

UNITED STATES FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

US4CC Classification: Public Notice



Secular Library Chartering System *Format of Conventions for the Reordering of the Government Charters*

The United States Fourth Continental Congress is a non-profit franchise corporation commissioned to generate and campaign a formatted chartering system for government entities for the proper auditing of those entities and better security for the constituent citizenry.

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Preamble

Submitted to the People of the United States of America:

General Procedures for the Reordering of the United States Chartering System.

Article 000: greeting

This greeting article is divided into six introductory sections:

- § 000.1: introduction to the general problems with the subsisting charter system
- § 000.2: corrective aspects of the anticipated system
- § 000.3: municipal conventions
- § 000.4: state conventions
- § 000.5: federal conventions
- § 000.6: transition security

§ 000.1: introduction

From the legends in American culture it is understood that the government is not perfect.

The government is flawed, because even the best and noblest of statesmen did not have the information concerning government operations that would be necessary for ordering a more reliable charter. The governing system that controls the American society is inadequately separated, improperly commissioned, and not at all graduated, and cannot be corrected by even the most sophisticated amendments; consequently, this causes a stalling effect on the approach to justice and tranquility.

Although, the subsisting charter system has adequately served the start-up republic; it is inadequate for the tremendously more diverse and relatively more integrated and sophisticated population that the nation has evolved to. Corruption, and the subsequent social disorientation, that the nation is enduring are due to obscure errors in the antiquated organizational systems of the civil institutions. The government entities are all faulty, and the political and social chaos that we are enduring is a result of the systems' lack of reliable game theory for organizing peer groups that correctly graduates office appointments and the arguments concerning the regulation of social activities and commercial enterprise.

To approach the proper deliberation of the economic and cultural issues that honest and sophisticated people expect of a well designed government, the entire multi-level system will have to be reordered. Amendments to the subsisting system will not correct the faulty structure that formulates the establishment and precludes the ability to reform itself.

The founders, and subsequent generations, only had one simple formula to work with, and although, it accurately divides the government into three administrative parts, what they did not have was a formula for the subsequent divisions of those three parts; and consequently, what we have now, is a semi-chaotic mess that is politely referred to as "political gridlock," that trickles down in the forms of corruption, hypocrisy, hysteria, frustration, criminality, and violence. Although, we enjoy a better standard of living than most other economies, we maintain a skewed approach to social justice and tranquility, because the government is relatively unreliable compared to our advanced expectations of cooperative organizational systems.

The system seems to "work," because the entire social system is a product of its own evolution of optimum aspects and "soft corruptions" that hide the inadequacies of the original government design. Soft corruptions are in the form of favors to commercial enterprises – lobbyists. The "hard" corruptions are usually unintended consequences of new oversight agencies. After the inaugural cycle, the agency becomes easily manipulated by political cronyism, because the public is not as concerned about its non-partisanship after the original

grievance is relieved. The agency is not an independent agency if it is dependent on the other parts of the government to graduate its membership hierarchy. And then what happens is mediocre political activists (and jurists) exploit the inadequacies that remain, because of the improper separation, to promote their pet social stratification grievances.

Casual review of any of the contemporary charters that comprise our three-level government system will reveal that the charters are inconsistently organized and contain rambling passages that, consequently, explain why other nations cannot replicate the governing system that we know and trust (dogma), and illustrates how our sophist legal practitioners and corporate entities exploit the ambiguous terms and obscure inadequacies. Corruption is not symptomatic of nefarious persons manipulating an altruistic just governing system; but rather, it is symptomatic of nefarious persons manipulating a perpetually faulty system. Perpetual corruption is ultimately symptomatic of an inadequate separation and coordination of the government responsibilities.

The “checks and balances” are “hardwired” by the outline of the charters (table of contents), and the elimination of the exploitable inadequacies cannot be accomplished without reordering the acts, articles, and sections, of the charters into a reliable order necessary for the cross-referencing of the balance of powers and responsibilities of the legislatures, security divisions, offices, and courts – the all inclusive “grid,” in “political gridlock.” At best, under the subsisting charter system, the approach to eliminating corruption and legislative gridlock will require a complex system of reconstruction amendments in the three levels of government, and will still be inadequate, because of the convoluted terms necessary for rigging “circular pegs for square holes” on a simple three-part function table, instead of an accurately formatted three-dimensional function cube.

The only way to correct the establishment, “change Washington,” “drain the swamp,” or “fire them all,” will require a complete overhaul of the rules that organize and guide the disorderly establishment. The proper procedure, for what will be a peaceful revolution, is an orderly and public convention-court system processing a published formatted charter candidate to reorder the three levels of government.

The evolution of the American society has introduced and installed formatting for systems in practically all areas of our sense of technology. From the obvious use of the term to understand how a computer works, to the use of formatting for road signage, school curriculum, restaurant menus, retail stores; to mass produced products, and government forms like tax returns and court appeals. Just about everything has been formatted to make choices easier to understand the practical possibilities for the novice consumer. However, the organization of the government is not formatted, and because the organization is not formatted there remains a considerable amount of sophistry that prevents the understanding of the (complex) processing of issues that has been hidden in the platitude of “compromise.”

The subsisting system is an irregular operation and needs to be replaced with contemporary technology to better serve the more sophisticated and diverse society that the nation has evolved to. Anything other than a complete overhaul of the charter system maintains corruption and gridlock, and the subsequent trickle down effects of the irrational deliberation of the political and social issues that lead to hypocrisy, hysteria, and false reporting in an effort to promote ideological agendas to control the disproportionate powers.

From Maine to Hawaii, municipalities and states are revising their charters indiscriminately, under the flimsiest methods, because nobody has the gumption to search for a reliable method for the complex task; because somehow in the realm of science a dogma has developed suggesting that science has no applicable methodology for organizing government, or political agenda, or something along those lines – its an unwritten doctrine based on a lack of intellectual gumption to try.

New York City, “The Greatest City in the World,” home of thousands upon thousands of sophisticated scholars, brilliant attorneys, creative corporate executives, elite political

pundits, and prolific writers, not to mention, the largest diversity of important people; has a subsisting charter that was designed and inaugurated in 1898, and although it has been officially revised several times since then, most recently in 2018, it remains of an antiquated styling – it does not have a “system” to it. Ideas for organizing the government and subsequent entities are just listed somewhat arbitrarily. The details and amendments (usually new oversight agencies) are just added to the bottom of the list. The New York City Charter’s extremely large stack of passages betrays the sense of a system, because the checks and balances cannot be traced (audit) without understanding the entirety of nuanced, contradictory, and rambling passages composed by corrupt politicians in bygone eras. This is why New York City, and New York State politics is perpetually corrupt – there is no traceable system. It is also why the United States Government is perpetually corrupt.

There is no law forbidding anyone from submitting a government reform plan for public review. It is not an act of treason, but rather, it is an exercise in reason. However, compelling the common citizens to review a new plan is very difficult. Deliberating a reorganization plan under strict rules of dialectics is even more difficult. But eventually, the task will have to be ventured – the subsisting system is erroneous and inadequate for the diversity and sophistication that the nation has evolved to.

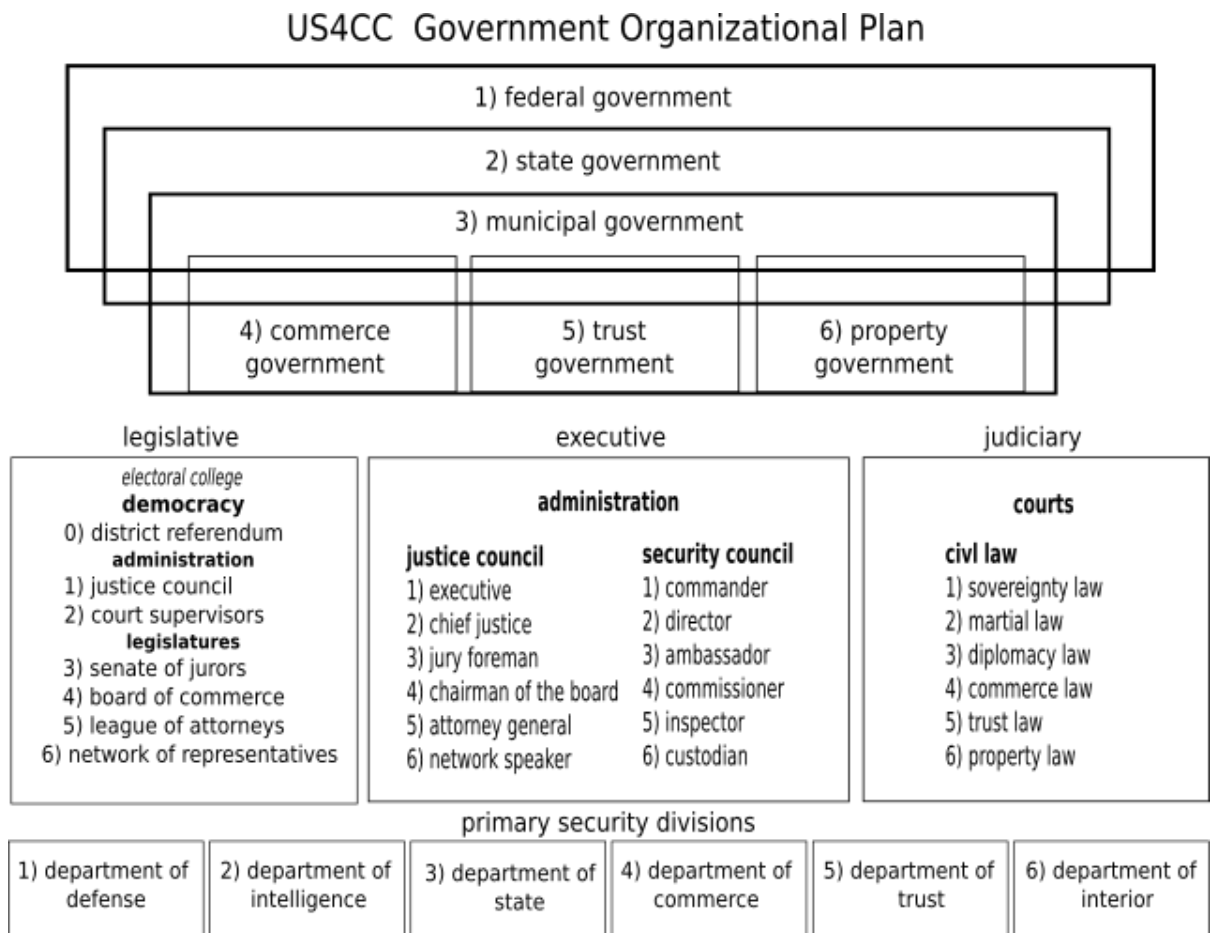
The intention of this publication is to commence the deliberations for a formatted chartering system for the United States with the introduction to the general and corrective aspects of such a system that has been developed for the more accurate approach to a limited and transparent government, a graduated electoral system, and ultimately, the Order of Justice.

Arguments to the favor of maintaining the subsisting system will be a waste of court time, professional effort, and tax money. In light of all the information that has accumulated concerning government organization since the establishment of the United States, it is absurd to believe that the subsisting entities of government are adequately separated and organized, and that the subsisting system endures corruption, because nefarious persons exploit its altruistically just system of powers and responsibilities.

Further discussion will be presented in Articles 001 through 006 detailing grievances.

§ 000.2: general system

The United States Fourth Continental Congress will be a franchise system designed to reorganize the government entities with a stable charter format that can be visually rendered:



The convention process will generate and organize the details: entity missions, rules, appointment schedules, and everything else necessary to graduate the charter to serviceability. Participating legal firms will be organized using the format and mission to campaign their detailed version of SLCS.US4CC.Format_of_Conventions.

The process for reordering the charters will be deliberate, peaceful, and graceful; very much in contrast to the fear mongering of uncontrollable conventions described by those who have never considered the possibility of a published charter candidate, and the nefarious persons who rely on the subsisting system to evade prosecution for their various corruption schemes. Conventions will be supervised by the state and federal court bar systems. The process will not happen over-night – it will take several months for each municipality, and a few years until all states and the federal governments are reinstalled. No convention is going to be convened without a published charter candidate being available for public review; and all citizens will be invited to declare grievances and proclaim solutions – a convention-court will be open twenty-four hours if necessary to accommodate registered, and unregistered, participation. Charters will not be enforced until an adoption assembly and commission orders are issued by the inaugural leadership, which will be preceded by a court validation hearing and district referendum schedule.

The United States Fourth Continental Congress, as organized by this charter system, will be subsequent to the formatted reordering of the municipal and state charters of, at least, thirteen states.

The United States Fourth Continental Congress is applicable to avoid any impending civil war by trying the graduated deliberation of national disagreements – it is essentially, a peace treaty. The Continental Congress sessions are certain to be the focus of mass attention, and therefor, municipal and state conventions will serve as the graduation venues for issues of the

national conversation concerning civil rights, and possibly the indictment of state and federal administrators – peaceful civil war. The exercise of a three-level charter convention series will compile the best ideas for legislative enactment upon the commencement of the anticipated government entities. The anticipated government will be more trustworthy to uphold the civil rights and possible indictments, because of the participation and contributions of the more sophisticated and diverse people that the founders and subsequent generations could not gather to organize the government institutions.

