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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONSTITUTION



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PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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 a House of Representatives.

Section 2

The United States House of Representatives shall be comprised of two (2) seats for every one thousand (1000) citizens unless that number of seats drop below eleven (11) or exceeds eighteen (18). The House of Representatives shall be elected proportionally by either political caucus or an independent candidate that reaches the necessary vote threshold to that of one (1) or more seat(s). Each election term shall last one (1) month.

No person shall, when assigned through party election to the House, hold any other public or government office in the United States or other nations that have been deemed, by the Congress, to have intent upon causing harm against the United States.

When vacancies happen in the House of Representatives, determinant to the outcome of the most recent congressional election, the party as to which the seat was elected as, shall fill said vacancy. A political caucus has the ability to remove a member of their caucus from the House of Representatives, subject to their respective caucus rules. If a member of the House, who belongs to a particular caucus, changes caucuses, his or her position in the House is removed. In the event that a member is removed from the chamber or changes parties, the existing caucus proportions determined by the most recent congressional election shall remain.

In the case of an independent winning a seat in the House of Representatives, if that independent eventually decides to caucus with a political party, that seat will no longer be considered an independent seat, and will henceforth be considered a seat of that political caucus. If an independent is impeached, resigns, or otherwise leaves their seat, they may designate someone to replace them in that independent seat, or they may give their seat to a political caucus. If neither instance occurs, the seats in the House will be re-proportioned

based on the most recent congressional election, subtracting the independent votes from the overall reapportionment tally.

The House of Representatives shall choose among the Representatives their Speaker and all other officers of the House who shall be chosen thereafter by majority of the chamber. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; and no person shall be impeached without the concurrence of a simple majority of the entire House.

House office terms will be:

January 1 - February 1
February 1 - March 1
March 1 - April 1
April 1 - May 1
May 1 - June 1
June 1 - July 1
July 1 - August 1
August 1 - September 1
September 1 - October 1
October 1 - November 1
November 1 - December 1
December 1 - January 1

The aforementioned cycle shall repeat year to year so long as this document is in full legal effect.

Section 3

The United States Senate shall be composed of ten seats (10), half of which shall be chosen every month by the people and each Senator shall have one (1) vote. Each election term shall last two (2) months.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of one month a member of ROBLOX and one consecutive month a member of the United States. And who shall not, when elected to the Senate, hold any other public or government office in the United States or other nations that have been deemed, by the Congress, to have intent upon causing harm against the United States.

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

In the absence of the Vice President, or when they shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose amongst themselves a President pro tempore. Their duty shall be to preside over the United States Senate until such time as the President of the Senate is present.

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 or Vice President of the United States are tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire Senate.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than 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 the law.

When a vacancy occurs in the United States Senate, the Vice President of the United States may appoint an individual to the vacancy in accordance with instructions by the President of the United States, and such instructions shall be released to the public along with a formal document nominating said individuals. These nominations shall require a majority approval by the United States Senate. The Vice President may only nominate someone to fill a vacant seat that is in the political caucus that the outgoing senator originally belonged to at the time of their election. If the outgoing senator was elected as an independent, the senator must decide upon vacating their seat which political caucus the seat shall belong to. If no selection is made within one (1) day of the seat being vacated, the Vice President may appoint anyone of any political caucus at his/her discretion.

If more than one vacancy is present in the Senate, the Vice President of the United States may issue a writ of election to fill both vacancies. Should there be vacancies coming from different classes rather than from a single class, the class(es) with the longest remaining term shall be reserved for the individuals receiving the most votes in the election depending on the nature of the vacancies.

Senate office terms will be:

Class I

January 1 - March 1
March 1 - May 1
May 1 - July 1
July 1 - September 1
September 1 - November 1
November 1 - January 1

Class II

December 1 - February 1
February 1 - April 1
April 1 - June 1
June 1 - August 1
August 1 - October 1
October 1 - December 1

The aforementioned cycle shall repeat year to year so long as this document is in full legal effect.

Section 4

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 chamber may provide. Members who cast their votes on a day's agenda by proxy shall be counted towards a quorum.

Each chamber shall determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two thirds of the full body, expel a member.

If any Representative or Senator, is expelled or otherwise formally removed from office, except through resignation, the guilty party shall have to vacate their office, and must then for the remainder of their elected term, be ineligible to run for any other public office of trust or honor or profit under the United States.

Each chamber shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish said journal, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either chamber on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Section 5

The Senators and Representatives 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 chambers, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either chamber, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which they were elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either chamber during his continuance in office.

Section 6

Any legislation passed to alter term lengths and limits for any elected office will not take effect until the next term following a general election. Furthermore, the wording of Section VI cannot be changed through law or constitutional amendment. Section VI is herein permanent.

