

The Constitution *of the* United States of America

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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 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. - The Legislative Branch

Section 1 - The Legislature

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

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.

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.

(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.) (Modified by the 14th Amendment, section 2.) 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.

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

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

Section 3 - The Senate

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, *(chosen by the Legislature thereof,)* ***(Superseded by the 17th Amendment, section 1.)*** *(for six Years)* ***(Superseded by the 39th Amendment.)***; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; *(and 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.)* ***(Superseded by the 17th Amendment, section 2.)***

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.

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

The Senate shall 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.

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)* ***(Superseded by the 28th Amendment.)***

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 - Elections, Meetings

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 Place of Chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall *(be on the first Monday in December;)* ***(Superseded by the 20th Amendment, section 2.)*** unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5 - Membership, Rules, Journals, Adjournment

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

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

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

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

Section 6 - Compensation

(The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.) ***(Modified by the 27th Amendment.)*** They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he 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 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 - Revenue Bills, Legislative Process, Presidential Veto

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

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the 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. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the 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.

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 - Powers of Congress

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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

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

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a Navy;

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

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

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

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

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

Section 9 - Limits on Congress

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.

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.

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

(No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.) (Clarified by the 16th Amendment.)

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

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

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

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the 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 - Powers prohibited of States

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

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net

Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

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

Article. II. - The Executive Branch

Section 1 - The President

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*) (***Superseded by the 39th Amendment.***), and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

(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.) (***Superseded by the 41st Amendment.***)

(The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not lie an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. 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. 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; 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. 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.) (Superseded by the 12th Amendment.)

(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.) (Modified by the 41st Amendment.)

No person except a *(natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution,)* **(Amended by the 35th Amendment.)** 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.

(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, 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.) (Modified by the 20th, 25th Amendment, and 44th Amendment.)

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased 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.

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 - Civilian Power over Military, Cabinet, Pardon Power, Appointments

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 Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

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

Section 3 - State of the Union, Convening Congress

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; 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; 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 - Disqualification

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. - The Judicial Branch

Section 1 - Judicial powers

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 Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

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

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

admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; 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.) (Modified by the 11th Amendment.)

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.

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 - Treason

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

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

Article. IV. - The States

Section 1 - Each State to Honor all others

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

Section 2 - State citizens, Extradition

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

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

(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.) (Superseded by the 13th Amendment.)

Section 3 - New States

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

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 - Republican government

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. - Amendment

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no 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. - Debts, Supremacy, Oaths

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.

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.

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. - Ratification

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.

Go Washington - President 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

Pensylvania - B Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv Morris

Delaware - Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco. Broom

Maryland - James McHenry, Dan of St Tho 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

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary

The Amendments

The following are the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America. The first ten Amendments collectively are commonly known as the Bill of Rights.

Amendment 1 — Freedom of Religion, Press, Expression.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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 — Right to Bear Arms.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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 — Quartering of Soldiers.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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 — Search and Seizure.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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 — Trial and Punishment, Compensation for Takings.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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 — Right to Speedy Trial, Confrontation of Witnesses.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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 defence.

Amendment 7 — Trial by Jury in Civil Cases.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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 re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8 — Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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

Amendment 9 — Construction of Constitution.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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

Amendment 10 — Powers of the States and People.

Ratified on 12/15/1791.

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.

Amendment 11 — Judicial Limits.

Ratified on 2/7/1795.

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 — Choosing the President, Vice-President.

Ratified on 6/15/1804, and later modified by the 41st Amendment.

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; **(Superseded by the 41st Amendment)**

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.

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 — Slavery Abolished.

Ratified on 12/6/1865, and later modified by the 47th Amendment.

1. 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.

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

Amendment 14 — Citizenship Rights.

Ratified on 7/9/1868.

1. 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.

2. 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. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

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

Amendment 15 — Race No Bar to Vote.

Ratified on 2/3/1870.

1. 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.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16 — Status of Income Tax Clarified.