The SLCS.US4CC.Format_of_Conventions orders charters into seven acts of convention, including this preamble (Act 0: preamble). The preamble is more than a greeting and mission statement - it groups a robust series of introductory articles detailing the identity of the district. Articles 001 through Article 006, and subsections, are descriptions of the state of the district. Essentially, this is the area for listing grievances. The state of the district is recorded for future evaluations, so as, to determine if the adopted charter has correctly served the district's intentions.

Articles 010 through Article 016 describe the grievances and corrective intentions of the charter. The articles are narrative descriptions of the anticipated convention, the subsequent government operations, civil rights, electoral system, finance system, and documentation system.

Articles 020 through Article 026 are a system of formatted directives to order a six-court convention and presumptive adoption schedule. The convention is a test run of the legislative system, as the delegates are charged with improving and detailing the seven acts of the convention document to an acceptable level of detail necessary for the orderly transition of the subsequent government. There will be a validation assembly signifying that the convention has competently improved the charter for serviceability and that the delegates are prepared to campaign the charter valedictorian for a public referendum and subsequent inauguration sequence of charter adoption and appointment of government offices.

Articles 030 through Article 036 define the designations for the district (flags, seals, anthems, pledges, designations, images, slogans, etc.).

Articles 040 through Article 046 define the missions for the district.

Articles 050 through Article 056 define the citizenry for the district.

Articles 060 through Article 066 define the commemorations for the district.

There are usually no articles with numerals 7, 8, or 9, because a base 7 outline style guide is deployed for the primary ordering of the charter. This has to do with the collation theory that is exercised in the ordering of the legal code. This will be further explained in Article 016: description of the documentation act. Exceptions to the rule are deployed in the listing of grievances of the subsisting charters, which tend to list articles with full numeric and alpha-numerical codes.

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The anticipated United States Fourth Continental Congress will be an historical event gathering the diversity of people that the American Founders and previous generations could not gather to reorder the erroneously organized civil institutions that have outlasted their just serviceability. The venture is inevitable and imminent.

§ 000.3: municipal conventions

Any municipality may organize a municipal charter convention, validate a charter for popular referendum, and upon adoption, campaign its format for other municipalities. It would be an assault on free-speech democracy and social liberty to forbid the campaign toward a more just organization of the government.

An SLCS.US4CC municipal charter convention will commence in a state court of jurors with complimentary expertise in fields of knowledge not to exclude jurisprudence, dialectics, civil rights, economic systems, corporate structures, and communication methods; and determined to advance a charter candidate to its just serviceability.

SLCS.US4CC Convention-Court Assignments

act 0: preamble	state/sovereignty court	procedure law
act 1: glossary	state/sovereignty court	sovereignty law
act 2: operations	martial court	martial law
act 3: civil rights	civil court	diplomacy law
act 4: electoral system	commerce court	commerce law
act 5: finance system	trust court	trust law
act 6: documentation system	property court	property law

The state court will be alternate to the convention sovereignty court and will be responsible for enacting the convention rules and ordering any necessary legislation prompts for the surrogate courts of the convention. The sovereignty court will probably have characteristics similar to that of a corporate board of directors.

The charter convention will advance from the single sovereignty court by the schedule of a three court convention of the sovereignty, martial, and civil courts, to review and advance the charter under specific constraints issued by the state/sovereignty court. The convention will issue a report on the process and possible recommendations for further convention trials for the details of the remaining three possible courts and anticipated adoption schedule.

The medium and large municipal charter conventions will ultimately have six courts deliberating the seven acts of convention and subsequent seven partitions of civil law.

The largest municipalities will require the approximate delegate billets for charter conventions:

- 1 convention leader
- 6 court supervisors
- 258 jurors – 36 per court
- lots of litigation attorneys
- 258 notary attorneys
- highest level of security

It is recommended that smaller municipalities consider cooperating with other municipalities, in organizing conventions, in an effort to gather the judicial experts (delegates) necessary for the competent review of law, so as, to advance their anticipated charters more efficiently.

Subsequently, such activity is inherently the commencement of the state convention series; as such, they are aligning a charter format, which subsequently, progresses their advantage in the state and federal contests for advancing a reliable format. Chances are the first group of municipalities to generate a format will accomplish the task for the state and the entire nation.

Further details for a municipal convention are described in Article 011.3: municipal convention brief, and Article 020: charter convention.

§ 000.4: state conventions

State legislatures may organize a state convention, validate a constitution for popular referendum, and upon adoption, charge the municipalities to reorder their charters in accordance with the format. In any situation, the governor, mayors, federal senators and representatives, state and municipal officers, will not be subject to anything other than an orderly reappointment or decommission procedure following the adoption of the new state constitution and constituent municipal charters. All subsisting federal and state legislators, officers, and employees, are eligible to participate in the municipal conventions of their native, or current residency.

Further details for a state convention are described in Article 011.4: state convention description.

§ 000.5: federal conventions

The preliminary federal step is the gathering of delegates from different states. Such gatherings can be accompanied by fanfare in a manner consistent with an American legend of such a similar gathering. The situation should compel the formation of the United States Fourth Continental Congress upon the gathering of delegates from thirteen formatted states as set by the precedent of the 1787 Philadelphia Convention; necessary for securing the, “United States,” designation.

It should be possible to have three such congresses formed with the present 50 states, each further titled with descriptions identifying the significance of the gathering of state delegates. It is also possible that four such congresses may be formed by disregarding the precedent. There are other possible scenarios, such as, the partitioning of states into more accurate commerce hubs. United States Territories are welcome to commence the deliberations of a format and form an alliance structure, and campaign the format for national reformation.

Reasonable and creative solutions will emerge. The primary objective is to stabilize government operations with more definite descriptions, so everyone is on the same page (establishing trust in the system) when it comes to the secondary objective to deliberate the social stratification issues that we endure.

The Continental Congress sessions are certain to be the focus of mass attention, therefore, municipal and state conventions will serve as the graduation venues for issues of the national conversation concerning civil rights, and possibly the indictment of federal administrators – peaceful civil war. The exercise of a three-level charter convention series will compile the best ideas for legislative enactment upon the commencement of the anticipated government entities. The anticipated government will be more trustworthy to uphold the civil rights and possible indictments, because of the participation and contributions of the more sophisticated and diverse people that the founders and subsequent generations could not gather to organize the government institutions.

Further details for a federal convention are described in Article 011.5: federal convention description.

§ 000.6: transition security

United States Medal of Honor recipients, Nobel Laureates, and foreign leaders of state, will be welcome to attend the conventions upon compliance with convention security.

Commercial reporters will be permitted gallery accommodations regulated by the convention leader, established building ordinances, and convention security.

Public attendance will be regulated by the convention leader, delegate sponsorship, established building ordinances, and convention security – relatively few spectators will be permitted to attend the litigation sessions. All civil protests, and contests, must be registered with the municipal police services identifying all necessary aspects of the civil assembly or

artistic demonstration. Marching routes will be scheduled by the permits issued from the police to accommodate emergency and motorcade routes.

All federal, state, and municipal security agencies are responsible for the continuation of their missions to protect the United States from foreign invasion and domestic disorderliness during the reconstitution process. Officers are to be confident that the obvious intentions of the security missions will not be altered by the terminology of any new charter, and any alterations will not be effective until the scheduled adoption. All federal, state, and municipal appointments are responsible for their watches until properly relieved by the appointment process described in the succeeding charters. Prosecution of criminal law retains its responsibility to protect the citizens during the transition. The Courts and Code will not incur any adverse disruption of service during the transition, because new charters are initiated to correct the inadequacies of the electoral, legislative, and bureaucracy systems, and not the regulatory and criminal laws that are "already on the books."

All evidence of interference, including vandalism of documents necessary for the secure transition of the government, will be investigated and prosecuted as appropriate with subsisting state and federal law. All officials, past and present, contemplating their liability for their acts during the former administrations are advised to seek legal counsel. Contempt for the reconstitution process by any government official will be considered suspicious, and will be investigated for possible culpability of previous acts against the United States. Unlike the former government, prosecution of law will be correctly diversified from factional governing, and will be able to process the workload unencumbered by any personal prejudice, political bias, or ethnic discrimination - the succeeding government will prosecute any and all crimes committed against the orderly progression of the United States approach to Justice.

All records of petitioned and validated charters are to be properly archived by the states until secured by the succeeding federal government.

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Article 001: sovereignty of the jurisdiction

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this claim of sovereignty based on the legends and the People's resolve to progress the future of the District.

§ 001.1: etiology of the community

The People of the District claim primitive origins as described in the legend of the District.

§ 001.2: organization of the community

The People of the District claim organizational origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.3: stratification of the community

The People of the District claim human origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.4: commerce of the community

The People of the District claim commerce origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.5: culture of the community

The People of the District claim cultural origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.6: art of the community

The People of the District claim artistic origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

Article 002: state of justice

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of justice.

§ 002.1: description of justice

The petitioner submits this description of known deviations of justice that are incurred by the subsisting system prompting this petition to reorder the United States charter system.

The government that we endure was established in a bygone era of technology, sophistication, and social diversity. The government is flawed, because even the best and noblest of statesmen did not have the technology necessary for ordering a reliable charter. The governing system that controls the American society is inadequately separated, improperly commissioned, and not at all graduated, and cannot be corrected by even the most sophisticated amendments; consequently, this causes the stalling effect on the approach to justice.

Although, the subsisting charter system has adequately served the start-up republic; it is inadequate for the tremendously more diverse and relatively more integrated and sophisticated population that the nation has evolved to. Corruption, and the subsequent social disorientation, that the nation is enduring are due to obscure errors in the antiquated organizational systems of the civil institutions. The government entities are all faulty, and the political and social chaos that we are experiencing is a result of the systems' lack of reliable game theory for organizing peer groups that correctly graduates office appointments and the arguments concerning the regulation of social activities and commercial enterprise.

The founders, and subsequent generations, only had one simple formula to work with, and although, it accurately divides the government into the three parts, what they did not have was a formula for the subsequent divisions of those three parts; and consequently, what we have now, is a semi-chaotic mess that is politely referred to as "political gridlock," that trickles down in the forms of corruption, hypocrisy, hysteria, frustration, criminality, and violence. Although, we enjoy a better standard of living than most other economies, we maintain a skewed approach to social justice and tranquility, because the government is relatively unreliable compared to our advanced expectations of cooperative organizational systems.

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The only way to correct the establishment, "change Washington," "drain the swamp," or "fire them all," will require a complete overhaul of the rules that organize and guide the establishment. To approach the proper deliberation of the economic and cultural issues that honest and sophisticated people expect of a well designed government, the entire multi-level system will have to be reordered. Amendments to the subsisting system will not correct the faulty structure that formulates the establishment and precludes the ability to reform itself.

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divisions, offices, and courts – the all inclusive “grid,” in “political gridlock.” At best, under the subsisting charter system, the approach to eliminating corruption and legislative gridlock will require a complex system of reconstruction amendments in the three levels of government, and will still be inadequate, because of the convoluted terms necessary for rigging “circular pegs for square holes” on a simple three-part function table, instead of an accurately formatted three-dimensional function cube.

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§ 002.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of the erroneous aspects of the technology deployed in the subsisting United States charter system.

§ 002.21: Article I – Legislature

Along with a couple of other government organizations, public referendums, should be considered to be a form of legislature to provide a better understanding of how the system works.

§ 002.211: federal legislature

The United States Congress has been described as dysfunctional for many decades, and only continues to operate, because nobody has any rational ideas for reorganizing it. The bicameral system is inadequate, because the assignment of responsibilities were designed for a three-part division of the security system.

§ 002.2111: federal house of representatives

The United States House of Representatives has always been faulty, because of its lack of proportional representation of ideologies, it leads many representatives to be deceptive in their campaign ambitions to appease the multiple denominations within their districts.

§ 002.2112: federal senate

The united States Senate has always been faulty, and the reorganization of the Senate by the Seventeenth Amendment subverted the noble intentions of the original design. The original Senate should have been described to represent the state charters and subsequent laws.

§ 002.212: state legislature

Undefined

§ 002.213: municipal legislature

Undefined

§ 002.22: Article II – Executive

The executive probably has too much power, because the legislatures are improperly organized, and the security divisions were not fully developed when the charters were designed.

§ 002.221: federal executive

The United States Presidency has always had too much power, because it was the default position for not knowing how to distribute the responsibilities of the security divisions, and the legislatures were assigned ambiguous responsibilities.

§ 002.222: state executive

Undefined

§ 002.223: municipal executive

Undefined

§ 002.23: Article III – Judiciary

Undefined

§ 002.231: federal judiciary

Undefined

§ 002.232: state judiciary

Undefined

§ 002.233: municipal judiciary

Undefined

§ 002.24: Article IV – State Rights

undefined

§ 002.25: Article V – Amendment Procedures

undefined

§ 002.26: Article VI – Obligations

Undefined

§ 002.27: Article VII – Document Ratification

undefined

§ 002.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to justice.

Previous generations did not have the technology to organize government correctly. They were further flawed by being in the box (three-part dogma), corrupt, and naive.

§ 002.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to justice.

Our society is delving into undue events of chaos that seem unrelated, but are related, because of deficiencies in the demarcation of the abstract entities that guide the governing institutions. There is an intelligence problem in all subcultures of American society that can only be relieved by the generation of a social deliberation system that is more responsive to a more diverse population.

§ 002.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to justice.

The precision of truth necessary for the proper deliberation of social justice issues in modern society is being encroached upon, because of the inadequacies of the design, and miscalculated amendments to the antiquated governing system.

