS Work Group. Each Work Group shall cast one vote, representing the majority vote of that Work Group's members casting a vote on that item.*

*Section 17. Each Work Group's vote shall be the vote of the U.S. congressman who represents that district. No member of Congress shall influence, countermand, veto, or otherwise interfere with final decisions of a CVRS Work Group or Supergroup.*

*No member of Congress shall recruit, entice, hire, contract, coerce or otherwise obtain the services of any staff member, agent or intermediary to influence or otherwise interfere with a final decision of any CVRS Work Group or Supergroup.*

*Section 18. De-funding and termination of any federal code section or regulation shall occur within 180 days of a vote having been cast with a simple majority of all votes cast, in favor of de-funding and termination.*

*Each such vote shall be posted on the dedicated secure CVRS website server for public access within 72 hours after the vote is cast, on the CVRS 'More Constitutional Government' portal.*

*Section 19. Pursuant to this legislation, the SCDNEP shall provide adequate funding and staffing to maintain a comprehensive database of each and every*

*federal agency, bureau, code and regulation under review including date of commencement of review and effective date for de-funding and termination..*

*Section 20. No member of Congress or staff of any member of Congress shall interfere with any CVRS Work Group, other than each legislator's staff randomly selecting from voter registration or tax rolls, the citizens to serve on a CVRS Work Group.*

*Section 21. A CVRS member must serve a minimum of 90 days, and may serve on a Work Group for four consecutive years. No CVRS member shall serve for more than eight years in aggregate, with a minimum of two years intervening between periods of service.*

*Work Group members shall provide 30 days' notice prior to resigning or retiring from service.*

*Every CVRS member rendered incapable of service due to death or disability shall be immediately replaced with the next name in the service queue in that district and said replacement shall be summoned to begin service within 10 calendar days.*

*Section 22. No person shall serve on a CVRS Work Group if (s)he is presently employed by any agency of government or has been so employed within the preceding three years.*

*Section 23. Any current or former CVRS member receiving a financial benefit of more than \$100 by virtue of his/ her positive decision to retain a federal code section, regulation, agency, bureau, program or project shall be guilty of a federal felony.*

#### **4) The Clean Bill Act, stipulating:**

*Section 1. No omnibus bill shall be permitted. All bills passing out of any committee in Congress shall treat only the subject found in the title of the bill, and shall not exceed 50 pages, single-sided, double-spaced, 12-point type.*

*Section 2. No committee shall add any amendment, rider, or earmark or authorize any agency, bureau, department, expenditure, office, power, program or regulation that cannot be demonstrated is directly entailed in the subject and title of the bill.*

*Section 3. All bills when filed shall list the names and contact information of every private-sector individual and entity who initiated and/or proposed or suggested elements of said legislation.*

5) The **Secure Borders Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. Each citizen of these United States has an in-alienable right to defend his own life, liberty, and property.*

*Section 2. Attending that right is the duty stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, for Citizen Militia to “execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions”.*

*Section 3. Congress hereby acknowledges each border State’s legislature’s special right and duty stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 16, to appoint the officers and train the Militia of that State.*

*Section 4. To aid in its duty per Clause 15, Congress shall provide for immediately finish constructing a secure border barrier, with reasonable alternatives employed for riverine sections of the U.S.-Mexico border; and Congress shall waive environmental, regulatory, and bureaucratic requirements such that the border fence project shall avoid the time and cost overruns common to federal government projects.*

*Section 5. Congress shall provide for an increase in border federal troop strength, airborne assets, and electronic detection as to furnish a demonstrably effective impediment to illegal crossing by any means.*

*Section 6. Congress shall coordinate this effort with the legislatures and their duly authorized Citizen Militia (where applicable) of the sovereign States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and shall accept all reasonable aid and alliance with said legislatures along their own sovereign borders, to timely construct said wall and/or fence.*

*Section 7. Congress shall immediately discontinue and de-fund all agencies, bureaus, policies and programs that encourage, facilitate, or support illegal immigration.*

*Section 8. As the Islamic belief system is well established and self-described as a militant organization and an exclusive, invasive law-code, Congress will assure that any individual shall be barred from immigration into this republic who is*

*reasonably believed to adhere to sharia law, regardless of whether the aspiring immigrant's domicile of origin is an officially Islamic state.*

*Section 9. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement within their respective jurisdictions.*

6) **Senate Joint Resolution 6** of the 111th Congress, ending the illegal alien 'anchor baby' practice.