Ratified on 2/3/1913.

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 — Senators Elected by Popular Vote.

Ratified on 4/8/1913, and later modified by the 39th Amendment.

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 — Liquor Abolished.

Ratified on 1/16/1919, and later repealed by the 21st Amendment.

~~1. 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.~~

~~2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.~~

~~3. 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.~~

Amendment 19 — Women's Suffrage.

Ratified on 8/18/1920.

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 — Presidential, Congressional Terms.

Ratified on 1/23/1933, and later modified by the 43rd Amendment.

~~1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd 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. (Superseded by the 43rd Amendment)~~

~~2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. (Superseded by the 43rd Amendment)~~

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

6. 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 — Amendment 18 Repealed.

Ratified on 12/5/1933

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. The 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 — Presidential Term Limits.

Ratified on 2/27/1951.

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 — Presidential Vote for District of Columbia.

Ratified on 3/29/1961, later repealed by the 37th Amendment.

~~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 — Poll Tax Barred.

Ratified on 1/23/1964

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 — Presidential Disability and Succession.

Ratified on 2/10/1967.

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 Age Set to 18 Years.

Ratified on 7/1/1971.

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 — Limiting Congressional Pay Increases.

Ratified on 5/7/1991.

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

Amendment 28 — U.S. Compatibility.

Ratification date unknown. Later modified by the 39th and 45th Amendments.

Section 1 - General and House Provisions

1. This amendment and any further amendments shall override any provisions in the aforementioned Constitution and Amendments.
2. Any previously passed laws and actions shall remain in effect, unless they flagrantly conflict with any provision in this Constitution.
3. There shall be the position of Speaker Pro Tempore in the House of Representatives, which the The Speaker of the House may appoint someone to. The Speaker may dismiss the Speaker Pro Tempore as they see fit. If the Speaker is absent for any extended period of time, the Speaker Pro Tempore may act as Speaker, put bills up for a vote, and call votes at closing. In the case of a death, resignation, or removal from the Office of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, until the results of the special election can be certified, the Speaker Pro Tempore will act as Acting Speaker of the House.

Section 2 - Senate Provisions

1. 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 70% of the Members present.

Section 3 - Senate Election Provisions

1. In the event of a vacancy of either seat (Class 1 or 2), a special election is to be held within seven days of that seat's vacation.
2. In the event of a tie in a Senatorial election, a runoff shall take place within 24 hours between the two candidates having obtained the more votes. In the event of a tie in the runoff, the winner shall be decided by the public flip of a coin.

Section 4- President Provisions

1. The President and Vice President shall hold office for a term of one month, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows. **(Superseded by the 39th Amendment)**
2. In the case of the resignation or removal of the President, the Vice President will become President and can appoint another Vice President with the consent of the House of Representatives and Senate. Any confirmation hearing shall provide all Representatives and Senators sufficient time to question the Vice Presidential nominee.
3. The President can only issue an Executive Order if they are exercising the power handed to them by this Constitution or by Congress.
4. ~~The President shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the House of Representatives to appoint up to 9 cabinet positions of their choosing. The Secretary of State and Attorney General must be included within the Cabinet members Chosen. White House Staff do not count towards the number of Cabinet members and do not need a confirmatory vote. There will be no more than 3 members of the White House Staff. No Senator or Justice of any Court may be appointed to a cabinet position or White House Staff position for the duration of their Term of office. The President may also appoint 1 Political Advisor.~~ **(Superseded by the 45th Amendment)**

Section 5 - Judiciary Provisions

1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, consisting of 5 members. At the discretion of the Supreme Court, an inferior court, consisting of three members, may be created. No Justice shall serve concurrently in both Courts.
2. Those appointed as a Justice to the inferior Court shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by a simple majority of the Senate.