§ 002.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to justice.

§ 002.6.1776.07.04.: Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

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

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, -- That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

§ 002.6.1778.09.17: United States Constitution 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 003: state of liberty

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of liberty.

§ 003.1: description of diplomacy

The petitioner submits this list of known states of liberty.

§ 003.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to liberty.

§ 003.21: government

Government is the organizational venue for the deliberation of issues concerning the guidance of the community. The problem we endure in the United States is multi-faceted, and the simplest description is that the hierarchy of government needs to be aligned with the hierarchy divisions of law, and legislatures, which should be in alignment with the articles of the constitution that divides and organizes the separation of government powers and responsibilities.

Our elementary school civics classes are obviously misguided, the system that we are taught to believe in suggests that we elect presidents, senators, and representatives, who somehow represent thousands and millions of people, and somehow the representatives are going to work cooperatively with all of the other senators and representatives who are elected to represent the opposing views of thousands and millions of people. Contrary to conventional wisdom, it has always been a faulty system, but its faults were quelled by the small assembly of elected representatives representing a less diverse population in a setting that is displaced from the constituents' observation. Since then, the population has enlarged by tens of millions, has become more diverse, and relatively more aware of the contrived partisan strategies that are deployed to fulfill the altruistic concept of political compromise, because a simple voting procedure for any single legislative directive is an impossibility. Our civics classes are misguided, because the procedures change – now, there is a “Nuclear Option,” and the Filibuster Rule does not deploy a filibuster!

These are procedure rules that the Congress is allowed to generate without having to pass a national referendum, which is a major problem now compared to generations past; and the state and local legislatures are similarly faulty. It is a big mess that the legislators exploit to keep their constituents entranced in believing that they are “fighting for them.”

A few generations ago, there was a political claim that there are enough laws on the books. This is somewhat true, and the system is not designed to handle the situation, and it is a part of the mess that the legislators have to hide from the people. Politicians are inclined to lead the campaign for more government services, because it provides easy work for them – they are not inclined to reduce their salaries, because there are negotiations to claim.

§ 003.22: separation of powers

The three-part system is a valid theory, but it is not completely deliberated and applied. If the three-part format was properly deployed in the charters, then all of the primary articles would be divided into three parts corresponding to the relative principle parts. Such a format would make the charters comprehensible, because of the familiar structure that helps in navigating the charter.

Recent inquiry and deliberation has resulted in a theory suggesting that the government be divided into seven parts: security, administration, courts, diplomacy, commerce, trust, and property.

§ 003.25: embassy system

The embassy system is tremendously flawed, because it is not properly understood to be a system of satellite courts

§ 003.24: electoral system

The over-all electoral system of local, state, and national elections and legislative processes have very little resemblance to the simplified models that we were taught to believe were fair and/or just.

§ 003.25: republic-democracy

In the situation of republic-democracies, limited government is relative to how much detail the charter specifies.

A proportional representative system is the appropriate approach toward more accurate representation, but the founders could not organize it correctly, because of their lack of sophistication.

The electoral system of the 1700's was not designed to handle the social diversity that the nation has evolved to – it is absurd to believe otherwise.

§ 003.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to liberty.

§ 003.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to liberty.

§ 003.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to liberty.

§ 003.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to liberty.

Article 004: state of economics

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of economics.

§ 004.1: description of economics

The petitioner submits this list of known states of economics.

§ 004.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to economics.

§ 004.21: Article I – Legislature

Undefined

§ 004.211: federal legislature

The United States Congress has been described as dysfunctional for many decades, and only continues to operate, because nobody has any rational ideas for reorganizing it.

§ 004.2111: federal house of representatives

The Permanent Apportionment Act of 1929, fixing the number of House of Representatives to 435 seats was an erroneous adjustment to the erroneous original design. The reasoning for an adjustment was valid, but the correct solution was incomprehensible, if not impractical, because of the limited technology to adequately serve the better representation of the people.

Gerrymandering of districts is an odd and contentious aspect of the erroneous original design.

§ 004.2112: federal senate

The Seventeenth Amendment converting the senate appointments to state referendums was an erroneous adjustment to the failed original design to represent the state governments.

§ 004.212: state legislature

Undefined

§ 004.213: municipal legislature

Undefined

§ 004.22: Article II – Executive

The executive

§ 004.221: federal executive

The vice-presidency and electoral college is an antiquated national election scheme designed under the noble auspices of organizing a primary election scheme prior to the organization of the national political factions.

§ 004.222: state executive

Undefined

§ 004.223: municipal executive

Undefined

§ 004.23: Article III – Judiciary

Undefined

§ 004.231: federal judiciary

Undefined

§ 004.232: state judiciary

Undefined

§ 004.233: municipal judiciary

Undefined

§ 004.24: Article IV – State Rights

undefined

§ 004.25: Article V – Amendment Procedures

undefined

§ 004.26: Article VI – Obligations

Undefined

§ 004.27: Article VII – Document Ratification

undefined

§ 004.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to commerce.

§ 004.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to economics.

§ 004.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to economics.

§ 004.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to economics.

Article 005: state of finance

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of finance.

§ 005.1: description of finance

The petitioner submits this list of known states of finance.

§ 005.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to finance.

§ 005.23: corruption_

Corruption is symptomatic of nefarious persons manipulating an inadequate system.

§ 005.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to finance.

§ 005.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to finance.

§ 005.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to finance.

§ 005.51: constitutional dogma

The inadequacies of a flawed political system are difficult to describe, because of constitutional dogma – we are taught to believe that the governing system is just for various reasons. Constitutional dogma is obscured by the popular anecdote, “the problem with the government is that they are not following the Constitution.”

§ 005.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to finance.

Article 006: state of documentation

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of documentation.

§ 006.1: description of documentation

The petitioner submits this list of known states of documentation.

§ 006.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to documentation.

§ 006.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to documentation.

§ 006.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to documentation.

§ 006.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to documentation.

§ 006.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to documentation.

Article 010: reformation description

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits the following abstract description of resolutions for the District.

Article 011: description of the convention series

Conventions are the sequestration of an arbitration court of delegates determined to validate a charter for the better approach to justice for the district.

Public and private organizations, as well as, individuals, are welcome to advance a format, and lead it to its convention and its expected daily routine of the municipal services. In any situation of a municipal charter convention, the mayor, executive officers, state and municipal representatives, will not be subject to anything other than an orderly reappointment or decommission procedure following the adoption of the districts' constituent charters. All subsisting state and municipal legislators, officers, and employees, are eligible to participate in the municipal conventions of their native, or current residency.

Competent legislators should want to participate in their respective municipal charter convention, because the convention series is expected to be a much more rewarding experience than any subsisting legislature, because of its underlying mission to the better approach to social justice and world peace.

The primary objective of charter conventions is to correct the traditional three parts; executive security divisions, court procedures, and the electoral/representation/legislative system. The secondary objective of the convention series is to deliberate the unresolved social stratification issues that we endure. Because the conventions are certain to be the focus of attention, the municipal conventions will serve as the first level for issues of federal constitutional rights.

Although, it is true, charter conventions allow for everything to change in the charter; civil rights, government pensions, taxation, and regulatory laws, cannot easily be altered by the whims of convention delegates and then pass an eventual district-wide referendum – it is just not going to happen in the modern sophisticated society with plenty of lawyers looking for easy work arguing opposition. There will be a convention court process for initiating claims to preserve aspects of the subsisting charter and code through validation and referendum.

Only the most respectable people of the municipalities will be gathered to debate and deliberate the improvements and details of the charter candidate for the future governing of the economic and cultural activities of the municipality. The visionary objective is for teams of lawyers, economists, and intellectuals, to improve this template to a reliable format for all levels of government.

§ 011.1: documents

Conventions will require a classification system to graduate the processing of the document.

§ 011.11: template

The template is an incomplete charter that does not specify a jurisdiction, and is campaigned as being applicable and convertible for all levels of government.

§ 011.12: executable petition

An executable petition is a template that has been edited to organize a specific charter convention with the intention of processing the charter to serviceability.

§ 011.13: convention charter

The convention charter is the secured petition for the convention.

§ 011.14: convention candidate

Convention candidates are modified versions of the convention charter that the convention courts use for the deliberation exercises to advance the convention charter to serviceability.

§ 011.15: convention valedictorian

The convention valedictorian is the certified version of the convention charter that the validation assembly approves for serviceability for the District, and schedules a popular referendum and inauguration sequence.

§ 011.16: district charter

The District Charter is the convention valedictorian that has been ratified by a district referendum and adopted by an inaugural assembly of the District Charter Convention to recommission the District government operations.

§ 011.2: processing

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for processing the charter document.

§ 011.21: documents

The petitioner submits a description of the identification code of the document process.

§ 011.211: template

The charter template is identified by the generational designation and the date of publication.

SLCS.US4CC.Format_for_Conventions.yy.mm.dd

§ 011.212: executable petition

The executable petition is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, and the date of petitioning.

SLCS.US4CC.State.Municipality.Acts_of_Convention.yy.mm.dd

§ 011.213: convention document

The convention document is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, and the date of petitioning.

SLCS.US4CC.State.Municipality.Acts_of_Convention.yy.mm.dd

§ 011.214: convention candidate

The convention candidate is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, the date of petitioning, and litigation team.

SLCS.US4CC.State.Municipality.Acts_of_Convention.Candidate.yy.mm.dd

§ 011.215: convention valedictorian

The convention valedictorian is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, the date of validation referendum.

SLCS.US4CC.State.Municipality.Acts_of_Convention.Validictorian.yy.mm.dd

§ 011.216: district charter

The district charter is identified by the designation of the district, and the date of adoption.

Municipality.Acts_of_Convention.yy.mm.dd

§ 011.22: venue

The petitioner submits a description of processing venues.

§ 011.221: private law firm

A law firm deliberation of a charter document is the organizational unit for a charter convention. The ideal law firm is organized in accordance with the seven, six, three, or omni configuration of the partitions of civil law :

0. procedure law
1. sovereignty law
2. martial law
3. diplomacy law
4. commerce law
5. trust law
6. property law

Individuals and ideological organizations are encouraged to organize law firms capable of competent participation in the convention process.

§ 011.222: public hearing

The acceptance of a charter petition by a state or federal court commences a sanctioned venue.

§ 011.223: general assembly

A convention general assembly is an assembly of all convention court supervisors, juries, attorneys, and convention leader, for formal announcements and general referendums. All members of a convention assembly will be allowed five minutes to demonstrate loyalty to constituency during the convocation.

§ 011.224: trial assembly

Trials may be limited in scope; acts and articles may be specified, and any effect on any exterior act or article will probably require a subsequent specified trial.

§ 011.225: validation assembly

A convention validation assembly is a general assembly when the sovereignty court calls for a convention referendum confirming the serviceability of an identified charter candidate and schedules a district referendum of the charter and possible elections, and prospective inauguration date.

§ 011.226: adoption assembly

A convention adoption assembly is a general assembly when the sovereignty court confirms the district referendum and commences the enforcement of the charter by appropriating the responsibilities of district government, appointing the administrative officers with respect to any elections, and scheduling of litigation hearings.

§ 011.23: delegates

The petitioner submits a description of the convention delegates and their appointment processes.

§ 011.231: leader

The convention leader is the person ultimately responsible for the convention.

The convention leader is responsible for convention security, including accommodations for the convention delegates and securing the convention documents. The convention leader is also responsible for providing public briefings of the convention process.

It is possible for the nondescript individual to serve as the convention leader - the path is by editing and amending a template to a level that makes it acceptable and

compelling to attorneys and scholars of jurisprudence, and submitting it to a state court so it can be processed to serviceability.

The person submitting the charter petition is inherently the leader; however, the state judge notarizing the petition may accept the petition and disqualify the petitioner as convention leader, and either, assign a leader, or refer to the various electoral schemes that are ordered in the convention Article 021.1: request for convention leader. In such a situation the petitioner may be appointed to the sovereignty court, as a jury member, or the lead litigation attorney – solicitor general, or notary general.

Preparing the charter template for petitioning will require, at least, the editing of the proper designation of the district, the state notary court, and rules for qualifying the sovereignty court jurors.

It is probably possible for the petitioner to be the convention leader, solicitor general, and notary general – attorney general. This is a situation probably appropriate for small municipal conventions.

§ 011.232: court supervisors

There are three primary courts and three secondary courts, each assigned a section of convention articles to reorder the government systems and corresponding partition of civil law.

1. sovereignty law
2. martial law
3. diplomacy law
4. commerce law
5. trust law
6. property law

The court supervisors will be allowed to employ a notary attorney for the court from the convention notary pool, and order security from the state court security system or United States Courts.

§ 011.2321: sovereignty court

The state court that the petition is notarized for processing retains jurisdiction of the convention, and it is alternate to the convention sovereignty court, and is responsible for the context of the charter. The petitioner/convention leader will probably be the director of the state/sovereignty court by organizing the preliminary hearings for the convention concerning the rules for the subsequent courts and commissions for the full compliment of delegates for the six courts.

§ 011.2322: martial court

The martial court is responsible for deliberating the operations act, martial law, and may be a closed court – no public attendance with strict sequestration.

§ 011.2323: civil court

The civil court is responsible for deliberating the civil rights act, diplomacy law, and review for the other courts.

Differing from the martial court, the civil court and subsequent, commerce, trust, and property courts are to be open courts - the public has to be allowed to observe the sessions, and only necessary sequestration.