7) The **Congressional Anti-Corruption Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. SEC insider trading rules shall apply to members of Congress. It shall be a federal crime for a member of Congress, directly or through proxies, trusts, or other entities, to purchase or sell stock in any company materially affected by legislation of which the member of Congress may be reasonably expected to have knowledge.*

*Section 2. No incumbent or former member of Congress may lobby Congress on behalf of any domestic interest for a period of five years after leaving Congress, or on behalf of any foreign interest, for life.*

*Section 3. For any member of Congress to require any member to raise money as a prerequisite to being considered for or offered a seat or leadership role on any committee of Congress, shall be a federal felony.*

*Section 4. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement within their respective jurisdictions.*

8) The **Citizens' Privacy and Liberty Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. The American people's own persons, houses, papers, telephone, email, and other communications, vehicles and effects shall be free from any and all government surveillance, collection, seizure, storage, or detainment unless preceded by issuance of a specific, bona fide judicial warrant issued upon probable cause, as stipulated in the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.*

*Section 2. With the benefit of the doubt accruing to the citizen, any portion of the FISA, RFPA, USA Patriot Act, NDAA, and Intelligence Authorization Act of 2004 or any similar legislation presently in effect that violates the Fourth Amendment, are hereby repealed.*

*Section 3. Congress shall bear responsibility and accountability to the American People to assure that any operations of the FBI, NSA, CIA, or any other federal intelligence agency, or any major U.S.-based technology provider shall scrupulously refrain from infringing on the privacy, or on the freedom of speech and expression of any American citizen, whether residing in any of the 50 sovereign States or residing temporarily overseas.*

*Section 4. It shall be a federal felony for any individual, corporation, or federal entity to engage in any optical, electronic, airborne, or satellite surveillance, collection, seizure, storage, detainment, tracing, or tracking of any American citizen, his property, or his communications, whether by means of traditional devices and methods or by 'nanobots', mini-drones, sniffer aircraft, satellite, concealed cameras or sensors, or any other means, unless the citizen has requested such 'service', or until a judicial or Grand Jury warrant is issued upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing place, items, or data to be searched and persons or things to be seized.*

*Section 5. No visa of an American citizen seeking to return to one of the 50 sovereign States, shall be revoked without due process of law.*

*Section 6. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement within their respective jurisdictions.*

9) The **Religious Treason Act**, outlawing religious laws or seditious activities in the name of any foreign religion, state, or legal system operating within these United States, stipulating as follows:

*Preamble. As explained in hundreds of passages in the Quran itself as well as in precise detail in the book The Quranic Concept of War by Pakistani General S.K. Malik, the belief system established by Mohammed in the 7<sup>th</sup> century is full theocracy; a system of law and government. Islam demands adherence by all, obedience by all Muslims, and payment of a dhimmi's tax by all non-Muslims.*

*As Europe reels under a new Muslim invasion, we are prudent to recall the words of U.S. supreme Court Justice Joseph Story, who wrote in his massive work on the Constitution, "The real object of the First Amendment was not to countenance, much less to advance Mohammedanism, or Judaism, or infidelity, by prostrating Christianity, but only to exclude all rivalry among Christian sects and to prevent any national ecclesiastical establishment."*

*Ending immigration of potential enemies of America and our Constitution is neither the establishment of religion or impeding the free exercise of religion; rather, it is within Congress' responsibility to support the U.S. Constitution and the security of the sovereign States of this republic.*

*Section 1. Because Islam is a means of warfare against all rivals, and given the common tactic known as *taqiyya* which instructs Muslims to deceive in the interest of furthering Mohammed's system of law and government, the United States shall not allow immigration of any foreign national who adheres to Islam.*

*Section 2. For the same reason, adherence or allegiance to Islam shall disqualify any American citizen from taking public office at school district, city, county, state or national level.*

*Section 3. It shall be a federal offense for any elected or appointed U.S. federal public servant to travel to a foreign country with such travel funded by a foreign government or by a foreign or domestic private foundation or lobbying organization on behalf of any foreign country, people, or religion.*

*Section 4. Every lobbying group for any foreign country or religious cause – specifically any lobbying organization for Israel or any Islamic state – is required to register within 180 days of passage of this legislation, under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.*

*Section 5. Every applicant for U.S. naturalization shall be required to swear under oath his or her full allegiance to these United States of America and their laws. Any reasonably suspected of adherence to Islam or any other faith that calls for or sanctions in its established doctrines forcible conversion, supplanting American Law, or substantive discrimination against other faiths, shall be required to make an unambiguous public, videotaped renunciation of that faith.*