3. Justices in either court shall hold lifetime appointments unless they step down from the position or are tried and convicted of Impeachment by the House of Representatives and Senate, respectively, and as described herein.
4. Unless a lower Court has been created, the Supreme Court shall enjoy original jurisdiction over all matters described here.
5. If a lower Court is created, the procedures to file and appeal lawsuits shall be mandated by the courts, together, and shall have the full weight of the law.

Section 6 - General Election and Extraneous Provisions

1. Members of Congress are able to change their party at any time except for the period between the 1st and 13th of the month.

Amendment 29 — Equal Rights Amendment.

Ratified on 8/18/2020.

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall take effect two months after the date of ratification.

Amendment 30 — Recall Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2020.

SECTION 1. The Right of Recall, or, the right of the People to recall an incumbent Senator, for good cause shown (including but not limited to a breach of the oath of office, treason, bribery, high Crimes and Misdemeanours, Arbitrary or Capricious Conduct, Breach of Fiduciary Duty, or decision-making not pursuant to law) shall be established pursuant to this article.

SECTION 2. A person qualified to elect a Senator from a District may submit to the proper election officials a petition requesting that a Senator be recalled. The person may not submit the petition during the 10-day period before, or the 7-day period after, a general or special election in which the Senator is a candidate for election or reelection to such office. The proper election officials shall determine if the petition bears valid signatures in a number not less than 50 percent of the number of votes legally cast in the most recent Senatorial election by persons who are qualified to elect the Senator who the petition requests to be recalled. On the date of any determination that a petition bears such number of valid signatures, the proper election officials shall deliver a certified copy of the petition to the Senator who the petition requests to be recalled. Within a day after any such determination, the Federal Election Commission proper

election officials shall call for a vote of persons qualified to elect the Senator on the question of whether the Senator shall be recalled. Such question shall be the only question posed to such persons during the vote. The Time, Places and Manner of such a vote shall be prescribed by the proper election officials; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations.

SECTION 3. The proper election officials shall certify the results of any vote taken in the District under this article. If a majority of the persons who participate in any such vote choose to recall a Senator, the Senator shall vacate such office on the day and time of any such certification. If a majority of the persons who participate in any such vote choose not to recall a Senator, the Senator shall not be recalled during the remainder of the term of office in which the vote was taken.”

Amendment 31 — Presidential Pardon Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2020.

SECTION 1. The President shall have no Power to grant to himself a Reprieve or Pardon for an Offense against the United States.

Amendment 32 — LGBTQ+ Rights Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2020.

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Section. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section. 3. This amendment shall take effect immediately after the date of ratification.

Amendment 33 — Ex-Felon Voting Rights Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2020.

Section 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 previous state of incarceration.

Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 34 — Supreme Court Confirmation Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2020.

Section. 1. For the purposes of the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court only, the Advice and Consent of the Senate required in Article II, Section 2 of this Constitution shall be granted only if two-third of the Senators present concur.

Section. 2. This amendment shall take effect immediately after the date of ratification.

Amendment 35 — Presidential Citizenship Eligibility Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2020.

Section. 1. A person who is a citizen of the United States, who has been for 20 years a citizen of the United States, and who is otherwise eligible to the Office of President, is not ineligible to that Office by reason of not being a native-born citizen of the United States.

Section. 2. The provisions of this amendment shall go into effect immediately after passage.

Amendment 36 — Shutdown Pay Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2020.

Section. 1. A Representative or Senator may not receive federal pay with respect to any period during which a Government shutdown is in effect. For purposes of this article, a Government shutdown shall be considered to be in effect if there is a lapse in appropriations for any Federal agency or department as a result of a failure to enact a regular appropriations bill or continuing resolution.

Section. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article through appropriate legislation.

Section. 3. The provisions of this amendment shall go into effect immediately after passage.

Amendment 37 — District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment.

Ratified in the year 2021.

Section. 1. For purposes of representation in the Congress, and the election of the President and Vice President, the District constituting the seat of government of the United States shall be treated as though it were a State.

Section. 2. The exercise of the rights and powers conferred under this article shall be by the people of the District constituting the seat of government, and as shall be provided by the Congress.

