

The Accountability, Stability, and Sovereignty

◆ Section 1: Presidential Terms, Recall, and Criminal Accountability

1.1 – Presidential Term Limits

The President of the United States shall serve two (2) terms of fifteen (15) years each, for a maximum of thirty (30) years in office.

1.2 – Presidential Recall Process

The President shall be subject to recall by the people for just cause.

A recall petition may be initiated by citizens through a secure digital signature collection process, administered locally and verified by state election authorities.

1.3 – Grounds for Recall

Grounds for recall are strictly limited to:

Serious crimes committed while in office, including but not limited to:

Murder

Rape

Armed assault

Tyrannical abuse of power, defined as:

Unlawful imprisonment, surveillance, or investigation of political opponents or civilians.

The misuse of law enforcement, intelligence, taxation, regulatory, or military powers to oppress, coerce, intimidate, or suppress the population unlawfully.

Any abuse of office designed to instill fear, suppress lawful dissent, or violate constitutional rights.

1.4 – Insurrection Act Protection Clause

The lawful invocation of the Insurrection Act of 1807, or any constitutionally authorized emergency or military power for the purpose of restoring order, suppressing rebellion, protecting citizens, or defending the Constitution, shall not be considered tyrannical abuse of power under this amendment.

This protection applies provided that:

Such powers are used strictly within the boundaries of the United States Constitution.

Actions are taken solely for the defense of the nation, public safety, restoration of lawful order, suppression of armed insurrection, or enforcement of judicial rulings.

The powers are not employed to suppress lawful protest, infringe constitutional rights, or advance personal or political gain.

1.5 – Investigation and Review Process for Recall

Upon verification of valid petition signatures, the following bodies shall jointly review the evidence:

The United States Senate

The United States Supreme Court

An Independent Military Investigative Body, fully separate from the executive branch and any affiliates of the accused.

No member of the sitting administration, nor anyone with direct affiliation to the accused, may participate in or influence the investigation.

1.6 – Recall Election Trigger

If the review concludes that sufficient grounds exist, a national recall election shall be scheduled, allowing the people to vote on the President's removal from office.

1.7 – Grounds for Indictment (High Crimes Against the Republic)

If, during recall proceedings or through independent legal action, a sitting or former President is found guilty of any of the following crimes committed while in office, they shall be subject to mandatory indictment and the death penalty upon conviction:

High Treason, including:

Waging war against the United States.

Providing aid, intelligence, or material support to declared enemies of the United States.

Colluding with foreign powers against the sovereignty or security of the nation.

Tyrannical Abuse of Power, including:

Ordering or enabling unlawful imprisonment, torture, oppression, or suppression of civilians or political opponents.

Using government agencies or military forces to unjustly suppress free speech, lawful assembly, or constitutional rights.

Attempting to override, dismantle, or unlawfully circumvent the Constitution.

Crimes Against the People, including but not limited to:

Mass murder by government order, action, or willful negligence.

Organized, systematic violations of constitutional rights resulting in widespread deaths, suffering, or oppression.

1.8 – Mandatory Penalty for Conviction

Conviction of any crime listed in Section 1.7 carries a mandatory death penalty, executed by lawful means as determined by federal law (e.g., firing squad, hanging, or lethal injection).

No pardon, commutation, or reduction of sentence may be granted by any branch or office, including the President, Congress, or courts.

The penalty applies equally to:

Sitting or former Presidents.

Vice Presidents.

Cabinet members and senior Executive officials proven complicit.

1.9 – Legal Process for Indictment and Trial

Trials for such crimes shall be held in either:

The Common Law Court, for crimes involving corruption, oppression, or domestic abuses of power; or

A Federal Military Tribunal, for crimes involving treason, war crimes, or national security threats.

The accused shall be guaranteed:

Full due process, including legal counsel, the right to present evidence, and a public trial (unless sealed for national security).

Conviction requires a unanimous decision by the tribunal or judicial panel.

◆ Section 2: Term Limits and Health Accountability for Legislative, Judicial, and Federal Officials

2.1 – United States Senate

Senators are limited to three (3) terms of six (6) years, totaling 18 years maximum service.

Senators shall undergo a mandatory physical and mental health evaluation every 90 days.

Grounds for removal due to:

Physical health: Diagnosed with a terminal illness or physical disability that prevents the performance of official duties.