*Section 6. It shall be a federal offense for any educational or religious institution, public or private, to promote or incite violence, war, or a foreign code of law on the*

*basis of any religious teaching, tradition, law, or on any other basis than the liberty and security of these United States of America.*

*Section 7. All individuals including American nationals, immigrants, resident aliens, and foreign diplomats, and all institutions within these United States found in violation of this law shall receive a warning and fine for the first infraction. A second offense shall warrant forfeiture of the individual's U.S. visa, indictment for treason or sedition, and seizure of assets held within these United States.*

*Section 8. Upon the first instance in any of these United States of attempted murder by conventional explosive or mass attack (three or more victims) by any individual or group associated with, or on behalf of, a religious belief or legal system, using any potentially lethal object (firearm, knife or vehicle) there shall issue a nationwide warning of a ban on all gatherings in, or use of, any and all facilities affiliated with said religious belief system within these United States.*

*Section 9. Upon the second instance described in Section 8, there shall issue a ban throughout these United States on all gatherings in, or use of, any and all facilities affiliated with said religious system within these United States.*

*Section 10. Upon the third instance described in Section 8, all property and other assets held by or in favor of, said religious system within these United States shall be seized and where applicable destroyed, and willful adherence to said system of belief or law within these United States shall thereafter be classified as sedition and if sufficiently egregious, treason.*

*Section 11. Upon the first instance of an individual or group associated with a foreign religious or legal system, discharging in any of these United States a nuclear, chemical, or biological device capable of inflicting mass casualties: all U.S.-based land, buildings, training facilities, bank accounts, and other assets of said religious or legal system shall be seized and where applicable, destroyed.*

*Section 12. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement within their respective jurisdictions.*

10) The **Internet Liberty Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. It shall be a federal felony for any individual or group within federal government or within any major technology service provider who – unilaterally or with other individuals, groups, organizations, or governments – disables or censors any citizen's access to the Internet so that it becomes inaccessible to the average computer or other Internet device in these sovereign States.*

*Section 2. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement within their respective jurisdictions.*

11) The **Constitutional Supremacy Act**, assuring the sovereignty of the American People and States, stipulating:

*Section 1. No provision of a treaty or agreement, public or secret, conflicting with this Constitution or not made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme Law of the Land or be of general force or effect.*

*Section 2. No provision of a treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States until it is enacted through legislation in Congress acting within its constitutionally enumerated powers.*

*Section 3. No Continuity of Government (COG) order may contravene, suspend or violate the U.S. Constitution in any particular.*

*Section 4. Per Article III, Section 2, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution, Congress hereby stipulates as an Exception that no federal court shall have jurisdiction in any matter arising under this Act.*

*Section 5. Any vote regarding advice and consent to ratification of a treaty shall be determined by yeas and nays and names of all persons voting for and against shall be entered in the Journal of the Senate.*

*Section 6. It shall be a federal felony for any individual or group to engage in or to materially support actions that threaten the legal or financial sovereignty of any of the sovereign States of America without the knowledge and consent of the legislature of each and every State whose citizens would be affected, regardless whether such action may formally constitute treason.*

*Section 7. Within 12 months from passage of this Act, Congress shall cease all foreign aid of a military nature to any government, regime, entity, or individual.*

*Section 8. Within 24 months from passage of this Act, Congress shall cease all foreign aid of a non-military nature to any government, regime, entity, or individual. Said aid shall be immediately reduced by 33% for the first 12 months and by 66% for the second 12 months.*

12) The **American Sovereignty Restoration Act** of 2017 (HR193) of the 115th Congress, and stipulating:

*Section 1. This bill repeals the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 and other specified related laws.*

*Section 2. The President shall terminate U.S. membership in the United Nations (U.N.), including any organ, specialized agency, commission, or other formally affiliated body.*

*Section 3. The President shall close the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.*

*Section 4. The following shall hereafter be unlawful: a) Any funds for the U.S. assessed or voluntary contribution to the U.N.; b) Any authorization of funds for any U.S. contribution to any U.N. military or peacekeeping operation; c) Expenditure of funds to support the participation of U.S. Armed Forces as part of any U.N. military or peacekeeping operation; d) U.S. armed forces serving under U.N. command; and d) diplomatic immunity for U.N. officers or employees.*

13) The **Lawful Wars Act**, reiterating Congress' duty to declare wars, repealing the War Powers Resolution of 1973 and barring any administration from initiating foreign hostilities or mobilizing U.S. military in foreign lands without a Declaration of War; requiring Congress to assure that such mobilization or hostilities are necessary to defend against a demonstrable threat to these United States.