Section. 3. The twenty-third article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Amendment 38 — Right to Vote Amendment.

Ratified on 2/15/2021.

Section. 1. The right of a citizen of the United States, who is 18 years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, unless, at the time of an election, such citizen is serving a sentence of imprisonment for a felony in a correctional facility.

Section. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Section. 3. The provisions of this Article shall go into effect immediately after ratification.

Amendment 39 — Effective Presidency and Senate Amendment.

Ratified on 2/27/2021.

Section. 1. The Senate of the United States shall consist of two Senators from each State, to be elected from time to time in the manner prescribed by this Constitution.

Section. 2. Each Senator shall hold their Office for a term of three months. The Senate shall be divided into three classes, which shall not differ except for their dates of election.

Section. 3. In the first general election after this amendment comes into effect, the relevant election officials shall choose by dice, by lot, or by equivalent measures of random selection three Senate seats up for election to be Class 1 seats, with the next election date set three months after the conclusion of the relevant election. The other Senate seats up for election shall be Class 3 seats, with the next election date set two months after the conclusion of the current election. In the second general election after this amendment comes into effect, the relevant election officials shall choose by the same method three Senate seats up for election to be Class 2 seats, with the next election date set three months after the conclusion of the relevant election. The other Senate seats up for election shall be Class 3 seats, with the same election dates as the other Class 3 seats.

Section. 4. The President of the United States shall serve a term of two months, to be elected, with a Vice President who shares the same term, in the manner prescribed by this Constitution.

Section. 5. All provisions of the Constitution which conflicts with the provisions of this amendment shall be held null and void, provided that nothing in this amendment shall be held to alter or abridge the right of the people of the various Districts to recall their Senators.

Section. 6. This amendment, once ratified by the requisite margins in the two Houses of Congress, shall come into effect at the beginning of the first general election after the date of ratification or, should this amendment be ratified between the first and tenth day of a month, at the beginning of the second general election after said date.

Amendment 40 — Balanced Budget Amendment.

Ratified on 8/19/2021, later repealed by the 42nd Amendment.

~~SECTION 1. Total expenditures for a fiscal month shall not exceed the total revenue of that month. Total expenditures shall include all expenditures, excluding those expenditures for the payment of debt principal, and total revenue shall include all revenues, except those derived from borrowing.~~

~~SECTION 2. Congress may, by a vote of at least thirteen twentieths of those present and voting in each House, taken by the Yeas and Nays, declare a state of emergency within the United States and provide for specific expenditures in excess of the limit established in Section 1. The declaration of the state of emergency shall specify specific reasons for the declaration, and may authorize expenditures in excess of the limit established in Section 1 for up to 12 months. Congress may, by a vote of at least three-fourths of those present and voting in each House, taken by the Yeas and Nays, renew the declaration of emergency for up to two months each time, and authorize specific expenditures in excess of the limit established in Section 1.~~

~~SECTION 3. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.~~

~~SECTION 4. This article shall take effect in the first month beginning at least 10 days after its ratification, but no earlier than the fiscal month of August 2021.~~

Amendment 41 — Abolishing the Electoral College Amendment.

Ratified on Oct. 2021.

Section. 1. Notwithstanding any part of this Constitution, the President of the United States and the Vice President of the United States, who shall be elected upon the same ticket and share the same term, shall be directly elected by those citizens of the United States who are qualified electors for the most numerous chamber of the Legislature of the State in which they reside. The candidates who receive the highest number of votes in a Presidential Election shall win.

Section. 2. Congress shall have the power to regulate the election of the President and Vice President in the manners prescribed by this Constitutional Amendment.

Section. 3. This amendment shall take effect during the following Presidential election after the passage of this amendment.

Amendment 42 — Balanced Budget Amendment Repeal Amendment.

Ratified on 5/4/2022.

SECTION 1. The 40th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 43 — Inauguration and Commencement Amendment.