The anticipated six court convention will start as a sovereignty court, and then expand to the three courts for a session(s), and then advance to the full six court convention. A succession of convention sessions to ensure the proper indoctrination of the delegates and trust of the citizens for the anticipated system.

§ 011.2321: commerce court

The commerce court is responsible for deliberating the economics act and commerce law.

§ 011.2321: trust court

The commerce court is responsible for deliberating the finance act and trust law.

§ 011.2321: property court

The property court is responsible for deliberating the documentation act and property law.

§ 011.233: court jurors

The basic system suggests six courts, each seating approximately 36 jurors, to deliberate the six acts of the charter and corresponding partitions of civil law.

§ 011.2331: sovereignty court jurors

The sovereignty court jurors will probably be the most respectable people of the district who are sincerely encouraged about the emergence of the charter candidate. Sovereignty court jurors may be assigned to surrogate juries if appropriate or necessary.

§ 011.2332: martial court jurors

The martial court jurors will probably be government administration and law enforcement experts.

§ 011.2333: civil court jurors

The civil court jurors will probably be the elders of the subsisting judicial system.

§ 011.2334: commerce court jurors

The commerce court jurors will probably be commerce law experts.

§ 011.2335: trust court jurors

The trust court jurors will probably be finance law experts.

§ 011.2336: property court jurors

The property court jurors will probably be property law experts, scientists, and technologists.

§ 011.234: politicians

Convention litigation attorneys will be responsible for the presentation of arguments advancing the better editing of the charter candidate.

The municipal bar association will probably be requested to submit recommendations for court supervisors, jurors, litigators, and notary attorneys. If the municipality does not have a sanctioned state bar association, then the subsisting state and municipal executive officers establish the association and may employ the remaining necessary delegates from their district populations.

Litigation teams that may participate in the municipal and state convention courts will probably have to identify a doctrinaire of sociological organization that they are determined to defend in the incorporation of state commerce and community trust with the other social organizations.

Law firms are encouraged to organize litigation teams determined to campaign a charter candidate for state processing at a municipal convention. Attorney teams will probably have to submit briefs to the notary network for docket scheduling.

§ 011.235: law clerks

Convention notary attorneys will comprise the communications network that is responsible for the charter updates for the convention process and publishing the convention leader's periodical report. Notary attorneys will also be responsible for the schedule of any public address series.

The minimum qualifications for delegate participation and establishing a convention representative office is a state sanctioned notary license, municipal bar association recommendation; and an election contest, if the convention campaign becomes a popular event in the district.

All citizens are encouraged to participate in their municipal conventions by completing a charter candidate and amendment form, and filing it with their constituent convention notary attorney before the convention commencement. Citizens seeking to speak at the conventions are probably going to be required to secure notary sponsorship for a public address schedule.

§ 011.236: security

United States Medal of Honor recipients, Nobel Laureates, and foreign leaders of state, will be welcome to attend the conventions upon compliance with convention security.

Commercial reporters will be permitted gallery accommodations regulated by the convention leader, established building ordinances, and convention security.

Public attendance will be regulated by the convention leader, delegate sponsorship, established building ordinances, and convention security – relatively few spectators will be permitted to attend the litigation sessions. All civil protests, and contests, must be registered with the municipal police services identifying all necessary aspects of the civil assembly or artistic demonstration. Marching routes will be scheduled by the permits issued from the police to accommodate emergency and motorcade routes.

All federal, state, and municipal security agencies are responsible for the continuation of their missions to protect the United States from foreign invasion and domestic disorderliness during the reconstitution process, and confident that the obvious intentions of the security missions will not be altered by the terminology of any new charter. All federal, state, and municipal appointments are responsible for their watches until properly relieved by the appointment process described in the succeeding charters. Prosecution of criminal law retains its responsibility to protect the citizens during the transition. The Courts and Code will not incur any adverse disruption of service during the transition, because new charters are initiated to correct the inadequacies of the electoral and legislative system, and not the regulatory and criminal laws that are "already on the books."

All evidence of interference, including vandalism of documents necessary for the secure transition of the government, will be investigated and prosecuted as appropriate with subsisting state and federal law. All officials, past and present, contemplating their liability for their acts during the former administrations are advised to seek legal counsel. Unlike the former government, prosecution of law will be correctly diversified from factional governing, and will be able to process the workload unencumbered by any personal prejudice, political bias, or ethnic discrimination - the succeeding government will prosecute any and all crimes committed against the orderly progression of the United States approach to Justice.

All records of petitioned and validated charters are to be properly archived by the states until secured by the succeeding federal government.

§ 011.24: procedure

The petitioner submits a description of the convention trial rules.

Rules for the court procedure are secured by the state/sovereignty court preliminary hearings.

There may be many courts at work during a convention trial day - the original six court juries may be divided to form five surrogate courts (committees) upon demarcation of the parent court's partition of law, and it may be possible to divide those committees into subcommittees.

§ 011.25: validation

The petitioner submits a description of the validation rules.

§ 011.26: adoption

The petitioner submits a description of the adoption rules.

§ 011.3: municipal conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description of organized participation in the municipal level charter convention process.

§ 011.31: document

The convention document is sanctioned by a state court, and the state/sovereignty jury recognizes that the textural content accurately directs its processing to serviceability for the betterment of the municipality.

§ 011.32: venue

The municipality and the convention leader are responsible for providing court spaces. Venues may be aligned with historical legends of the municipality.

§ 011.33: delegation

A gathering of the district's citizens as convention delegates is required to commission the reordering of the district charter. Municipal convention delegations should be proportional to the relevant stratification aspects of the district, and approximate the suggested jurors and notary delegates for proper representation.

§ 011.331: large municipalities

- 1) 1 leader
- 2) 6 court supervisors
- 3) 258 jurors
- 4) determined litigation teams
- 5) 258 notary attorneys
- 6) highest level of security

§ 011.332: standard municipalities

- 1) 1 leader
- 2) 6 court supervisors
- 3) 150 jurors
- 4) determined litigation teams
- 5) 150 notary attorneys
- 6) strong level of security

§ 011.333: small municipalities

- 1) 1 leader
- 2) 3 court supervisors
- 3) 75 jurors
- 4) determined litigation teams
- 5) 75 notary attorneys
- 6) strong level of security

There is probably only a limited number of other possible configuration schemes for a proper convention, and those should be explored and documented as to the resolve of such conventions.

§ 011.34: procedure

The petitioner submits the following description of trials for the municipal level charter convention process. A charter petition must have enough detail to inspire its process.

§ 011.35: validation

The petitioner submits the following description of a validation assembly for the municipal level charter convention process.

§ 011.351:

undefined

§ 011.352:

undefined

§ 011.353:

undefined

§ 011.364:

undefined

§ 011.355:

undefined

§ 011.356:

undefined

§ 011.36: adoption

The petitioner submits the following description of an adoption assembly for the municipal level charter convention process.

§ 011.361: ratification

Upon convention validation the state/sovereignty court will issue a schedule for a municipal referendum, anticipated municipal council election, and anticipated inauguration assembly.

§ 011.362: assembly

Upon the confirmation of the municipal referendum the convention delegates.

§ 011.363:

undefined

§ 011.364:

undefined

§ 011.365:

undefined

§ 011.366:

undefined

§ 011.4: state conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for organized participation in the state, or regional, charter convention process.

§ 011.41: document

Municipal delegations inevitably submit a charter template that they are determined to defend as reliable to serve all of the state governments.

§ 011.42: venue

A state convention is established when multiple municipalities agree to a charter format for the remaining municipalities; and are determined to campaign the format.

Convention courts are established upon agreement of sufficient municipal participation to fulfill the court juries.

§ 011.43: delegation

The state convention delegations will consist of the mayors, municipal jurists and their notaries, commerce commissioners, district attorneys, and the municipal speakers.

§ 011.44: procedure

The petitioner submits the following abstract description of trials for the state level charter convention process.

§ 011.45: validation

The petitioner submits the following abstract description of a validation assembly for the state level charter convention process.

§ 011.46: adoption

The petitioner submits the following abstract description of an adoption assembly for the state level charter convention process.

§ 011.5: federal conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for organized participation in the federal, or commerce union, charter convention process.

§ 011.51: document

Upon states agreeing to a reordering of their charter systems, the respective state officials may schedule an orientation convention to commence deliberations for a federal charter system.

§ 011.52: venue

The orientation for a national convention may be held in Annapolis, Maryland; in accordance with the precedence of the 1786 Annapolis Convention that scheduled the 1787 Philadelphia constitutional convention.

§ 011.53: delegation

The national convention delegations include the state governors, the state attorneys general, the state network speakers, and three to six jurists, or honored dignitaries; depending on the agenda of the scheduled convention.

§ 011.54: procedure

The petitioner submits the following abstract description of trials for the federal level charter convention process.

§ 011.55: validation

The federal validation assembly may take place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; in accordance with the precedence of the 1787 constitutional convention.

All members of the validation assembly will be allowed five minutes to demonstrate loyalty to constituency.

Following a validation assembly the charter valedictorian (Articles of Revolution) will be petitioned to the United States Supreme Court requesting a national referendum for the reorganization of the government and a schedule for the peaceful surrender and respectful recommission, or decommission, of the subsisting federal institutions and officers responsibilities.

§ 011.56: adoption

Following successful litigation at the subsisting United States Supreme Court, a petition (Articles of Adoption) for a referendum and founders assembly will be issued to inaugurate the constitution, indoctrinate the judiciary, commission the courts,

appoint the legislative officers, secure the federal seal system, charge the security divisions, and complete the documentation necessary for the sanctioned archives; thereby providing for the reconstitution of the daily routine of the courts, national security, and commencement of the new legislative and appointment procedures.

The federal adoption assembly may take place in New York City in accordance with the precedence of the 1789 inauguration of the subsisting Constitution of the United States.

All members of the founders assembly will be allowed five minutes to demonstrate loyalty to constituency, and the inaugural officer appointments are advised to limit remarks to twenty minutes.

The certified documents from the founders assembly will be paraded from state to state by police escort exchanges of a United States Postal Service convoy for the states to enter the documents into their archives. Following a complete tour of the states, and allied nations, the secured federal constitution will be enshrined into a United States Archive vault.

The vice-presidency is scheduled to be decommissioned; and pending the petitioning of the board of governors for the scheduling of a supreme court seating of a senate jury appeal sequence to deliberate a league of attorneys debriefing sequence, the former vice-president may be commissioned a pension and civil service awards issued by the federal government; otherwise, the vice-president is advised to seek an award from the sponsoring state, as are all executive officials, senators, representatives, and bureaucrats, not elected or appointed to offices of the succeeding federal government.

§ 011.6: international conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for organized participation in the international level charter convention process.

§ 011.61: document

undefined

§ 011.62: venue

undefined

§ 011.63: delegation

undefined

§ 011.64: procedure

undefined

§ 011.65: validation

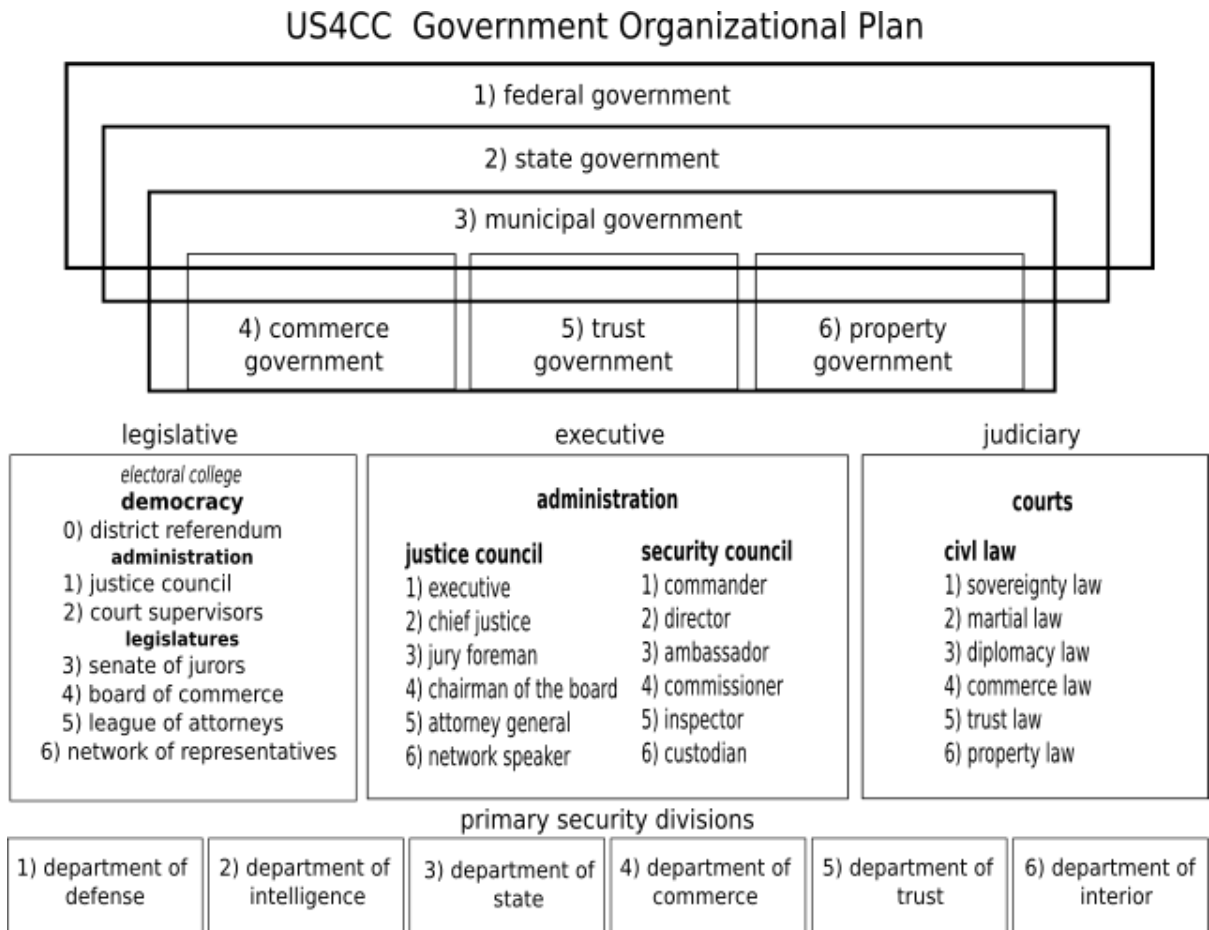
undefined

§ 011.66: adoption

undefined

Article 012: description of the anticipated government operations

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description for the second act of convention for the reordering of the administration of justice for the District.