14) The **Federal Pork Sunset Act**, stipulating:

*In Fiscal Year 2019, federal government doled out over \$700 billion in illicit funds to the States, counties, and cities across our republic. The long tradition of such 'pork' projects with strings attached has perverted the citizen's view of his place atop the Constitution's hierarchy and allowed Washington D.C. organized crime to assume the role of benevolent master, with the sovereign States and cities as so many piglets at sow-teats. This criminogenic arrangement has rendered our*

*local, county and State public servants willing to do whatever they must, to receive their share of funds (originating from the people themselves) from countless unaccountable, largely invisible federal agencies. This criminal activity must end.*

*Section 1. For three (3) fiscal years after passage of this Act, all revenues sent by federal government as grants to States and their subdivisions shall be remitted as a single block grant to each State, with no federal conditions attached, i.e., the States having liberty to determine all uses of said funds.*

*Section 2. Commencing on the first day of the fourth fiscal year after the date of passage of this Act, any federal grant to a State or subdivision thereof shall be a federal felony.*

15) The **Minuteman Act**, pursuant to Congress's power to "provide for...arming...the Militia" contained in the U.S. Constitution, stipulating:

*Section 1. The National Firearms Act of 1934, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the Gun Control Act of 1968, the Firearm Owners Protection Act of 1986, and the Brady Handgun Violation Prevention Act of 1993 are hereby repealed.*

*Section 2. No statute, regulation, executive order, or other directive with the purported force of law of federal government, present or future, or that of any State or subdivision thereof, shall infringe on or burden the right of any citizen of, or legal resident alien in, any State who is eligible for membership in that State's Militia to purchase, own, possess, transport, or sell, whether interstate or intrastate, any firearm, ammunition, or related accoutrements suitable for service in a Militia as that term is used in the U.S. Constitution.*

*Section 3. No statute, regulation, executive order, or other directive with the purported force of law of federal government, present or future, shall infringe on or burden, except on the same terms as apply to any other business, the right of any person to engage in the commercial design, manufacture, repair, sale and distribution, or other trade or occupation involving firearms, ammunition, and Militia accoutrements.*

*Section 4. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by*

*appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement within their respective jurisdictions and subdivisions.*

16) The **Non-Conscription Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. Neither Congress nor any president or federal court has the power to conscript Americans of any age into involuntary national service or servitude of any kind.*

*Section 2. As stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution, the several States retain the power to enforce this legislation by appropriate State legislation and duly authorized Citizen Militia enforcement within their respective jurisdictions.*

17) The **Return of Sovereign Lands Act**, stipulating:

*Section 1. Upon acceptance as a sovereign State of these United States, all lands and resources within said State become the sovereign property of the American People living within said State, and the individual right to private property is no more sacred than the collective right of sovereign property for every sovereign government on earth. The federal government has no lawful authority or claim of sovereignty over— or claim to minerals or other natural resources in, on or under — any land on earth, except as stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution.*

*Section 2. No sale of any land or resource within any of the sovereign States shall be made by the U.S. government or any entity thereof on behalf of said government, effective immediately, except such surface land as stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution.*

*Section 3. The United States government shall, within 24 months of the passage of this Act, relinquish all claims to, or jurisdiction in, all sovereign places other than those lands specifically stipulated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution as being within the exclusive legislative domain of Congress.*

*Section 4. The federal government has no constitutional authority to **seize** private or State sovereign land, water, timber, oil, gas, minerals, or other natural resources in, on, or under such land in any State, for any reason, under any conditions.*

*Section 5. Other than purchases from the States for military installations, federal government has no constitutional authority to **accept** lands or resources via a State constitution or legislative act.*

*Section 6. As to purchases from the sovereign States for military installations, federal government has constitutional authority to purchase lands in a State only with “Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be”. Said consent of the State Legislature must be accompanied by a majority-vote approval of the People of that State via single-issue referendum or plebiscite.*

*Section 7. All present federally claimed, held, or controlled lands and any minerals, water, forests and timber, or any other resource within each sovereign State shall revert within 24 months to full control and ownership of the State in which it is located, to be managed and controlled as the People of that State shall determine. The costs of transferring control of formerly federally-claimed lands and natural resources shall be borne by the State in which said lands and resources are located.*