Mental health: Diagnosed with conditions including, but not limited to, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, severe cognitive decline, psychotic disorders, or any condition that impairs judgment, decision-making, or the ability to fulfill the duties of office.

Failure to meet minimum health standards shall result in immediate removal from office.

2.2 – United States House of Representatives

House members are limited to three (3) terms of four (4) years, totaling 12 years maximum service.

Subject to the same mandatory physical and mental health evaluations every 90 days.

Removal for:

Physical incapacity due to terminal illness or disabling conditions preventing job performance.

Mental incapacity due to cognitive disorders or psychological conditions that impair job function.

2.3 – Supreme Court Justices

Serve a maximum term of 30 years, with no reappointment allowed.

Subject to mandatory 90-day health evaluations.

Must retire if:

Physically unable to perform duties due to terminal illness or debilitating condition.

Suffering from mental impairment including dementia, Alzheimer's, or any psychological disorder that impairs judgment or cognition.

Mandatory retirement at age 75, or earlier if medically unfit.

2.4 – Other Federal Judges

Judges of the U.S. Courts of Appeals and District Courts serve 20-year terms, with one reappointment allowed (total 40 years maximum).

Subject to the same 90-day health evaluations for both physical and mental fitness as outlined above.

2.5 – Federal Bureaucracy (Agency Heads)

Serve a maximum of two (2) terms of eight (8) years, totaling 16 years maximum service.

Subject to 90-day physical and mental health evaluations.

Removal applies for:

Terminal illness or physical disability preventing the performance of duties.

Mental incapacity as defined above.

2.6 – Term Limit and Health Evaluation Enforcement

Failure to pass health standards results in immediate removal from office.

An independent National Medical Oversight Board (NMOB) shall be established to conduct and certify evaluations, consisting of:

Licensed doctors, psychiatrists, and neurologists.

Appointed equally by the House, Senate, Executive branch, and Common Law Court to prevent politicization.

Officials removed due to health reasons may appeal to the Common Law Court, which will review evidence but must rule within 30 days.

No federal official may serve beyond their maximum allowed terms, whether consecutively or non-consecutively.

◆ Section 3: The Common Law Court

3.1 – Establishment of the Common Law Court (CLC)

A permanent, independent judicial body called the Common Law Court (CLC) is hereby established under the authority of the Constitution.

The CLC holds jurisdiction over all levels of government, including:

Federal officials: Members of Congress, the Senate, federal bureaucrats, federal judges, executive branch appointees, and agency heads.

State officials: Governors, state legislators, state judges, state law enforcement officials, and state agency heads.

Local officials: Mayors, city councils, sheriffs, police chiefs, municipal judges, county commissioners, and local agency officials.

3.2 – Accessibility and Structure

The Common Law Court shall be present at three levels:

Local branches in every city and county.

State branches in every state capital.

Federal branches operating nationwide.

The court will be accessible through:

Physical locations at each level.

Secure digital portals for filing, attending hearings, and public access.

Mobile court units serving rural and underserved communities.

3.3 – Citizen Empowerment and Filing Rights

Any citizen of the United States may file a complaint, charge, or petition against any local, state, or federal official for:

Corruption

Tyrannical abuse of power

Ethical violations

Violations of constitutional, natural, or civil rights

Criminal misconduct

Filing options include:

Online via secure digital platforms.

In-person at local or state CLC offices.

Through mobile court units.

3.4 – Local Investigators and Oversight

Each city and county elects Common Law Investigators through direct democratic elections.

Investigators are responsible for investigating allegations against local, state, and federal officials within their jurisdiction.

Requirements to serve:

Experience in law enforcement, military investigation, auditing, or legal fields.

No felony convictions or prior corruption charges.

Term Limits:

Four (4) year terms, with a limit of two consecutive terms.

Investigators collaborate with state and federal counterparts but remain independent of unelected bureaucratic agencies.

3.5 – Judicial Composition and Protections

The number of judges at local, state, and federal levels is fixed based on population density and may only be changed by a constitutional amendment.

Court Packing is permanently forbidden.

Judicial Appointments:

Local judges: Appointed via local citizen elections and nominations from the Common Law Investigators Council.

State-level judges: Appointed via statewide citizen elections with nominations from the state legislature and the CLC Investigators Council.

Federal judges: Appointed through a bipartisan commission, consisting of:

1 nominee from the Senate majority.

1 nominee from the Senate minority.

1 nominee from the House majority.

1 nominee from the House minority.