Ratified on 5/25/2022.

Section 1. The term of the President and Vice President shall expire at noon on the eighteenth day of every odd-numbered month, and the terms of Senators on the twelfth day of the month in which their term expires according to the fortieth article of amendment to this Constitution.

Section 2. Congress shall certify the votes of the electors in a manner prescribed by law before the expiry of the term of the President and Vice President, and the winner thereof shall be declared President-elect and Vice President-elect.

Section 3. Congress shall be permitted to act on nominations made by the President-elect to take effect following the commencement of the term of the President.

Section 4. Section 1 and 2 of the twentieth article of amendment to this Constitution are hereby repealed.

Section 5. Section 1 shall take effect after the first day of the odd-numbered month first succeeding the ratification of this article.

Amendment 44 — Line of Presidential Succession Amendment.

Ratified on 7/1/2023.

Section 1 — If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is neither a President nor Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as Speaker and as Representative in Congress, act as President. The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office or inability of an individual acting as President.

Section 2 — If, at the time when under section 1 of this amendment a Speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of President, there is no Speaker, or the Speaker fails to qualify as Acting President, then the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate shall, upon his resignation as President Pro-Tempore and as Senator, act as President.

Section 3 — An individual acting as President under this amendment shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, except that —

- (a) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the failure of both the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a President or Vice President qualifies; and
- (b) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the President or Vice President, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

Section 4 — Congress shall have the power to enforce this article of amendment by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 45 — Executive Confirmation Amendment.

Ratified on 1/13/2024

1. The fourth clause of section four of the twenty-eighth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Amendment 46 — Death Penalty Abolished Amendment.

Ratified on 3/21/2024

1. The United States, or any of the several states or territories thereof, shall not deprive the right to life on account of criminal conviction by any court of law which may be created or have been created under the jurisdiction of the United States, or any of the several states and territories therein, or the military thereof.

Amendment 47 — Unpaid Labor for Crimes Abolished Amendment.

Ratified on 4/2/2024

SECTION 1. — Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall be used as punishment for a crime.

SECTION 2. — The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 48 — Immunity Elimination Amendment.

Ratified on 9/19/2024

Section 1. — All natural and corporate persons and citizens, including current and former officers and officials of the United States, which includes Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, shall not be precluded from indictment of a grand jury for infamous crimes, nor shall they be precluded from any proceedings in any such inferior tribunal or the Supreme Court which places them in jeopardy of life or limb, and nor shall they be precluded from sentencing as a result of a finding of guilt after trial, on account of their-previous holding of office.

Section 2. — This Article shall not be construed to negate any other rights afforded to a natural person under this constitution that is not holding office under the same.

Section 3. — This article shall not supersede any provisions within Article 1, Section 6, of this constitution.

Section 4. — Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 49 — Acting President Amendment.

Ratified on 01/11/2025

SECTION 1. Any person who succeeds to the powers and duties of the Presidency as Acting President shall not be required to resign from the office that entitled them to the succession until such time as the incapacity or inability of the duly sworn President to perform the powers and duties of their office shall be resolved under the provisions of this Constitution. They shall not exercise the powers and duties of the office that entitled them to the succession while Acting President.

SECTION 2. If the duly sworn President shall vacate their office by reason of death, resignation, or removal from office, then the next eligible person shall become President upon taking the oath of office. Prior to taking the oath of office, they shall be required to resign their previous office which makes them eligible to become President.

SECTION 3. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 50 — Voting Rights Power Amendment.

Ratified on 01/11/2025

SECTION 1. Congress shall have the power to necessitate the auxiliary approval of electoral boundaries, electoral laws, or electoral regulations within certain States and the District constituting the seat of government of the United States before such electoral boundaries, electoral laws, or electoral regulations may take effect.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have the power to determine the authority by which such auxiliary approval must be granted; provided, that Congress shall have the power to, by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress (presidential approval or disapproval notwithstanding), override the decision of the body that they have delegated such authority to; provided, that such override must be approved by Congress within seven days (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), except if Congress by its adjournment shall prevent its own session to introduce and decide the issue; in such a case, the President shall have the authority to override the decision of the congressionally

delegated body until Congress shall return from its adjournment, and when Congress returns from its adjournment, they shall have seven days anew (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) to override the mentioned decision of the congressionally delegated body in the like manner as provided herein, and after four days after Congress's return (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) any override issued by the President shall expire.