*Section 8. All federal land-use regulations, national forest and park acts, and like federal controls, restrictions, and prohibitions that deprive private owners of the full use and enjoyment of their private properties pursuant to the laws of the several States, shall be repealed within 12 months of passage of this Act.*

*Section 9. As reparations for the past federal use and control of sovereign State lands, all federal government improvements, fixtures, facilities, equipment, vehicles and other appurtenances located within each sovereign State (except on military installations) shall become the property of that State, effective immediately. The legal transfer of all said public property located within each State shall be administered by the government of that State, and shall include executive, legislative and judicial branches and Citizen Militia as applicable.*

*Section 10. Congress shall provide to the sovereign People of the United States, within 12 months of passage of this Act, its detailed plan to relinquish control of all foreign military bases and to cease funding for, and operations of, all foreign land-based military and civil government operations, transferring foreign civil governance to the governments or people of those sovereign lands, within 36 months of the passage of this Act.*

*Section 11. Irrespective of any local independence movements within sovereign foreign lands outside the 50 states of these United States, all noncontiguous,*

*foreign, and/or 'U.S. possession' claims shall revert to the full, un-fettered control of the peoples of those sovereign lands at their own expense and with no additional expense borne by American citizens after 24 months from passage of this Act.*

18) The **Lawful United States Money and Banking Act** which will contain elements of, but be more comprehensive than H.R. 459, 833, 1094, 1095, 1098, 1496 and 2768 and SB 202, stipulating:

*Section 1. The American people have delegated the power to 'coin Money' only to Congress, and have delegated to Congress only the power to 'coin' Money.*

*Section 2. Congress lacks any authority to delegate or to fail, neglect, or refuse to exercise this power.*

*Section 3. The Legal Tender Act of 1862, the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, and all subsequent amendments of those acts, have been unconstitutional since their enactment.*

*Section 4. The special privileges now attaching to Federal Reserve Notes— that such notes shall be redeemed in lawful money by the United States Department of the Treasury, shall be receivable for all taxes and other public dues, and shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private—have since enactment been in violation of our Supreme Law.*

*Section 5. As remedies for these violations of the Constitution, Congress shall establish as an alternative to the Federal Reserve System and notes, a system of official money consisting solely of gold and silver, with silver coins valued in 'dollars' at the prevailing exchange rate between silver and gold in the free market.*

*Section 6. This new, lawful U.S. money shall be produced through immediate free coinage of whatever gold and silver may be brought to the United States Mints; including sale of the existing national gold stocks, replaced by silver stock if the gold-silver ratio suggests silver as preferable for the initial coinage.*

*Section 7. Said reserves and coinage and/or fully-convertible paper or electronic receipts for physical gold and silver, shall be substituted for Federal Reserve Notes as rapidly as maintenance of stability throughout America's economy will permit, in all financial transactions of the general government.*

*Section 8. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (as amended) shall be further amended such that: a) after the effective date of such legislation, the Federal*

*Reserve System shall have no official relationship to the general government, and b) Federal Reserve regional banks shall obtain new charters from the States consistent with the laws thereof or cease doing business as of the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that all financial transactions of federal government are being conducted solely in gold and silver or fully-convertible paper or electronic receipts for physical gold and silver.*

*Section 9. The States have always enjoyed the right as sovereign governments and a duty pursuant to Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution to employ gold and silver coin or fully-convertible paper or electronic receipts for physical gold and silver, to the exclusion of any other currency as the medium of exchange in their functions. Neither Congress, nor the president, nor any court, nor any international or supra-national body, nor any private parties have any authority to require a State to employ anything other than gold and silver coin or fully-convertible paper or electronic receipts for physical gold and silver, for such purposes.*

*Section 10. The practice of fractional reserve banking is to be ended within 12 months of passage of this legislation, and all American financial institutions shall be required to maintain in their vaults 100% reserves against loans made. Any financial institution accepting deposits, that is unable to pay on demand all such deposits in gold and/or silver or fully-convertible paper or electronic receipts for physical gold and silver, the directors, officers, shareholders, partners, trustees, or other owners and managers of said institution shall be personally liable (their own personal assets subject to seizure) to satisfy unpaid deposit balances under the laws of the State in which the demand for payment of such balances is made.*