2 citizen-elected appointees from national public vote.

2 nominees from the Common Law Investigators Council.

All judges require confirmation by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of Congress.

Judges serve 20-year staggered terms.

3.6 – Health Accountability for Judges and Investigators

Judges and investigators must undergo mental and physical health evaluations every 90 days.

Grounds for removal:

Terminal illness or disabling physical conditions that prevent the performance of official duties.

Mental incapacity, including but not limited to dementia, Alzheimer's disease, severe cognitive decline, or psychiatric disorders impairing judgment.

Removal results in immediate vacancy of the office.

3.7 – Jurisdiction and Authority

The CLC has full authority to:

Investigate and prosecute government officials at local, state, and federal levels for:

Corruption

Tyrannical abuse of power

Violations of constitutional and natural rights

Criminal misconduct

The Court may issue:

Subpoenas

Arrest warrants

Search warrants

Indictments

Orders for removal from office

Fines, imprisonment, asset forfeiture, and death penalties when applicable under constitutional law.

Local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies are legally required to enforce all CLC orders.

3.8 – Transparency and Public Oversight

All proceedings of the Common Law Court shall be public and broadcast online in real time, unless temporarily sealed for valid reasons related to:

Protection of the safety of innocent third parties (e.g., minor children, crime victims not involved in government crimes).

Ongoing investigations that would be directly compromised by premature disclosure.

Sealing is permitted only during active court proceedings.

Once the case concludes—whether by conviction, acquittal, dismissal, or any other formal resolution—all evidence must be released fully unredacted, with zero exceptions.

Released materials include:

All court filings, investigative reports, evidence records, surveillance, financial records, communications, witness testimony, and internal documents of any government office or agency involved.

No person, judge, court, government agency, or military body has authority to permanently seal, redact, censor, or destroy evidence.

This rule applies regardless of whether the evidence pertains to classified materials, sensitive operations, or violent content.

Temporary sealing cannot extend beyond the duration of the case itself. Once resolved, complete, unredacted disclosure to the public is mandatory.

A federally maintained digital archive shall store all records indefinitely, freely accessible to every U.S. citizen, with redundant backups to prevent tampering or erasure.

3.9 – Appeals Process

Appeals are heard by a Citizen Jury:

Local and State Cases: Appeals go to a State Citizen Jury of 500 randomly selected state citizens.

Federal Cases: Appeals go to a National Citizen Jury of 1,000 randomly selected U.S. citizens.

Citizen Jury decisions are final and binding.

3.10 – Enforcement Powers

The Common Law Court may:

Command local sheriffs, police, federal marshals, and military police to execute its rulings.

Seize assets from convicted corrupt officials.

Shut down unlawful government operations at any level.

3.11 – Internal Integrity and Corruption Prevention

Any judge, investigator, or CLC official found guilty of corruption or betrayal of public trust shall face:

Immediate removal.

Loss of pension, pay, and benefits.

Permanent disqualification from holding public office.

Criminal prosecution with penalties up to and including the death penalty for high crimes.

3.12 – Permanence Clause

The CLC's structure, jurisdiction, powers, and authority may not be altered, reduced, or abolished except by a direct constitutional amendment ratified by the states.

The Court stands as a permanent instrument of the people's sovereign power over all levels of government.

3.13 – Presidential Exemption Clause

The Common Law Court has no jurisdiction over the sitting President of the United States.

Accountability for the sitting President is governed exclusively by the recall, investigation, and review process outlined in Section 1 of this Amendment.

However, the Court maintains full jurisdiction over:

All presidential appointees, Cabinet members, executive branch officers, and bureaucrats.

Former Presidents, once they are no longer in office.

3.14 – Citizen Filing Restriction Clause

Only private citizens of the United States may initiate complaints, charges, petitions, or filings in the Common Law Court.

No person currently serving in public office or public employment at the local, state, or federal level—whether elected, appointed, employed, contracted, or otherwise engaged in government service—may initiate filings in the Common Law Court.

This restriction applies to:

Elected officials (e.g., Senators, Governors, Mayors, Judges).

Appointed officials (e.g., Cabinet members, agency heads).

Public employees and bureaucrats at all levels.

Military personnel in active service (with the exception of acting as court-ordered investigators or enforcers).

Retired or former public servants who no longer hold any public office or employment are considered private citizens and retain full filing rights.

This clause ensures the Common Law Court remains a tool of direct civilian authority over government, free from internal government interference, manipulation, or weaponization between political factions.