SECTION 3. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Author's Meta Notes

While this Constitution is technically an amendment to the current Constitution, it shall instead replace the current Constitution in full, and ratification shall take place with a vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of each chamber of Congress.

(Based on the United States Constitution, with modifications for compatibility with Virtual Congress.)

This Constitution was adopted, ratified, and went into effect on 8/13/2020.

Author's note: 8/18/2020 [Amendment 29: FEC Amendment](#) was added into the Constitution, changed or added text is bolded. (Fully removed 9/03/2021)

Author's note: 11/11/2020 [Amendment 29: Equal Rights Amendment](#) was added into the Constitution.

Author's note: 12/12/2020 [Amendment 30: Recall Amendment](#), Amendment [31: Presidential Pardon Amendment](#), Amendment [32: LGBTQ+ Rights Amendment](#), Amendment [33: Ex-Felon Voting Rights Amendment](#) were added into the constitution.

Author's note: (On 2/1/2021 the Constitution (namely the 28th, 29th, 31st, and 40th amendments) were adjusted to conform with the meta bylaws and support the removal of any and all meta provisions. And adjustment of other policies such as amendment ratification. Election officials still refer to the FEC, however as the election side of the FEC is a meta entity references to the FEC in their election capacity were struck or replaced accordingly.)

Author's note: 2/26/2021 [Amendment 36: Shutdown Pay Amendment](#), [Amendment 37: District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment](#), [Amendment 38: Right to Vote Amendment](#), [Amendment 39: Effective Presidency and Senate Amendment](#)

Author's note: 9/03/2021. Reformatted the document. Added contents page. Updated and added [Amendment 40](#). Amendment 29 removed (Admin Thanos Snap) had already been struck but has now been removed(along with mentions of the FEC). Amendments have been reordered accordingly. So in sim, act as if the OG [29th amendment](#) never existed.

Author's note: 5/3/2022. Added the [Electoral College Abolishment Amendment](#). The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly. -Daniel Sullivan

Author's note: 5/4/2022. Added the [Balanced Budget Amendment Repeal Amendment](#). The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly. -Daniel Sullivan

Author's note: 5/25/2022. Added the [Inauguration and Commencement Amendment](#). The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly. -Daniel Sullivan

Author's note: 6/30/2023. Added the [Line of Presidential Succession Amendment](#). Adjusted font and spacing and also ensured that anything that was superseded, modified, or clarified by a later amendment was noted. The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly. -Corey Clark

Author's note: 11/25/2023. State governments have been abolished pursuant to [admin decree](#). Amendments from this point on only require/required approval by the Houses of Congress. -Corey Clark

Author's note: 1/13/2024. Added the [Executive Confirmation Amendment](#). The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly. -Corey Clark

Author's note: 3/21/2024. Added the [Death Penalty Abolished Amendment](#). The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly. -Corey Clark

Author's note: 4/2/2024. Added the [Unpaid Labor for Crimes Abolished Amendment](#). The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly. -Corey Clark

Author's note: 8/3/2024. Added link to [VCR Mastersheet](#) in the Document's header. - Daniel Sullivan

Author's note: 9/19/2024. Added the [Immunity Elimination Amendment](#). The Table of Contents has been updated accordingly, with minor changes having been made to the formatting of the document as a whole. - Daniel Sullivan

Author's note 1/11/2025. Added the [Acting President Amendment](#) and [Voting Rights Power Amendment](#). The Table of Contents have been updated accordingly. -Corey Clark