

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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 Prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1.

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

SECTION 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of twenty Representatives, divided into two classes, each being composed of ten members, chosen every two months at times determined by the Federal Elections Commission by the People.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of six Months on ROBLOX, and been one Month a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of a different United States of America

group on ROBLOX; citizenship by an Individual in the United States shall be defined as membership within the Group except for within the ranks "Immigration Office" and "Foreign Ambassador", unless Congress by majority vote on a public forum grants an exception on an individual basis; one cannot be a Citizen of the United States while inhabiting a different United States of America group on ROBLOX concurrently.

If vacancies happen by Resignation or otherwise in the House, there shall be special elections 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 of the United States shall be composed of twelve Senators, divided into two classes, each being composed of six members, each class being chosen every four months at times determined by the Federal Election Commission by the People.

If Vacancies happen by Resignation or otherwise in the Senate, there shall be special elections to fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of six Months on ROBLOX, and been two Months a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of a different United States of America group on ROBLOX.

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 Senate's Members on a public forum vote.

Judgement 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, Judgement and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed by the Congress as a body; but the Federal Elections Commission, ran by Clan Managers, may at any time make or alter such Regulations.

The Houses of Congress shall assemble at least once in every Week.

SECTION 5.

A $\frac{1}{3}$ of members of each shall count as a Quorum to do Business in-game except in cases of Impeachments, Expulsions and Convictions; a simple majority of each entire Body shall be required to do Business on public forum; a two thirds majority of each entire Body on public forum shall be required to do Business requiring two thirds votes; 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 and or Officer; in the cases of expelling Officers, each House must specify whether the Officer shall retain their Membership therein or they shall lose it as well.

Each House shall keep an online Database of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgement require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any business shall be recorded.

Neither House shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than one Week, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

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 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 a civil office except by granted leave of Congress.

SECTION 7.

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 Database, 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 Database of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days 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 which has the force of law 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.

The Congress shall have Power 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 all Commerce and Commerce with the Indian Tribes;

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

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 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 Months;

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, appointing Officers of, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District as may, by the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places of the United States 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.

SECTION 9.

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 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.

No Municipality shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal coin money; emit Bills of Credit; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No Municipality 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 Municipality, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

SECTION 11.

The Senate and House of Representatives shall have the Power to create respective as well as joint- Congressional Committees for the purpose of sub-organization and investigation, whose Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be voted on by their Respective Houses, or in the case of joint committees the entire Congress assembled; and shall be regulated by the election Committee established by Congress.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1.

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

The President shall be elected by popular vote of electors, who must be current citizens who have been naturalized for at least one Month and who are not Inhabitants of a different United States of America group on ROBLOX. After the Votes shall have been counted, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall become President.

The Congress may determine the Day on which the Electors shall give their votes.

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 six Months on

ROBLOX, and been six Months a Citizen within the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of a different United States of America group on ROBLOX. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his actual 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, actual 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 enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation in-game:—"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 Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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.

SECTION 3.

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.

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, severe inactivity, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour.

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 will be a party;— to Controversies between two or more Municipalities;— between a Municipality and Citizens of another Municipality;— between Citizens of different Municipalities,— between Citizens of the same Municipality claiming Lands under Grants of different Municipalities, and between a Municipality, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects. No court shall be established by a Municipality.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a Municipality 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 or, with consent of the defendant or defendants, Bench; and such Trial shall be held in a federal district Court, except for cases arising in the Army and Navy of the United States and the Militia, whose Trials shall be held in a Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3.

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.

SECTION 4.

The supreme Court shall have the power at anytime when it deems necessary to exercise a Review of the Executive or Legislative branches, and through this exercise may overturn any Law, executive Order, or other action if it finds it to be unconstitutional or unlawful; the supreme Court may issue all Writs necessary or

appropriate in aid of its respective jurisdictions to carry out these Reviews.

SECTION 5.

Invested in all courts of the Judiciary shall be the ability to issue Warrants for arrest upon entering of charges by the federal Government;

Unless a trial occurs within seventy two hours of the issuance of the Warrant and charges have been actively pursued by the federal Government for its duration, it shall be removed.

The supreme Court shall have the sole power to issue arrest Warrants on groups, and shall remove them unless a trial occurs within seventy two hours of the issuance of the Warrant and charges have been actively pursued by the federal Government for its duration.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1.