*Section 11. It shall be a federal felony for any person to enact or enforce any tax or financial burden on: a) any exchange of one form of United States money for another form of money thereof, notwithstanding that the nominal value of one form may be different than the nominal value of the other form involved in the transaction; or b) the movement of privately-owned United States money by any private citizen, to or from the United States to or from any other domicile that said private citizen may desire, provided said funds are not being demonstrably used in, or do not demonstrably result from, illegal activity.*

*Section 12. This legislation shall apply to Federal Reserve Notes, base-metallic and debased silver coinage, and all paper currencies of the United States until the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that all federal financial*

*transactions are being conducted solely in gold and silver or fully-convertible paper or electronic receipts for physical gold and silver, and thereafter only as Congress deems necessary.*

19) The **Intelligent Republic Act**, a reform law based loosely on the Smart Nation Act, sponsored by Congressman Rob Simmons (R-CT), must provide for orderly dismantling of all secret intelligence operations of federal government as recommended by former CIA officers Kevin Shipp and Robert Steele.

The National Security Act of 1947 created the CIA and the National Security Council, which is accountable only to presidents. *Congress, which represents the People and the States, allowed itself no oversight of the NSC.* That criminal act of legislation never defined or limited what the CIA can do or cannot do, but also clearly cannot and must not authorize, allow, or fund covert operations closed to congressional oversight.

Even if the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence attempted to de-fund the most egregious crimes of this criminal agency, the CIA makes this impossible. First, it makes all of its budget line items and appropriations classified, keeping its operations secret from Congress thus making it impossible to de-fund the agency in part.

Second, the CIA maintains blackmail dossiers on all members of Congress so that no legislator would dare reduce that criminal organization's programs or funding. Thus, this criminal operation as well as the deeply corrupt FBI, must be dismantled, outlawed, and de-funded *in full*.

With illicit funding generated by foreign drug operations, these criminal agencies give themselves vast, unconstitutional powers over the American People and even over American elections and those of foreign countries.

Secret agencies unaccountable to the American people are unconstitutional and have increasingly destructive impact on American security, liberty, and public morale. It is clearly unconstitutional for federal government to create foreign operating agencies, fund private offshore contractors, or create alliances with

foreign countries, whether for intelligence or ‘defense’. Such corrupt traditions violate the Constitution by usurping the authority of Congress and the Militia.

The Constitution stipulates that the Citizen Militia shall “*execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions*”. Thus, all networks, cells, and offices for intelligence in the American republic *must* operate under the local aegis of the Citizen Militia and are ultimately the duty and authority of the American People themselves. Each unit of Citizen Militia, according to the Constitution, is to follow “*the discipline prescribed by Congress*”, with officers appointed by and training, equipment, logistics supplied by its State legislature.

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We The People reserve the right to revise and extend the list of federal government arrogations, violations, and usurpations brought to our attention for remediation by AmericaAgain! members via our State courts and through reform legislation.

Notwithstanding the long tradition of congressional corruption and arrogation warned against by James Madison, the numerous retained powers of We the People includes power to allow *no implication beyond the powers specifically enumerated* to our federal servant; for our benefit, not theirs. As members of AmericaAgain! and its TACTICAL CIVICS™ chapter network, we resolve to enforce the Law of the Land under Amendment X; the People and States retain all powers not specifically enumerated to federal government.

For many generations, Washington D.C. has arrogated to itself powers nowhere granted to federal government by the sovereign People or States. We The People shall now put the shoe on the other foot, exercising our almost limitless retained powers as clearly stipulated in Amendment X, but only to enforce the U.S. Constitution and its limitations on our federal servants. We intend to thus tighten the chains of the Constitution via our Indictment Engine™ and the Grand Juries of our States to criminally indict members of Congress and State legislatures whose violation of the

supreme law and our liberty are found to coincide with felonies in their State criminal statutes.

We shall bring our members of Congress home from doing the bidding of powerful individuals in party machines behind the scenes – to now work beside us and under our watchful eyes in their own home districts which shall now be smaller and more difficult for powerful interests to corrupt.

Violations of State criminal statutes are exclusive original and appellate jurisdiction of the courts of the State in which the parties reside. No State being a party to these actions, nothing in the Constitution or federal law can be construed to allow federal courts to steal jurisdiction and exonerate such perpetrators.