The United States Fourth Continental Congress is designed with a reliable collation format to efficiently organize the three-level system with a six-part separation of the government entities. This format will make the charters more orderly for the average citizens to understand, and detrimental to the nefarious legal practitioners who exploit the ambiguous, chaotic, superfluous, or otherwise, inadequate aspects of the subsisting charters and legal code systems.

The designations of the assemblies, officers, offices, and departments, are elements that are salvageable and applied to an improved system. The president will be the president, the governors will be the governors, and the mayors will be the mayors; although with less powers and perks, because of the redistribution of the powers. Most notably, the appointment of crony bureaucrats will be considerably diminished, because the powers are redistributed to four legislative bodies, which are independently organized, assigned specific partitions of law to guard, and assigned corresponding security divisions to supervise. Essentially, the executive will be the ultimate consultant – the wisest and most admirable person of the district. As it should be, rather than the executive being the whipping boy for the opposing economic and cultural factions.

The justice councils (gang of six) will consist of the districts executive, chief justice, jury foreman, chairman of the board, attorney general, and speaker. Analysis of one of the problems with the subsisting system leads us to require that these six citizens participate in, at least, a weekly meeting, preferably, a venue that includes a meal and entertainment. They will be required to greet one another, and discuss the events of the past week, and probably released opinions to the public. The three levels of government will stagger the schedule of the meetings, and three sizes of the municipalities; small, medium, and large; so, they are as convenient as possible for the constituents to monitor. Other organizational units will be

required to conduct similar scheduled meetings, the legislative courts and the security councils will probably meet most every day, and not necessarily televised.

Every law practitioner should be able to recognize the obvious effectiveness of aligning the divisions of the traditional three-part system with the primary partitions of civil law; and that it cannot be accomplished by merely amending the subsisting charters, because the division and alignment generates the order of the articles. Amendments are an adequate correction technique for the addition or removal of abstract concepts, but it is definitely not adequate when the order of the articles matter for sequencing procedural directives; as will be demonstrated in Article 021 of this template for organizing the convention.

Besides the recognizable effectiveness of the alignment; the most noticeable adjustment deployed by the US4CC.Format will be the sophisticated sequenced electoral system (graduated electoral college) of popular referendum, administration orders, and the four legislative assemblies. Although, it appears more complex than our subsisting system, the US4CC system will be much more efficient and transparent than the surprise executive orders in competition with gridlocked bicameral legislatures.

Popular district referendum is the first option of the electoral sequence, however, it will probably be used, essentially, as a veto option; because scheduling and compelling a well informed referendum (democracy) requires a notable time interval to complete. The scheduling of a referendum initiates the sequence of the organized assemblies to vote on imminent matters and direct the security divisions to execute the orders until the referendum election has completed – confirming or declining the regulation; or possibly recalling the executive.

The following is a generational description of the sequence of the anticipated US4CC electoral college process:

- 1) The executive issues an order (including legislation ordered by any of the legislatures, or abdication of office) - security follows the order(s).
- 2) The chief justice schedules an electoral college review.
- 3) The appropriate senate jury(s) docket for the following session is scheduled/ordered.
- 4) The board of commerce issues a timely referendum concerning the order.
- 5) The league of attorneys issues a timely referendum concerning the order.
- 6) The network of representatives issues a timely referendum concerning the order.
- 7) The general public issues a referendum (scheduled by the chief justice, probably scheduled for the end of the quarterly session, which will probably dependent on the efficiency of the election system, and will probably be multiple legislative orders to be reviewed the general public).
 - 7.A) approve the executive order
 - 7.B) disapprove the executive order
 - 7.C) recall of the executive

It will probably be several generations until the democracy concept is as efficient as can be perceived, but it will never be possible to approach a true democracy using the subsisting system – there is no “routing apparatus” in the subsisting charters like the US4CC electoral sequence to accommodate the approach to a referendum for each and every legislative order.

The US4CC network of representatives will be the buffering system for implementing the election robots for compiling large quantities of voters. It will probably not be until the legislative vote tallying of the network is observed to be reliable that the system of the district wide referendum will be trusted to efficiently exercise a true democracy. It is going to require steps in advancing networking technology and social intelligence before we can have a true democracy, but it is on the horizon; and it cannot be achieved with the subsisting system.

§ 012.0: security

The security is comprised of six divisions defined by the corresponding six partitions of civil law, and a priority alignment with six levels of government.

§ 012.1: administration

The administration is comprised of the leaders of the six district entities of the electoral system, the leaders of the six security divisions, and the six court supervisors. The aligned system allows for the consolidation of the offices for different municipal population needs (scalable).

electoral leaders	security officers	court system
district executive	commander of security	sovereignty court supervisor
chief of the court	director of intelligence	martial court supervisor
foreman of the jury	ambassador of state	civil court supervisor
chairman of the commerce	commissioner of commerce	commerce court supervisor
general of the attorney league	inspector general	trust court supervisor
speaker of the representation network	custodian of the interior	property court supervisor

§ 012.2: court

The court is comprised of the court supervisors of the six sections of laws, and the jurisdictions align with the legislatures and security divisions. The court supervisors will probably be seated by the respective juries that correlate with the partitions of law. The court supervisors are second in the line of the electoral college, because the security council will probably not be obligated to announce their opinions publicly. The court supervisors will probably defer their opinions to their respective juries.

§ 012.3: jurors

The federal senate will be state jurists assigning ambassador billets along with their duty to deliberate federal appeals litigation.

The state senates will be appointing federal senate seats along with their duty to deliberate state appeals litigation – most of the senators will be judges and scholars appointed from their municipalities.

The juries will consist of the state jurists, and/or best legal scholars the municipality can commission, to do the job of deliberating the legislative and appeals litigation of the three other legislative bodies and martial court.

§ 012.4: board of commerce

The federal board of commerce will be attended by the state governors, or state commerce commissioners; dependent on the governor's request, and convention deliberation of the institution.

The state boards of commerce will be attended by the municipal mayors, or municipal commerce commissioners; dependent on the mayor's request, and convention deliberation of the institution.

The board of commerce will be responsible for commerce legislation, and probably the flow of court dockets, as the grand jury, depending on convention deliberation of the institution.

§ 012.5: league of attorneys

The league of attorneys will be responsible for litigation assignments, fiduciary legislation, and subsequently responsible for the orderly procedures of the investigation and forensic offices, including the treasury's comptroller.

§ 012.6: network of representatives

Property legislation, social services, housing, education, prisons, sanitation, parks, and utilities, will be the responsibility of the network of representatives who will reside in their constituent districts, and not the central government districts.

The federal network of representatives will be the six primary members of a municipal council: the speaker and five senior municipal council members determined by population needs. The states and municipalities may implement various representation schemes to compliment the municipal council and accommodating to dynamic population needs.

The implementation of the improved and reliable communications network that we have today, that they did not have when the subsisting system was established, will be better noticed with the federal and state representatives who will be members of the municipal councils, allowing them to work from their local districts more competently efficient than that of the “inertia problems” encountered of the central government representative legislatures. All municipalities will have a minimum of six council members who will also participate in the state and federal legislatures when those systems are upgraded to the format. The municipalities can supplement their state representation up to 36 representatives, dependent on state population regulations; and supplement the local representation of unlimited representatives for neighborhood boards, etc., depending on local needs – the approach to a true democracy.

Article 013: description of the civil rights act

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description for the third act of convention for the reordering of civil rights for the District.

- 0) executive rights
- 1) natural rights
- 2) legal rights
- 3) diplomatic rights
- 4) organizational rights
- 5) exclusive rights
- 6) generational rights

Chances are civil rights will not be amended until the system is up and running and people recognize that their trust in the new system is considerably more reliable than their trust in the former system, because they observed the less encumbered process of a convention series that demonstrates how the electoral system makes constitutional adjustments.

Article 014: description of the electoral system

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description of the fourth act of convention for the reordering of the electoral college for the District.

- 1) The executive issues an order (including legislation ordered by any of the legislatures, or abdication of office) - security follows the order(s).
- 2) The chief justice schedules an electoral college review.
- 3) The appropriate senate jury(s) docket for the following session is scheduled/ordered.
- 4) The board of commerce issues a timely referendum concerning the order.
- 5) The league of attorneys issues a timely referendum concerning the order.
- 6) The network of representatives issues a timely referendum concerning the order.
- 7) The general public issues a referendum (scheduled by the chief justice, probably scheduled for the end of the quarterly session, which will probably dependent on the efficiency of the election system, and will probably be multiple legislative orders to be reviewed the general public).
 - 7.A) approve the executive order
 - 7.B) disapprove the executive order
 - 7.C) recall of the executive

§ 014.1: administration

The electoral administration will probably include the justice council and the security council.

Justice council

- 1) The executive will probably be elected by popular election.
- 2) The chief justice will probably be elected by the senate of jurists.
- 3) The foreman of the senate will probably be elected by the senate of jurists.
- 4) The chairman of the board will probably be elected by the board of commerce.
- 5) The attorney general will probably be elected by the league of attorneys
- 6) The speaker of the network will probably be elected by the network of representatives.

Security council

- 1) The military commander will probably be elected by the members of the military department, and any interim officer is appointed by the executive.
- 2) The intelligence director will probably be elected by the members of the intelligence department, and any interim officer is appointed by the chief justice.
- 3) The state ambassador will probably be elected by the members of the state department, and any interim officer is appointed by the senate foreman.
- 4) The commissioner will probably be elected by the members of the commerce department, and any interim officer is appointed by the chairman of the board.
- 5) The comptroller will probably be elected by the members of the treasury, and any interim officer is appointed by the attorney general.
- 6) The custodian will probably be elected by the members of the interior, and any interim officer is appointed by the speaker of the network.

Supreme court

The supreme court embodies the basic electoral system. The chief justice schedules any district elections, which prompts the subsequent court assemblies to offer respective decisions and the order tends to be efficient for any decision.

- 1) The chief justice supervises administration meetings.
- 2) The martial court justice supervises martial jury and security labor.
- 3) The civil court justice supervises the assembly of the senate and embassy/court labor.
- 4) The commerce court justice supervises the assembly of the board of commerce and commerce department labor.
- 5) The trust court justice supervises the assembly of the league of attorneys and comptroller labor.
- 6) The property court justice supervises the assembly of the network of representatives and interior labor.

§ 014.2: court

The supreme court justices will probably be elected by the senate of jurists, and will probably defer their electoral decisions to their respective juries.

§ 014.3: jurors

The federal senate jurists will probably be appointed by the state senate jurists, and will be responsible for the electoral decisions presented in their respective court trials.

The state senates will probably be appointed by the municipal councils.

§ 014.4: board of commerce

The federal board of commerce will probably be attended by the state commerce chairmen, and will be responsible for introducing commerce legislation, and reviewing the legislation of the remaining court assemblies.

The state boards of commerce will probably be attended by the municipal commerce chairmen.

§ 014.5: league of attorneys

The league of attorneys is generated by the charter that defines the courts that the practitioners litigate truth and justice for the people.

§ 014.6: network of representatives

The network of representatives will probably be elected by municipal populations. For the federal network it will include the six primary/senior members of a municipal council, or in the instance of small municipalities the officers of the basic administration: mayor/executive, judge/marshal, foreman/clerk, commissioner/secretary, district attorney, and speaker/advocate. The states and municipalities may implement various representation schemes to compliment the municipal council and accommodating to dynamic population needs.

Article 015: description of the fiscal system

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description of the fifth act of convention for the reordering of the fiscal budget for the District.

§ 015.0: currency

Undefined

§ 015.1: administration

Undefined

§ 015.2: courts

Undefined

§ 015.3: diplomacy

Undefined

§ 015.4: commerce

Undefined

§ 015.5: trust

Undefined

§ 015.6: property

Undefined

Article 016: Description of the SLCS Licensing Agreement

The Secular Library Chartering System `SLCS.US4CC.format` is a copyrighted intellectual property of Ronald Martin and licensed by the Secular Library.

§ 016.1: SLCS Notice of Copyright

All intellectual properties embodied herein the Secular Library Chartering System `SLCS.US4CC.format` template charter system are derivative of the Secular Library Classification system, and are proprietary to and shall remain the intellectual property of the Secular Library.