Full faith and Credit shall be given in each Municipality to the public Acts, Records and Proceedings of every other Municipality. 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.

Americans shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities in the several Municipalities.

SECTION 3.

New Municipalities may be admitted by Congress into this Union but no new Municipality shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other Municipality; nor any Municipality be formed by the Junction of two or more Municipalities, or Parts of Municipalities, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the Municipalities 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 Municipality.

SECTION 4.

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

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, which shall take effect after review,

comment and approval of a majority of the Supreme Court sitting for that purpose. Such review, comment and approval, or lack of approval, shall be transmitted by the Supreme Court within ten days. If the Supreme Court shall not transmit any review, comment, approval, or lack of approval, within ten days, it shall be returned to the Congress as not approved by the Supreme Court.

SECTION 2.

The Congress may, after receiving notice of rejection of a proposed amendment by the Supreme Court, return such amendment to the floor of each Chamber to be approved by two-thirds of the total membership of each chamber, in which case it shall take effect.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLE I.

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; of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

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.

ARTICLE III.

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.

ARTICLE IV.

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.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be subject for the same offence twice; 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.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public

trial, by an impartial jury of the United States of America group, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed five thousand dollars of in-game currency, 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.

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the Municipalities, are reserved to the Municipalities respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. Holding more than one civil office is prohibited; acceptance of an office incompatible with held civil office held is a resignation from the office first held.

SECTION 2. Civil officer is defined as the President, Vice President, member of Congress, officers of the United States receiving the advice and consent of the Senate, and the heads, or the principal deputy of such, of any agency possessing the use of a team.

SECTION 3. Congress may expand on what further offices are civil under the United States but may not encroach upon the definition laid out in Clause One of this article.

ARTICLE XII.

In Elections for President of the United States, Candidates for President of the United States shall submit in writing to Congress a letter notifying them of who they shall have as their Candidate for Vice President of the United States by no later than one Week before the election date; electors shall submit a ballot with the name of the President of the United States candidate they prefer, which will automatically be supplemented with that Candidate's choice for their Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 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.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 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 Municipalities. No Municipality shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any Municipality deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law in a federal district Court; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. 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 Municipality, 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 Municipal council, or as an executive officer of any Municipality, 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 on public forum, remove such disability.

SECTION 3. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any Municipality on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

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

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. The President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, and Speaker of the House in concurrence shall have the right to request from the people a referendum to veto a Law or an executive Order, and must receive sixty percent or more of the people's consent for the referendum to pass.

SECTION 2. Ballots cast for the referendum, which shall last for forty eight hours and be shouted throughout, by the people shall be at an appropriate venue, and the yeas and nays in response to the referendum question shall be recorded in a publicly available database, managed by the Federal Elections Commission, reaching at minimum two hundred votes and sixty percent approval.

SECTION 3. If any of the three hosts of the referendum decide to, they may cancel it.

SECTION 4. Any referendum that does not reach at least two hundred ballots cast by the people shall not have effect.

SECTION 5. No more than one referendum may be proposed each Month.

ARTICLE XVII.

The supreme Court shall have the power to expel its members or members of the federal district Court provided two thirds of the Court vote in favor.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The supreme Court shall have eight judges (justices) and a Chief Justice, and the federal district Court shall have fifteen judges, whose count may be expanded by Congress but not lowered past fifteen, and judges appointed shall not be deprived of their sitting on the Bench due to congressional adjustment of the federal district Court's size.

ARTICLE XIX.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any Municipality on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX.

SECTION 1. The inaugurations of the President and Vice President shall occur on the 20th day of January and the 20th day of July following their respective presidential elections.

SECTION 2. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have actually died or quit ROBLOX, 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.

SECTION 3. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the actual death or quitting ROBLOX 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 actual death or quitting ROBLOX of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 4. Section 1 shall take effect on the 15th day of September following the ratification of this article.

ARTICLE XXI.

When a member of the supreme Court wishes, he may take upon the duties of a federal district Court judge in addition to his on the Court and cease such at his convenience.

ARTICLE XXII.

SECTION 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 three months of a term of which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article 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.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Before a Senator or Representative is able to exercise his Office, he must take the following Oath or Affirmation in-game: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign and

domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter."