Section 7

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if they approve, they shall sign it, but if not, they shall veto it, with their objections sent to that chamber in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that chamber shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other chamber, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two thirds of that chamber, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both chambers 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 chamber respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within five days after it shall have been presented to them, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if they had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by them, or being disapproved by them, shall be repassed to two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

The Congress shall have the power;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land, air, and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the armed forces to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the military, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of

training the military according to the discipline prescribed by the Congress;

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

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, duress, or invasion of the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; no person holding the Office of the President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, Chief Justice of the United States, Speaker of the House of Representatives, or President pro tempore of the Senate, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatsoever, from any king, queen, prince, or foreign state. No member of Congress may accept currency, monetary compensation, or other items of value, in the hopes of persuasion or bias towards or against decisions made by Congress.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America; they shall hold their office during the term of two months, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

January 1 – March 1
March 1 - May 1
May 1 – July 1
July 1 – September 1
September 1 – November 1
November 1 – January 1

The President will be elected, along with the Vice President, based on majority rule. The President may hold office for one term consisting of two months, and then may run for one more term. Upon completion of the second presidential term, they may sit out one term and run for another two terms, without limit. If the President should resign before the completion of term, that term will still be counted as a completed

term. The aforementioned cycle shall repeat year to year so long as this document is in full legal effect. If the President is impeached and is found guilty of their crime, the guilty party shall have to vacate their office, and must then for the remainder of their elected term as well as an additional full term, be ineligible to run for any other public office. They will also forever be ineligible to serve as the President or Vice President of the United States.

No person except a citizen of the United States, 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 three months a member of ROBLOX and two months a citizen of the United States. Furthermore, no person who shall be in a nation or group deemed hostile by the federal government shall be eligible to the office of the President, neither shall any person who hold citizenship with an illegitimate United States of America.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of their death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, 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.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, they 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

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the United States Armed Forces, and of appropriately related sub-departments, when called into the actual service of the United States; they 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 they shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

They shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of Congress, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate present concur; and they shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the majority of the entire Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other Public Ministers, Secretaries and Consuls, Justices 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: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have the ability to fill executive vacancies, while Congress is in recess. Recess in Congress shall only be attained during elections. Any recess appointments must be sent through Congress before the next session of both chambers, as they are recess appointments and are not a replacement for appointments approved by the Senate.

The President may designate their executive nominee as acting upon their nomination until the Congress has either passed or failed the nominee.

Section 3

They shall each month give to the Congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as they shall judge necessary and expedient; they may, on extraordinary occasions, convene Congress. They shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; they shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 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, inactivity, or other high crimes, felonies and/or misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, comprised of two Justices and one Chief Justice, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both the Supreme Court and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior.

No person on the courts shall, during their tenure in office, be permitted to join a political campaign or affiliate themselves with a political party in order to maintain impartiality. Judges, both the Supreme Court and inferior courts, who actively involve themselves in a political campaign or party shall be considered as acting in “bad behavior” and are subject to impeachment by the United States Congress.

No person shall maintain their judicial post if they have not attained the age of one month a member of ROBLOX and one month a citizen of the United States. They shall not be permitted, after confirmation, to hold any other public or government office in the United States or actively assist foreign nations that seek to harm the United States, or harbor enemies thereof.

Section 2

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—between the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls (government officials), 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.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, unless the defense shall waive that right.

Section 3

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort.

The founder(s), or those in possession of the account holding the nation, shall have the right to deport anyone found to be involved in treasonous activities against the United States; however, they shall not do so without the concurrence of the Supreme Court.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1

Congress, whenever three-fourths shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment shall be deprived equal suffrage in Congress.

Section 2

Congress, whenever three-fourths shall deem it necessary, shall be empowered to call forth the Congress of the United States, The Cabinet, President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, Chief Justice of the United States, and all Associate Justices to the Supreme Court to form a Convention on ratifying an entirely new Constitution. The Convention date and time shall be mentioned within the summons. It shall take a majority of the entire Convention membership to ratify the new Constitution.

ARTICLE V

Section 1

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the land; and the judges shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Congress aforementioned, and all executive and judicial officers of the United 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 VI

Section 1

The powers of the Founder shall be as follows:

To operate outside of the sphere of the United States government, its customs and laws, to ensure the continuity of stability and progression while at the same time being deemed as rightful citizens of the United States and in such sharing in the protections that citizenship is granted under the United States Constitution.

To manage and/or oversee all elections that take place within the United States, unless such time as the founder(s) have partially or fully relinquished such responsibility to the United States Government.

To ensure that each branch of government is fulfilling its constitutional duties, and if not, take actions to ensure they do.

To step in when the nation has hit a point of decay and no other branch of government has the ability to remedy the issue.
To, when deemed necessary, call on the group's leaders to form a Constitutional Convention.

To hold ownership of all groups and third-party communication servers in association with the operation and functionality of the United States government and the people it serves. To further specify, this would include all departments, branches of governance, and political parties, etc.

Section 2

Before making any decision involving the enactment of Article VI, the founder(s) should, at their discretion, seek advice from the President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, Speaker of the House, President pro tempore of the Senate, and/or the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court before making any decision.

However, if the decision is involving one of the individuals that are provided on the list, they do not have to be notified.

Section 3

The wording of Article VI, Section I-III cannot be changed through law or constitutional amendment. Article VI is herein permanent.

Section 4

The founder(s) shall manage development of games and places under the jurisdiction of the United States, and Congress shall produce no legislation that relates to development. Congress may, however, produce and pass resolutions to make recommendations on development matters.

ARTICLE VII

Section 1

This constitution is the sole property of the United States of America; All groups under the jurisdiction of the United States of America are herein bound by this document.