All intellectual properties embodied herein the Secular Library Chartering System, files, maps, lists, icon series, or any other rendering there of, are proprietary to and shall remain the intellectual property of the Secular Library.

Any modifications to a rendering of the Secular Library Chartering System shall be considered derivative, and possibly, a logical progression of the Secular Library Classification system, and therefore, proprietary to the Secular Library.

The Secular Library establishes its sovereignty of organization on the sincere doctrine that Secular Library Classification is primitive to Humanity and that the Secular Library is inherently responsible with guarding its qualities in the service to Mankind. It is recommended that all organizations seek the basic counsel necessary to competently understand the Secular Library Licensing Agreement, as the Secular Library Administration is determined to validate that Secular Library technologies predicate the better organization of good Community and Society.

Secular Library Chartering System License fees do not include any court costs, or attorney representation. All court costs, attorney representation, and any other costs necessary for the processing of the `SLCS.US4CC.format` are the responsibility of the license owner/petitioner of the derived petition.

The Secular Library is a limited liability corporation organized for reliability in accordance with appropriate international common law.

§ 016.11: SLCS Collation

The Secular Library Chartering System `SLCS.US4CC.format` is organized by the exercise of a seven point semantic cue collation to order the acts, articles, and sections of the SLCS:

- 0) execution
- 1) jurisdiction
- 2) prosecution
- 3) diplomacy
- 4) commerce
- 5) trust
- 6) property

The semantic cue collation generates a seven point general category list (acts of convention) for charters:

- 0) preamble
- 1) sovereignty

- 2) justice
- 3) liberty
- 4) economics
- 5) finance
- 6) documentation

The semantic cue collation leads to the generation of the subsequent category lists (primary articles) that are specific to each general category (act of convention) comprising the table of contents for the charter.

§ 016.2: Royalties Scale Proposal

A royalty scale is suggested to provide a compensation incentive and a semi-secure editing trace apparatus for recording the advanced derivatives of the SLCS.US4CC.format, because the system is intended for amendment and there needs to be a manner by which to audit the stability and effectiveness of the derivative charters. All royalties are to be charged to the licensing entity in addition to the Secular Library licensing fees. The Secular Library Administration is not responsible for securing royalty entitlements for any entity, other than the Secular Library.

- 1) \$100,000.00 for the reformulation of the semantic characteristics of a SLCS.US4CC.format “Act of Convention.”
- 2) \$10,000.00 for the reformulation of the semantic characteristics of a primary article of the SLCS.US4CC.format.
- 3) \$1,000.00 for the generation, or reformulation, of the semantic characteristics of a secondary article of the SLCS.US4CC.format.
- 4) \$100.00 for the generation, or reformulation, of the semantic characteristics of a section in the hierarchy of the SLCS.US4CC.format.
- 5) \$10.00 for the generation, or reformulation, of the semantic characteristics of a subsection in the hierarchy of the SLCS.US4CC.format.
- 6) \$1.00 for the generation, or reformulation, of the semantic characteristics of any subsequent directive in the hierarchy of the SLCS.US4CC.format.

Royalties for contributions of any amendment in the hierarchy system are the responsibility of the individual, legal firm, or public entity, to secure a copyright/notary with the convention state/sovereignty court prior to the commencement of the convention session that deliberates the area of the directive’s position in the charter convention candidate.

Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the individual, legal firm, or public entity, to enforce the royalty-licensing fee of the directive(s) with the entities licensing the derivative charter format.

§ 016.3: Licensing Fees for Social Organizations

All organizations may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

§ 016.31: Licensing Fees for Small Social Organizations

Private organizations limited to local membership may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

\$1.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$2.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$3.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$4.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$5.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$6.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.32: Licensing Fees for Standard Social Organizations

Private organizations limited to state/regional membership may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

\$10.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$20.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$30.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$40.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$50.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$60.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.33: Licensing Fees for Large Social Organizations

Private organizations with interstate membership may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

\$100.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$200.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$300.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$400.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$500.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$600.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.4: Licensing Fees for Commerce Corporations

Commercial enterprises may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

§ 016.41: Licensing Fees for Small Commerce Corporations

Private organizations limited to intrastate/regional commerce may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

\$1000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$2000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$3000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$4000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$5000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$6000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.42: Licensing Fees for Standard Commerce Corporations

Private organizations limited to interstate commerce may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

\$10,000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$20,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$30,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$40,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$50,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$60,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.43: licensing Fees for Large Commerce Corporations

Private organizations conducting domestic and international commerce may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizational by-laws.

\$100,000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$200,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$300,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$400,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$500,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$600,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.5: Licensing Fees for Public Trusts

Public jurisdictions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the regional district charter and to index the regional district legal code.

§ 016.51: Licensing Fees for Small Public Trusts

Single court jurisdictions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the municipal district charter and to index the municipal district legal code.

\$10,000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$20,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$30,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$40,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$50,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$60,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.52: Licensing Fees for Standard Public Trusts

Three court jurisdictions, with no more than three full-time tertiary (surrogate) courts, may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from

the Secular Library to organize the municipal district charter and to index the municipal district legal code.

\$100,000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$200,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$300,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$400,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$500,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$600,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.53: Licensing Fees for Large Public Trusts

Six court jurisdictions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the municipal district charter and to index the municipal district legal code.

\$1,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned sovereignty court process.

\$2,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$3,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$4,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$5,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$6,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.6: Licensing Fees for Commerce Unions

Commerce unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the commerce union charter and to index the commerce union legal code.

§ 016.61: Licensing Fees for Continental Commerce Unions

Continental unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the continental union charter and to index the continental union legal code.

\$10,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$20,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$30,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$40,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$50,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$60,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.62: Licensing Fees for Hemispherical Commerce Unions

Hemispherical unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the hemispherical union charter and to index the hemispherical union legal code.

\$100,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$200,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$300,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$400,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$500,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$600,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

§ 016.63: Licensing Fees for Global Commerce Unions

Global unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the international union charter and to index the international union legal code.

\$1,000,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned incorporation court process.

\$2,000,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned two-court incorporation process.

\$3,000,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned three-court incorporation process.

\$4,000,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned four-court incorporation process.

\$5,000,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned five-court incorporation process.

\$6,000,000,000.00 for a state sanctioned six-court incorporation process.

Article 020: charter conventions

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits the following order for a District Charter Convention.

Article 021: request for judiciary

In the behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a request for the established judiciary to supervise the District Charter Convention for the reordering of the District Charter.

§ 021.1: request for convention leader

The District Charter Convention will require a leader.

§ 021.11: commission

The District Charter Convention Leader is commissioned by the District Court.

§ 021.111: court inauguration

The District Charter Convention Leader petitions the District Charter Convention Document to the District Court.

§ 021.1111: notary

The District Notary Court is responsible for identifying the District Charter Convention Leader and the District Charter Document.

§ 021.1112: venue

The District Notary Court is responsible for scheduling the venue for commissioning the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1113: attendance

The District Notary Court is responsible for seating a jury to witness the commission of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1114: commission of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for the indoctrination of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1115: consent of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for reporting the commissioning of the District Charter Convention to the District legislature.

§ 021.1116: property of office

The District legislature is responsible for providing the resources necessary for the prosecution of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.112: district inauguration

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District inauguration procedures.

§ 021.1121: notary

The District legislature is responsible for identifying the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1122: venue

The District legislature is responsible for scheduling the venue for commissioning the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1123: attendance

The District Notary Court is responsible for seating a jury to witness the commission of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1124: commission of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for the indoctrination of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1125: consent of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for issuing the report of the commission of the District Charter Convention to the District legislature.

§ 021.1126: property of office

The District legislature is responsible for providing the resources necessary for the prosecution of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.113: appointment rules

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District electoral challenges.

§ 021.1131: court appointment

The District Notary Court reserves the right to appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1132: appointment sequence

The District Notary Court reserves the right to schedule an electoral sequence to appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1133: judiciary appointment

The District judiciary may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1134: civil appointment

The District legislature may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1135: notary appointment

The District attorney league may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1136: citizenry appointment

The District citizenry may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.114: nomination rules

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District nomination procedures.

§ 021.1141: court nominations

The District Notary Court reserves the right to nominate District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1142: nomination schedule

The District Notary Court reserves the right to schedule an electoral sequence to nominate District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1143: judiciary nominations

The District judiciary may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1144: civil nominations

The District legislature may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1145: notary nominations

The District attorney league may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1146: citizenry nominations

The District citizenry may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.115: competency test

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District competency qualifications.

§ 021.1151: court test

The District Notary Court reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1152: competency sequence

The District Notary Court reserves the right to schedule an electoral sequence to test the competency of the District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1153: judiciary test

The District judiciary reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1154: civil test

The District legislature reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1155: notary test

The District attorney league reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1156: citizenry test

The District citizenry reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.116: character test

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District character qualifications.

§ 021.1161: being

The District Charter Convention Leader must be a human being.

§ 021.1162: humanity

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable humanitarian orientation.

§ 021.1163: personal

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable personal orientation.

§ 021.1164: public

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable public orientation.

§ 021.1165: ethical

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable ethical orientation.

§ 021.1166: ontological

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable ontological orientation.

§ 021.12: duties

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the integrity of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.121: convention documentation

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.1211: petition

The District Charter Convention Leader petitions the District Charter Convention Document to the State Notary Court for processing.

§ 021.1212: notary reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1213: personnel reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention personnel to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1214: electoral reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention decisions to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1215: trust reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention integrity to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1216: property reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention property to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.122: convention courts

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.123: convention delegation

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Delegation.

§ 021.124: convention ballots

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Ballots.

§ 021.125: convention petitions

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Petitions.

§ 021.126: convention property

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Property.

§ 021.13: rights

The District Charter Convention Leader is granted the right of way enforced by District Charter Convention Security.

§ 021.14: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Leader may not submit any ballot.

§ 021.15: compensation

The District Charter Convention Leader shall receive state compensation.

§ 021.16: tenure

The District Charter Convention Leader is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.161: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Leader is decommissioned upon expiration of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.162: leader integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Leader become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor shall assume the responsibilities of the District Charter Convention Leader, and the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.163: leader resignation

The District Charter Convention Leader may abdicate assignment of duties upon any notice.

§ 021.164: leader coherency

The District Charter Convention Leader is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.165: leader impeachment

The District Charter Convention Leader is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.166: leader life expiration

The District Charter Convention Leader is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.2: request for convention courts

The District Charter Convention will require arbitration attorneys to supervise the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.21: sovereignty court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is alternate to the District Notary Court.

§ 021.211: commission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.212: duties

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is responsible for the orderly deliberation of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.213: rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.214: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor may not submit any ballot.

§ 021.215: compensation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.216: tenure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2161: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon expiration of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.2162: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor shall assume the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court responsibilities; and survey the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury for recommendations as to the continuance of the convention.

§ 021.2163: resignation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury.

§ 021.2164: coherency

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2165: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2166: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.22: martial court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.221: commission

The District Charter Notary Court may appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.222: duties

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is commissioned to establish the District Martial Law.

§ 021.223: rights

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.224: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.225: compensation

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.226: tenure

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2261: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.2262: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2263: resignation

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2264: coherency

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2265: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2266: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.23: civil court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.231: commission

The State Notary Court reserves the right to appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Civil Court.

§ 021.232: duties

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is responsible for the orderly establishment of District Civil Law.

§ 021.233: rights

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.234: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.235: compensation

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.236: tenure

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2361: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.2362: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2363: resignation

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2364: coherency

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2365: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2366: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is interred by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.24: commerce court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.241: commission

The State Notary Court reserves the right to appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Commerce Court.

§ 021.242: duties

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is responsible for the orderly establishment of District Commerce Law.

§ 021.243: rights

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.244: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.245: compensation

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.246: tenure

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2461: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.2462: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2463: resignation

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2464: coherency

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2465: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2466: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.25: trust court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.251: commission

The State Notary Court reserves the right to appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Trust Court.

§ 021.252: duties

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is responsible for the orderly establishment of District Trust Law.

§ 021.253: rights

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.254: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.255: compensation

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.256: tenure

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2561: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.2562: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2563: resignation

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2564: coherency

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2565: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2566: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.26: property court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Property Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.261: commission

The State Notary Court reserves the right to appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Property Court.

§ 021.262: duties

The District Charter Convention Property Court is responsible for the orderly establishment of District Charter Convention Property Law.

§ 021.263: rights

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.264: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.265: compensation

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.266: tenure

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2661: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.2662: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2663: resignation

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2664: coherency

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2665: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2666: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.3: request for convention jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.31: sovereignty court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury to deliberate the adequacy of the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.311: commission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury is commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.312: duties

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury will be responsible for the deliberation of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.313: rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.314: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballots.

§ 021.315: compensation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.316 tenure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.3161: convention expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.3162: juror integrity

Should a District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Juror become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.3163: resignation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.3164: coherency

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.3165: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.3166: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.32: martial court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.33: civil court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Civil Court.

§ 021.34: commerce court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Commerce Court.

§ 021.35: trust court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Trust Court.

§ 021.36: property court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Property Court.

§ 021.4: request for convention litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney league to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.41: sovereignty court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require litigation teams to litigate arguments for the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.411: commission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.412: duties

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys will be responsible for the litigation of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.413: rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.414: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballots.