ARTICLE XXIV.

SECTION 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 Municipality by reason of failure to pay any debt.

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

ARTICLE XXV.

SECTION 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his actual death, quitting ROBLOX, or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SECTION 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress on public forum.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 4. Whenever the Vice President and a unanimous consent of the principal officers of the executive departments 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 unanimous consent of the principal officers of the executive transmit within two 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 if Congress shall determine by two-thirds vote of both Houses on public forum 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.

ARTICLE XXVI.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who have attained an age of

two months membership or more on ROBLOX, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any Municipality on account of age.

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

ARTICLE XXVII.

No law, varying the benefits for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect in either respective House, until an election for that respective House shall have intervened.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

No person shall be arbitrarily deprived of their Vote in elections, and Congress shall enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXIX.

No laws of the United States in operation at the time of ratification of this new Constitution shall become inoperative unless they conflict with this Constitution, and officeholders of offices which are contained in both the prior and this Constitution shall remain in their offices for the same length of time as would occur under the prior Constitution.

ARTICLE XXX.

SECTION 1. Congress may, with two-thirds of both Houses concurring, allow an

alternative voting method to that of forums, which shall be used in cases of Impeachment, Expulsion, Conviction, or other situations that require a vote to be conducted outside of sessions.

SECTION 2. When approving such new method of voting, it shall state its purpose and any functions it may have towards the preferred way of voting adopted by either House. No new method of voting shall be operable unless such method allows for all members of individual Houses to be in attendance.

ARTICLE XXXI.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Months, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows in the U.S. Const., Art. II, § 1, cl. 2–6.

SECTION 2. The inaugurations of the President and Vice President shall occur on the 21st day of July, 21st day of November, and the 21st day of March following their respective presidential elections.

SECTION 3. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who had held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two months of a term of which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article 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.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this article shall, after ratification by the Congress, enter into force beginning the 20th day of July, 2018 only upon a majority vote in the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARTICLE XXXII.

SECTION 1. No person who, having been disqualified from holding and enjoying any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States in the course of an impeachment and conviction proceeding under the United States Congress, shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, President or Vice President of the United States, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any Municipality, including positions of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, or positions in municipal governments.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this article shall, in addition to affecting those in the future disqualified, affect those who previously have been disqualified under the provisions of section three, clause seven, of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this article shall, after ratification by the Congress, enter into force immediately, only upon a majority vote in the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

SECTION 1. Any person who, having been disqualified from holding and enjoying any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States in the course of an impeachment and conviction proceeding under the United States Congress may move for a post-judgement hearing by the Senate if two-thirds of the Senate concur therein. The Senate may, following a post-judgement hearing, with three-fourths concurring therein, reverse the disqualification of any person who was disqualified as judgement in an impeachment trial and conviction. The Senate may, alternatively, commute in part the restrictions of any disqualification on holding office.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this article shall, after ratification by the Congress, enter into force immediately, only upon a majority vote in the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution is hereby amended to: 'The supreme Court shall have six judges (justices) and a Chief Justice, and the federal district Court shall have fifteen judges, whose count may be expanded by Congress but not lowered past fifteen, and judges appointed shall not be deprived of their sitting on the Bench due to congressional adjustment of the federal district Court's size.'

SECTION 2. No judge or justice shall be deprived of sitting on the Bench due to the adoption of this amendment.

ARTICLE XXXV.

SECTION 1. The Board of Governors shall be established as the principal body governing the United States Military. The President shall chair the Board, and its voting members shall be composed of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In the event of an equal division between the voting members of the Board, the question shall be referred to the United States Senate, who shall vote on the question.

SECTION 2. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall hold their office for a term of four months and may only be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, Severe Inactivity, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors, or upon the completion of their four-month tenure.

SECTION 3. The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Governors, Service Chiefs and Vice Service Chiefs, and may, by written executive communication to the Board, propose their removal, which shall take effect upon the Board's consent.

SECTION 4. The Joint Chiefs of Staff may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Governors, flag officers of their respective branches, and may further deliver a request to the Board of Governors for the removal of their flag officers, which shall take effect upon the Board's consent.

SECTION 5. The Board of Governors may promulgate rules of practice and procedure

for itself, not in conflict with laws governing such matters.