AmericaAgain!, through its TACTICAL CIVICS™ chapter network, seeks to rekindle the lawful, constitutional Militias in each County, for we share the founders' concerns about government – now including many State governments – seeking to disarm the People, their sovereign. It is the duty of all citizens to be armed and trained to fulfill the Citizen Militia functions in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the Constitution. Per Clause 16, it is the duty of the States to provide officers and training for Citizen Militias, yet no State legislature has yet fully performed such duty. Until the State legislatures do so, it is the People's express and retained power as well as our God-given right, to have our County governments fill the void, or even to defend ourselves.

We seek to be better stewards of the natural resources that God has entrusted to us – rather than allowing our government in our name, to help corporations plunder resources of foreign countries.

We seek no theocracy; only state for the record that our civilization was founded as a Christian – not Atheist, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Catholic or Mormon – commonwealth. Not all beliefs have produced equally efficacious or humane law, economics, or social practices. Although some Founding Fathers were not orthodox Christians, the vast majority were. A survey of America's original colonial documents of government, law, economics, and

social life demonstrates that America is founded on Christianity and no other belief system.

In building, reinforcing, promoting, refining and organizing our TACTICAL CIVICS™ chapter network, we refuse to operate in any unlawful, seditious, riotous, rebellious, paranoid, or terroristic manner. We also refuse to allow this tactical mission of We the People to be co-opted, overseen, or infested by politicians, lobbyists, or operatives from any government or political party, foreign or domestic. We will organize and operate locally as free citizens in the privacy of our homes, businesses, and churches – or in public parks and any venue that suits us as owners and residents of such places – expecting to have no government infiltration, or coercion as is common to tyrant regimes.

Should our member of congress, state legislator, or governor refuse to cease violating the law; should he prevaricate and bloviate as politicians do, or conspire anew with like-minded scoundrels and oligarchs who purchased his first allegiance – we will seek his criminal conviction in State Court; the longest possible State Penitentiary term; and as actual and punitive damages for massive fraud and conspiracy, we will seek to have our State Court seize all assets held under any structure, in any jurisdiction, inuring to his benefit or that of his family or descendants.

To any state or county prosecutor, district attorney, judge, constable, sheriff or other public servant who refuses to oversee justice as your oath of office demands, We The People will see that your complicity in potential high crimes is included in a separate felony presentment to your Grand Jury, jointly deployed with our community or county Militia.

No defendant in Congress can plead ignorance of the U.S. Constitution or ignorance of federal laws over which he is responsible – even those for which he voted without reading. Ignorance of the law is no defense for public servants who swear an oath to support the U.S. Constitution, only to violate it daily, as was done in the ‘COVID-19’ scheme of 2020.

We the People will offer immunity from indictment to a member of Congress only if that defendant, in writing with notarized witnesses from among our membership, agrees to withdraw support for or cease acquiescence in the crime(s) for which we seek his indictment; sponsor or co-sponsor legislation outlined above, drafted by citizens; and refrain from supporting any amendment thereto.

AmericaAgain! and its TACTICAL CIVICS™ chapter network is an effort conceived by free, productive citizens of these sovereign States of America who believe that by God's grace, a diligent minority can restore liberty, property, rule of law, honest elections, and the collective sovereignty of We the People that we guaranteed ourselves in the U.S. Constitution.

Each public servant leaves a public record in history. Their response to their sovereigns now enforcing the Constitution will demonstrate either their repentant fidelity or their ignominious corruption.

We give thanks to God in the name of Jesus Christ His Son, and ask His blessing on this formerly godly republic, that we may be AmericaAgain!

We The People of the fifty United States of America

National Day of Thanksgiving

Original, November 22, 2012

(Rev 110- December 16, 2020)

# *Tactical Civics™ Declaration*

It is early 2021 and we are now witnessing the kicking, screaming, biting death of 150-year-old American Communism, ushered in by Barack Hussein Obama having removed Communism's mask. Now, the dying Chinese dragon took Obama's invitation and removed its mask as well, the CCP now helping to transform Washington D.C. into a brazen, arrogant, clinically-insane Communist stronghold.

But 150 million normal, productive Americans in the heartland will never stand for this. As the criminal, ruthless 10-by-10-mile city-state on the Potomac finally shows the world its true colors, it is waking the American Heartland. But until TACTICAL CIVICS™, We The People did not know exactly how to stop it.

But there are a few things we definitely *do* know, in over 50 million sane households.

**First**, we're turning off Washington DC; watching and listening to organized crime as it sinks into its final pathetic years as a world power. We're going to increasingly tune it out. Honestly; for us regular folks, watching this idiocy in the federal, state, county, local, and school district palaces is like sitting in a ward of an insane asylum. We're outta there, and we're taking our money, too.