§ 021.415: compensation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.416 tenure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.4161: convention decommission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.4162: litigator integrity

Should a District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorney become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.4163: resignation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.4164: coherency

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.4165: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.4166: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.42: martial court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.43: civil court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Civil Court.

§ 021.44: commerce court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Commerce Court.

§ 021.45: trust court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Trust Court.

§ 021.46: property court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Property Court.

§ 021.5: request for convention notary

The District Charter Convention will require a notary attorney network to secure the documents for the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.51: commission

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.52: duties

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are responsible for the distribution of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.53: rights

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.54: electoral class

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.55: compensation

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys will receive compensation from the state.

§ 021.56: tenure

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.561: convention decommission

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.562: notary integrity

Should a District Charter Convention notary attorney become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Court shall make any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.563: resignation

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.564: coherency

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.565: impeachment

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.566: life expiration

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are memorialized by District funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.6: request for convention security

The District Charter Convention will require security enforcement.

§ 021.61: commission

The District Charter Convention security officers are commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.62: duties

The District Charter Convention security officers are responsible for the sovereignty of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.63: rights

The District Charter Convention security officers may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.64: electoral class

The District Charter Convention security officers may submit District Charter Convention Martial Court ballot.

§ 021.65: compensation

The District Charter Convention security officers will receive compensation from the state.

§ 021.66: tenure

The District Charter Convention security officers are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.661: convention decommission

The District Charter Convention security officers are decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.662: officer integrity

Should a District Charter Convention security officer become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court

shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.663: resignation

The District Charter Convention security officers may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.664: coherency

The District Charter Convention security officers are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.665: impeachment

The District Charter Convention security officers are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.666: life expiration

The District Charter Convention security officers are memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

Article 022: convention schedule

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a regimented schedule for the District Charter Convention.

§ 022.1: convocation assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a convocation assembly indicating that the delegates are committed to process the District Charter Convention Document to its just completion.

§ 022.11: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.12: convention court

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be kept to order by the District Charter Convention Court Supervisors.

§ 022.13: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court Jurors.

§ 022.14: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.15: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.16: convention security

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention security supervisors.

§ 022.2: general assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have general assemblies to report the progress of the District Charter Convention to the public.

§ 022.21: convention leader

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.22: convention court

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court.

§ 022.23: convention jury

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court Jurors.

§ 022.24: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.25: convention notary

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.26: convention public

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention public.

§ 022.3: trial assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a trial assembly indicating that the delegates are processing the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.31: convention sovereignty court

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.32: convention martial court

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Martial Law deliberations.

§ 022.33: convention civil court

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Civil Law deliberations.

§ 022.34: convention commerce court

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Commerce Law deliberations.

§ 022.35: convention trust court

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Trust Law deliberations.

§ 022.36: convention property court

The District Charter Convention Property Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Property Law deliberations.

§ 022.4: validation assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a validation assembly to report the adequacy of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.41: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.42: convention court

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court arbitration attorneys.

§ 022.43: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court jurors.

§ 022.44: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.45: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.46: convention public

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention witnesses.

§ 022.5: ratification assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a ratification assembly indicating that the delegates have completed their processing of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.51: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.52: convention court

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court.

§ 022.53: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court Jurors.

§ 022.54: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.55: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.56: convention public

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention public.

§ 022.6: adoption assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have an adoption assembly declaring that the District Municipal Charter is adequately installed for the exercise of the District Municipality.

§ 022.61: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.62: convention court

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court.

§ 022.63: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court jurors.

§ 022.64: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.65: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.66: convention public

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention public.

Article 023: convention procedure

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a regimented procedure for the deliberation of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 023.1: sovereignty court

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will review all petitions of contest pertaining to the sovereignty of the District.

§ 023.11: sovereignty court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will consider matters pertaining to the Sovereignty of the District.

§ 023.111: sovereignty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of sovereignty for the District.

§ 023.1111: justice

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Justice for the District.

§ 023.1111: subsisting charter

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the reference of the subsisting District Charter and previously exercised charters as evidence of the community's approach to justice.

§ 023.1112: prosecution

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Martial Law for the District.

§ 023.1121: court system

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the reference of the subsisting District court procedures as evidence of the community's approach to the prosecution of justice.

§ 023.1113: diplomacy

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Civil Law for the District.

§ 023.1114: commerce

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Commerce Law for the District.

§ 023.1115: trust

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Trust Law for the District.

§ 023.1116: property

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Property Law for the District.

§ 023.112: grievances

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of grievances for the District.

§ 023.1121: subsisting charter

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the reference of the subsisting District Charter and previously exercised charters as evidence of the community's approach to tranquility.

§ 023.1122: resolutions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of resolutions for the inadequacies of the subsisting District Charter.

§ 023.11221: new charter

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation for the reordering of the District Charter.

§ 022.1123: amendments

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of reordering the subsisting District Charter.

§ 022.1124: validation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the validation of amendments.

§ 022.1125: ratification

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the ratification of amendments.

§ 022.1126: adoption

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the adoption of amendments.

§ 023.113: designation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of the designations for the District.

§ 023.114: mission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the ambition for the District.

§ 023.115: citizenship

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of citizenship for the District.

§ 023.1151: civil service

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of civil service for the District.

§ 023.11511: civic duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of civic duty for the District.

§ 023.11512: administrative duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of administrative duty for the District.

§ 023.11513: judicial duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of judicial duty for the District.

§ 023.11514: litigation duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of litigation duty for the District.

§ 023.11515: electoral duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of electoral duty for the District.

§ 023.11516: military duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of military duty for the District.

§ 023.1152: civil rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of civil rights for the people of the District.

§ 023.1153: stratification

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of social stratification for the District.

§ 023.1154: welfare

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of social welfare for the District.

§ 023.116: commemorations

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the commemoration of guardians for the District.

§ 023.12: martial court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to deliberate matters related to the establishment of Martial Law for the District.

§ 023.121: martial court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to review District Charter Convention Martial Court Procedures.

§ 023.122: convention security procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to indoctrinate the District Charter Convention security officers.

§ 023.123: convention notary procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to indoctrinate the District Charter Convention notary attorneys.

§ 023.13: civil court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Civil Law for the District.

§ 023.131: sovereignty law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Sovereignty Law.

§ 023.132: martial law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Martial Law.

§ 023.133: diplomacy law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to deliberate District Diplomacy Law.

§ 023.134: commerce law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Commerce Law.

§ 023.135: trust law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Trust Law.

§ 023.136: property law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Property Law.

§ 023.14: commerce court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court may commission the District Charter Convention Commerce Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Commercial Law for the District.

§ 023.141: commerce court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Trust Court to review District Charter Convention Commerce Court Procedures.

§ 023.142: commerce law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Commerce Court to deliberate District Commerce Law.

§ 023.15: trust court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court may commission the District Charter Convention Trust Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Trust Law for the District.

§ 023.151: trust court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Commerce Court to review District Charter Convention Commerce Court Procedures.

§ 023.152: trust law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Trust Court to deliberate District Trust Law.

§ 023.16: property court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court may commission the District Charter Convention Property Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Property Law for the District.

§ 023.161: property court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Property Court to review District Charter Convention Property Court Procedures.

§ 023.162: property law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Property Court to deliberate District Property Law.

§ 023.163: government compensations

No official shall receive compensation from more than two government entities at any given time, except for the municipal council members.

§ 023.2: martial court

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.3: civil court

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.4: commerce court

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.5: security court

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.6: property court

The District Charter Convention Property Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

Article 024: charter validation

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a validation regiment to prepare the District Charter Convention Document for ratification.

Article 025: charter ratification

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a ratification regiment to prepare the District Charter Convention Document for adoption.

Article 026: charter adoption

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits an adoption regiment to commence enforcement of the District Charter.

Article 030: designations

The People of the District establish the following designations for the District.

Article 031: formal designation

The People of the District establish the formal designation for the District.

Article 032: designations related to justice

The People of the District establish the following designations for the District related to justice.

Article 033: designations related to diplomacy

The People of the District establish the following designations for the District related to diplomacy.

Article 034: designations related to commerce

The People of the District establish the following designations for the District related to commerce.

Article 035: designations related to trust

The People of the District establish the following designations for the District related to trust.

Article 036: designations related to the interior

The People of the District establish the following designations for the District related to the interior.

Article 040: missions

The People of the District establish the ambition for the District.

Article 041: legend of animation

The People of the District establish the following legend of animation for the District.

Article 042: anecdotes of justice

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of justice for the District.

Article 043: anecdotes of diplomacy

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of diplomacy for the District.

Article 044: anecdotes of commerce

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of commerce for the District.

Article 045: anecdotes of trust

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of trust for the District.

Article 046: anecdotes of the interior

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of the interior for the District.

Article 050: citizenship

The People of the District establish the rules of citizenship for the District.

Article 051: lineage

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for the descendants of citizens.

Article 052: immigration

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for immigration.

Article 053: diplomatic residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for diplomatic residency.

Article 054: commercial residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for commercial residency.

Article 055: scholarship residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for scholarship residency.

Article 056: tenured residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for tenured residency.

Article 060: commemorations

The People of the District establish the commemoration of our guardians.

Article 061: founders

The People of the District commemorate our founders.

Article 062: civic leaders

The People of the District commemorate our civic leaders.

Article 063: civil servants

The People of the District commemorate our civil servants.

Article 064: commercial entrepreneurs

The People of the District commemorate our commercial entrepreneurs.

Article 065: scholarship laureates

The People of the District commemorate our scholarship laureates.

Article 066: artistic champions

The People of the District commemorate our artistic champions.

Act I. sovereignty

Article 100: execution

The District establishes the entity of Execution for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 101: prosecution

The District establishes the term of “prosecution” for the reliable use in District executions.

Article 102: transaction

The District establishes the term of “transaction” for the reliable use in District executions.

Article 103: experience

The District establishes the term of “experience” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 104: eventuality

The District establishes the term of “eventuality” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 105: communication

The District establishes the term of “communication” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 106: order

The District establishes the term of “order” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 110: jurisdiction

The District establishes the entity of Jurisdiction for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 111: international

The District establishes the term of “international” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 112: continental

The District establishes the term of “continental” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 113: national

The District establishes the term of “national” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 114: regional

The District establishes the term of “regional” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 115: municipality

The District establishes the term of “municipality” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 116: incorporation

The District establishes the term of “incorporation” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 120: prosecution

The District establishes the entity of Prosecution for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 121: unassigned

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Article 122: unassigned

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Article 123: unassigned

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Article 124: unassigned

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Article 125: unassigned

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Article 126: unassigned

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Article 130: diplomacy

The District establishes the entity of Diplomacy for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 131: unassigned

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Article 132: unassigned

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Article 133: unassigned

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Article 134: unassigned

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Article 135: unassigned

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Article 136: unassigned

undefined

Article 140: commerce

The District establishes the entity of Commerce for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 141: unassigned

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Article 142: unassigned

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Article 143: unassigned

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Article 144: unassigned

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Article 145: unassigned

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Article 146: unassigned

undefined

Article 150: trust

The District establishes the entity of Trust for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 151: unassigned

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Article 152: unassigned

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Article 153: unassigned

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Article 154: unassigned

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Article 155: unassigned

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Article 156: unassigned

undefined

Article 160: property

The District establishes the entity of Property for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 161: system

The District establishes the term of “system” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 162: application

The District establishes the term of “application” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 163: individual

The District establishes the term of “individual” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 164: organization

The District establishes the term of “organization” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 165: abstraction

The District establishes the term of “abstraction” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 166: order

The District establishes the term of “order” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Act II. justice

Article 200: security

The District secures the sovereignty of District Justice through the establishment of District Security.

Article 201: mission

undefined

Article 202: assembly

The District Security is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of District Law.

§ 202.1: defense

The District Department of Defense secures the commissions of District Sovereignty orders.

§ 202.2: intelligence

The District Department of Intelligence secures the commissions of District Technology orders.

§ 202.3: diplomacy

The District Department of State secures the commissions of District Diplomatic orders.

§ 202.4: commerce

The District Department of Commerce secures the commissions of District Commerce orders.

§ 202.5: trust

The District Department of Trust secures the commissions of District Finance orders.

§ 202.6: property

The District Department of Interior secures the commissions of District Property orders.

Article 203: schedule

The District Security Council administrates the District Security.

§ 203.1: commander

The District Commander is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Defense.

§ 203.2: director

The District Director is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Intelligence.

§ 203.3: ambassador

The District Ambassador is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of State.

§ 203.4: commissioner

The District Commissioner is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Commerce.

§ 203.5: inspector

The District Inspector is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Trust.

§ 203.6: custodian

The District Custodian is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Interior.

Article 204: commissions

undefined

Article 205: authorization

undefined

Article 206: documentation

The District Security Council is responsible for the issue of the District Security Report.

Article 210: administration

The District establishes the Administration of Justice through the commission of District Law.

Article 211: mission

The District Sovereignty Council is the personification organization of District Law.

Article 212: assembly

The District Sovereignty Council is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of the leaders of the District Electoral Assemblies.

§ 212.1: executive

The Executive of the District is responsible for the Execution of District Justice.

§ 212.2: prosecutor

The Senior Justice of the District Court is responsible for the Prosecution of District Justice.

§ 212.3: diplomat

The Foreman of the District Senate of Jurors is responsible for the Order of Diplomacy for the District.