◆ Section 4: Monetary Reform, Taxation, and Sovereignty

4.1 – Federal Currency Sovereignty

The United States shall issue a single federal currency, herein referred to as the Federal Dollar (FD).

The Federal Dollar shall be backed by precious metals, specifically:

At least 70% gold reserves.

At least 30% silver reserves.

This backing ensures intrinsic value and limits inflationary practices.

4.2 – Local Currencies and Digital Innovation

States and municipalities may issue local digital currencies to facilitate commerce within their jurisdictions.

Local currencies must have a fixed exchange value relative to the Federal Dollar to maintain stability and tax compliance.

Local currencies may utilize blockchain or other secure digital ledger technology but must comply with federal standards for transparency and anti-fraud.

4.3 – Taxation Reform

Income taxes shall be abolished at all levels of government.

Recurring property taxes shall be limited to a single collection every eight (8) years.

Property tax rates are capped at 15% of the total value of the land only, excluding improvements such as buildings or other man-made structures.

Property valuation shall be based solely on natural resources owned or contained within the land, as assessed by independent evaluators.

Property tax collection may be split, with counties collecting half every four years if desired.

4.4 – Essential Goods Exemptions

Sales taxes shall not apply to essential goods, including but not limited to:

Food and water.

Clothing required by law (e.g., uniforms).

States and municipalities may define additional essential goods but shall adhere to this baseline.

4.5 – Government Spending and Budget Limits

Government expenditures shall be strictly limited to revenues generated by the Federal Dollar backed by precious metals and local currencies as described.

Deficit spending, borrowing, or currency printing without backing is prohibited.

Excess revenue shall be used to pay down existing debts and fund infrastructure improvements.

4.6 – Transition Period and Implementation

The transition to the new monetary and taxation system shall occur over a period of one hundred (100) years to ensure economic stability and fair adjustment.

During this period, the Federal Reserve shall be fairly compensated for its existing financial instruments, debts, and obligations as part of the transition process.

This compensation plan will be negotiated and overseen by the Federal Monetary Oversight Commission to ensure equitable resolution.

The Federal Monetary Oversight Commission shall be established to supervise currency issuance, tax collection, compliance, and transition management.

The Commission shall report annually to Congress and the public, providing transparency throughout the transition.

4.7 – Federal Revenue Allocation and Tariff Authority

The federal government shall receive a fixed percentage cut of all taxes collected at local, state, and federal levels to ensure adequate funding for national operations.

This percentage shall be determined by Congress but shall not exceed 30% of all tax revenues collected.

The federal government retains the exclusive authority to impose tariffs and duties on all imports and exports entering or leaving the United States.

Tariff revenues shall be considered federal income and used exclusively for federal government expenditures.

States and local governments may not levy tariffs or duties on goods crossing their borders.

4.8 – Borrowing and Credit

No government entity (federal, state, or local) shall incur debt or borrow money during the 100-year transition period defined in Section 4.6.

Upon completion of the transition period, governments may borrow funds but only at fixed interest rates set by the Federal Monetary Oversight Commission to prevent usurious lending and financial manipulation.

The federal government's borrowing shall be limited to a maximum of 2% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per fiscal year.

State governments shall be limited to borrowing a maximum of 1% of their respective state GDP per fiscal year.

Local governments' borrowing limits shall be set proportionally based on their economic size, subject to regulations established by the Federal Monetary Oversight Commission.

Borrowed funds must be allocated transparently and used solely for essential projects with clearly defined repayment plans.

The Federal Monetary Oversight Commission shall oversee all borrowing activities and publish annual reports on debt levels and compliance.

4.9 – Government Investment in Private Enterprise

A portion of tax revenues shall be allocated for government investment in private businesses that support national infrastructure, energy independence, technological innovation, and economic growth.

Priority shall be given to projects such as light oil refineries, renewable energy facilities, transportation infrastructure, and advanced manufacturing.

Investments shall be managed transparently, with oversight by the Federal Monetary Oversight Commission to ensure efficiency, prevent corruption, and maximize public benefit.

Returns on these investments shall be reinvested into public services or used to reduce tax burdens.

5.5 – Election Security and Auditing

Mandate secure, auditable voting systems with provisions for paper trails or verifiable backups.

Establish independent election audit bodies to review and certify election results.

Protect against cyberattacks, misinformation campaigns, and foreign interference.