**Second**, We The People are walking away from Google, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, *all* mainstream media, Hollywood, and any tech company that decides to deplatform or ban us. That's fantastic; you are dead to us, too. We will find alternatives. *You won't*.

**Third**, We The People will pay no more attention to the sociopath ideas and political machines of Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Minneapolis, New York City, Philadelphia, and a couple of dozen other feral hellholes.

In America's 31,000 small towns and all the rural homesteads in between, we intend to take control back, and *not* by the rigged game

called politics. We are going to live our lives as normal, God-glorifying Americans.

We refuse to give another minute to the perverted, feral ideas of God-hating, collapsing urban sewers. Incidentally, that's why your real estate values and tax bases are plummeting in the Big City, and in the entire state of California. Get a clue.

**Fourth,** We The People intend to restore our constitutional Militia and Grand Jury in every one of the 3,141 counties, boroughs, and parishes in these sovereign States.

**Fifth,** We The People working on the app development team and in TACTICAL CIVICS™ county chapters plan to develop, refine, and launch the Indictment Engine™ mobile app to scan every proposed state or federal bill before it becomes legislation; if it violates the Constitution, the app will generate felony presentments to be sent to the sponsor and co-sponsors (conspirator and co-conspirators of the attempted felony) and to the Grand Jury in each perpetrator's State Judicial District.

**Sixth,** We The People intend to force 27 more State legislatures to wake up and ratify the original First Right in the Bill of Rights, requiring that no US congressional district exceed 50,000 persons. The only subject on which George Washington felt strongly enough about to address during the four-month constitutional convention in 1787. For the first time in more than a century, it will finally give America's 31,000 small towns and the millions of rural Americans our first representation in the U.S. House and Electoral College.

**Seventh,** We The People intend to then bring Congress home to work under *our* watchful eye, as they obviously have not 'checked and balanced' one another in generations. In Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, we grant Congress "exclusive legislative jurisdiction" in that 10-by-10-mile plot of land on the Potomac. So once we bring them home and have more normal Americans filling those seats, we will take control of that ruthless, criminal city-state that plunders and threatens the whole earth beginning with its sovereigns, to enrich the few thousand wealthiest and most ruthless humans on earth.

**Eighth,** through 6400 Citizens Volunteer Research Service (CVRS) teams created by our Non-Enumerated Powers Sunset Act (NEPSA), We The People will review, redline, defund, and outlaw (‘sunset’) every agency, bureau, department, office, program, and regulation that We The People did not authorize in our Constitution and have no need for. This review will be *at the People’s sole discretion*, with each member of the U.S. House *required* to sign off to his/her CVRS team’s decisions.

Any congressman found to have interfered with or attempted to change any CVRS team’s decision will have committed a felony, as will be stipulated in the NEPSA.

**Ninth,** We The People intend to immediately defund the US Department of Education (Indoctrination) and assure that no public, private, or religious school shall have any nexus with federal government, except as stipulated in our proposed *Religious Treason Act*, outlawing religious laws or seditious activities in the name of any foreign religion, state, or legal system operating within these United States, stipulating,

*“As explained in hundreds of passages in the Quran itself as well as in precise detail in the book The Quranic Concept of War by Pakistani General S.K. Malik, the belief system established by Mohammed in the 7th century is theocracy; a system of law and government. Islam demands adherence by all, obedience by all Muslims, and payment of a dhimmi’s tax by all non-Muslims”.*

Any such ‘school’ is seditious and injurious to America's rule of law. You are shutting down, and if we have to see you in court, we’ll see you in a different court than you think. So be careful what you wish for, jihadi; America is not Europe.

**Tenth,** We The People intend to start keeping what we earn. As explained in the book, *A Tax Honesty Primer*, without a single dollar of individual income taxes, the corporate tax revenues and all federal excises, imposts, and import duties are more than sufficient to fund everything that We The People authorize federal government to do.

All the fine statesmanship and leadership of the past;  
all the blood shed for American liberty; and the most  
unique Constitution in mankind's history, will be destroyed  
if the American People refuse to humble ourselves before  
Almighty God, seek His forgiveness, and return to our duties.  
Helping you to do this is the mission of AmericaAgain! Trust  
and TACTICAL CIVICS™.

[TacticalCivics.com](http://TacticalCivics.com)