§ 212.4: chairman

The Chairman of the District Board of Economists is responsible for the Order of Commerce Law for District Justice.

§ 212.5: trustee

The General of the District League of Attorneys is responsible for the Order of Trust Law for the District.

§ 212.6: speaker

The Speaker of the District Network of Representatives is responsible for the Order of Property Law for the District.

Article 213: schedule

The District Sovereignty Council shall assemble to review the state of the District.

Article 214: commissions

The District Sovereignty Council commissions District Security.

Article 213: Authorization

The District Sovereignty Council has the authority of the District to Order Law for the District.

Article 216: documentation

The District Sovereignty Council issues the District Sovereignty Report.

Article 220: court

The District establishes the Prosecution of Justice through the commission of District Courts.

Article 221: mission

The District Arbitration Attorneys are responsible for the order of the District Court.

Article 222: assembly

The District Court is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of District Law.

§ 222.1: chief court supervisor

The District Chief Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Law.

§ 222.2: martial court supervisor

The District Martial Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Martial Law.

§ 222.3: civil court supervisor

The District Civil Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Civil Law.

§ 222.4: commerce court supervisor

The District Commerce Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Commerce Law.

§ 222.5: trust court supervisor

The District Trust Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Trust Law.

§ 222.6: property court supervisor

The District Property Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Property Law.

Article 223: schedule

The District Court issues the District Court Docket.

§ 223.1: exercise of time

The District Court shall Docket courts in accordance with the cyclic events of the Terrestrial Solar Year.

§ 223.2: commencement

The District Court shall Commence court sessions in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Solstices and Equinoxes.

§ 223.3: adjournment

The District Court shall Adjourn courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Months.

§ 223.4: continuance

The District Court shall Continue courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Days.

§ 223.5: recess

The District Court shall Recess courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Hours.

§ 223.6: recording

The District Court shall Record courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Minutes.

Article 224: commissions

The District Court commissions the District Notary Service.

Article 225: authorizations

The District Court is authorized by the District to Issue Warrants of Arrest for the District.

Article 226: documentation

The District Court is responsible for notarizing all District Court transactions.

Article 230: jurisprudence

The District establishes the jurisprudence of District Law through the commission of jurors to deliberate District Law.

Article 231: mission

The District Assembly of Jurors is responsible for the deliberation of District Law.

Article 232: assembly

The District Jury is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of District Law.

§ 232.1: grand jury

The District Grand Jury shall convene to review the status of District Sovereignty.

§ 232.2: martial jury

The District Martial Jury shall convene to review the status of District Martial Law.

§ 232.3: civil jury

The District Civil Jury shall convene to review the status of District Civil Law.

§ 232.4: commerce jury

The District Commerce Jury shall convene to review the status of District Commerce Law.

§ 232.5: trust jury

The District Ethics Jury shall convene to review the status of District Trust Law.

§ 232.6: property jury

The District Property Jury shall convene to review the status of District Property Law.

Article 233: schedule

The District Assembly of Jurors shall assemble in accordance with District Court Orders.

§ 233.1: grand foreman

The District Grand Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly of Jurors.

§ 233.2: martial foreman

The District Security Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Security Jury.

§ 233.3: civil foreman

The District Civil Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Civil Jury.

§ 233.4: commerce foreman

The District Commerce Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Commerce Jury.

§ 233.5: ethics foreman

The District Ethics Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Ethics Jury.

§ 233.6: property foreman

The District Property Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Property Jury.

Article 234: commissions

The District Senate of Jurors commissions the District Department of State.

Article 235: authorizations

The District Senate of Jurors has the authority of the District to issue Verdicts of Trial for the District

Article 236: documentation

The District Assembly of Jurors issues the District Jury Report.

Article 240: commerce

The District establishes the organization of commerce through the commission of regional economists to commission District Law.

Article 241: mission

The District Board of Economists has the authority of the constituency to execute District Law.

Article 242: assembly

The District Board of Economists is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of economic regions of the district.

Article 243: schedule

The District Board of Economists shall schedule assemblies to review the status of the District.

Article 244: commissions

The District Board of Economists commissions the District Department of Commerce.

Article 245: authorizations

The District Board of Economists has the authority of the District to issue of for the District.

Article 246: documentation

The District Board of Economists issues the District Board of Economists Report.

Article 250: trust

The District establishes the organization of trust through the commission of regional attorneys to litigate District Law.

Article 251: mission

The District League of Attorneys is the litigation organization for District Law.

Article 252: assembly

The District League of Attorneys is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of economic regions.

Article 253: schedule

The District League of Attorneys shall assemble in accordance with District Court Orders.

Article 254: commissions

The District League of Attorneys commissions the District Department of Trust.

Article 255: authorizations

The District League of Attorneys has the authority of the District to issue Writs of Subpoena for the District.

Article 256: documentation

The District League of Attorneys issues the District Financial Report.

Article 260: property

The District establishes the organization of property through the commission of municipal council members to legislate District Law.

Article 261: mission

The District Network of Representatives has the authority to issue federal petitions for the constituents of the Municipal District.

Article 262: assembly

The District Network of Representatives is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of municipal districts.

Article 263: schedules

The District Network of Representatives assembles bi-weekly.

Article 264: commissions

The District Network of Representatives commissions the District Department of the Interior.

Article 265: authorizations

The District Network of Representatives has the authority of the District to issue Petitions of Legislation for the District.

Article 266: documentation

The District Network of Representatives issues the District Law Review.

Act III. liberty

Article 300: executive rights

The District establishes Executive Rights for the reliability of District Officers.

Article 301: rights to law

The Rights to Law for District Officers

Article 302: rights to technology

The Rights to Technology for District Officers

Article 303: rights to life

The Rights to Life for District Officers

Article 304: rights to commerce

The Rights to Commerce for District Officers

Article 305: rights to organization

The Rights to Organization for District Officers

Article 306: rights to legacy

The Rights to Legacy for District Officers

Article 310: natural rights

The District establishes Natural Rights for the reliability of District Natural Resources.

Article 320: legal rights

The District establishes Legal Rights for the reliability of District Law.

Article 330: diplomatic rights

The District establishes Civil Rights for the reliability of District Citizenship.

Article 340: organizational rights

The District establishes Organizational Rights for the reliability of District organizations.

Article 350: exclusive rights

The District establishes Exclusive Rights for the reliability of District Culture.

Article 360: generational rights

The District establishes Generational Rights for the reliability of District posterity.

Act IV. economics

Article 400: security

undefined

Article 401: commission

undefined

Article 402: duties

undefined

Article 403: rights

undefined

Article 404: electoral class

undefined

Article 405: compensation

undefined

Article 406: tenure

undefined

Article 410: administration

Undefined

Article 411: commission

undefined

Article 412: duties

undefined

Article 413: rights

undefined

Article 414: electoral class

undefined

Article 415: compensation

undefined

Article 416: tenure

undefined

Article 420: court supervisors

Undefined

Article 421: commission

undefined

Article 422: duties

undefined

Article 423: rights

undefined

Article 424: electoral class

undefined

Article 425: compensation

undefined

Article 426: tenure

undefined

Article 430: senate of jurors

Undefined

Article 431: commission

undefined

Article 432: duties

undefined

Article 433: rights

undefined

Article 434: electoral class

undefined

Article 435: compensation

undefined

Article 436: tenure

undefined

Article 440: board of commerce

Undefined

Article 441: commission

undefined

Article 442: duties

undefined

Article 443: rights

undefined

Article 444: electoral class

undefined

Article 445: compensation

undefined

Article 446: tenure

undefined

Article 450: league of attorneys

Undefined

Article 451: commission

undefined

Article 452: duties

undefined

Article 453: rights

undefined

Article 454: electoral class

undefined

Article 455: compensation

undefined

Article 456: tenure

undefined

Article 460: network of representatives

Undefined

Article 461: commission

undefined

Article 462: duties

undefined

Article 463: rights

undefined

Article 464: electoral class

undefined

Article 465: compensation

undefined

Article 466: tenure

undefined

Act V. finance

Article 500: currency

The District establishes a financial currency for District transactions.

Article 510: administration

The District establishes a Sovereignty Balance.

Article 520: courts

The District establishes a Prosecution Balance.

Article 530: diplomacy

The District establishes a Diplomacy Balance.

Article 540: commerce

The District establishes a Commerce Balance.

Article 550: trust

The District establishes a Trust Balance.

Article 560: property

The District establishes an Interior Balance.

Act VI. documentation

Article 600: procedure law

District Procedure Law.

Article 601: founding documents

The District organizes Procedure Law referenced from established documents.

Article 602: constitution law

District Constitution Law.

Article 602.1: petition

undefined

Article 602.2: commission

undefined

Article 602.3: trial

undefined

Article 602.4: validation

Undefined

Article 602.5: ratification

Undefined

Article 602.6: adoption

undefined

Article 603: unassigned

undefined

Article 604: unassigned

undefined

Article 605: unassigned

undefined

Article 606: unassigned

undefined

Article 610: sovereignty law

District Sovereignty Law.

Article 611: founding documents

The District organizes Sovereignty Law referenced from established documents.

Article 612: unassigned

undefined

Article 613: unassigned

undefined

Article 614: unassigned

undefined

Article 615: unassigned

undefined

Article 616: procedure law

undefined

Article 620: martial law

District Martial Law.

Article 621: founding documents

The District organizes Martial Law referenced from established documents.

Article 622: unassigned

undefined

Article 623: unassigned

undefined

Article 624: unassigned

undefined

Article 625: unassigned

undefined

Article 626: unassigned

undefined

Article 630: diplomacy law

District Diplomacy Law.

Article 631: founding documents

The District organizes Diplomacy Law referenced from established documents.

Article 632: unassigned

undefined

Article 633: unassigned

undefined

Article 634: unassigned

undefined

Article 635: unassigned

undefined

Article 636: unassigned

undefined

Article 640: commerce law

District Commerce Law.

Article 641: founding documents

The District organizes Commerce Law referenced from established documents.

Article 642: unassigned

undefined

Article 643: unassigned

undefined

Article 644: unassigned

undefined

Article 645: unassigned

undefined

Article 646: unassigned

undefined

Article 650: trust law

District Trust Law.

Article 651: founding documents

The District organizes Trust Law referenced from established documents.

Article 660: property law

District Property Law.

Article 661: founding documents

The District organizes Property Law referenced from established documents.

Article 662: unassigned

unassigned

Article 663: unassigned

unassigned

Article 664: unassigned

unassigned

Article 665: unassigned

unassigned

Article 666: constitution law

District Constitution Law.

§ 666.1: establishment

The District establishes the District Charter by the completion of a successful district referendum and adoption assembly of its inaugural government determined to advance the mission of the Charter in accordance with the directives ordered at its validation.

§ Compact of the Declaration of Independence, 1776

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

North Carolina:
William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

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

Massachusetts:
John Hancock
Maryland:
Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of
Carrollton

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

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

Delaware:
Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

New York:
William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

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

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple

Massachusetts:
Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:
Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New Hampshire:
Matthew Thornton

§ Compact of the Articles of Confederation, 1779

Every State shall abide by the determination of the united States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united States in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the Third Year of the independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett
John Wentworth Junr. August 8th 1778

On the part and behalf of The State of Massachusetts Bay:
John Hancock
Samuel Adams
Elbridge Gerry
Francis Dana
James Lovell
Samuel Holten

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations:
William Ellery
Henry Marchant
John Collins

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut:
Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
Oliver Wolcott
Titus Hosmer
Andrew Adams

On the Part and Behalf of the State of New York:
James Duane
Francis Lewis
Wm Duer
Gouv Morris

On the Part and in Behalf of the State of New Jersey, November 26, 1778.
Jno Witherspoon
Nath. Scudder

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania:

Robt Morris
Daniel Roberdeau
John Bayard Smith
William Clingan
Joseph Reed 22nd July 1778

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware:
Tho Mckean February 12, 1779
John Dickinson May 5th 1779
Nicholas Van Dyke

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland:
John Hanson March 1 1781
Daniel Carroll

On the Part and Behalf of the State of Virginia:
Richard Henry Lee
John Banister
Thomas Adams
Jno Harvie
Francis Lightfoot Lee

On the part and Behalf of the State of No Carolina:
John Penn July 21st 1778
Corns Harnett
Jno Williams

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina:
Henry Laurens
William Henry Drayton
Jno Mathews
Richd Hutson
Thos Heyward Junr

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia:
Jno Walton 24th July 1778
Edwd Telfair
Edwd Langworthy

§ Compact of the Third Continental Congress, 1787

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

North Carolina:
William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

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Thomas Lynch, Jr.
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Massachusetts:
John Hancock
Maryland:
Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of
Carrollton

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

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

Delaware:
Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

New York:
William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

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

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple

Massachusetts:
Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:
Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New Hampshire:
Matthew Thornton

§ 666.2: procedure

The district establishes a procedure system for the amending of orders to this charter (see article 020).

§ 666.3: amendment

The District establishes a formatted category index of amendments to this charter.

§ 666.4: validation

The District establishes a chronology of amendment validations to this charter.

§ 666.5: ratification

The District establishes a chronology of amendment ratification to this charter.

§ 666.6: adoption

The District establishes a chronology of amendment adoptions to this charter.

§ Compact of the District Convention, 20##

§ District Network of Representatives

§ District League of Attorneys

§ District Board of Commerce

§ District Senate of Jurors

§ District Justice Council

§ District Highest Court

§ District Security Council

secondary articles

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