

We, the People of the House of Commons, grateful to the Almighty God for the blessings of freedom, and earnestly desiring to secure these blessing undiminished to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

§ 1. Equal protections.

No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of religion, race, color, national origin, and sexual orientation.

§ 2. Ex post facto laws.

No bill of ex post facto law shall be enacted.

§ 3. Power.

All power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security, and protection.

§ 4. Assemble.

The people have the right to peacefully assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government for redress of grievances.

§ 5. Speech and press.

Every person may freely speak, write, express, and publish his views on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and no law shall be enacted to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

§ 6. Slavery.

Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of a crime, shall ever be tolerated in the House.

§ 7. Searches and seizures.

The persons, papers, possession, electronic data, and electronic communications of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things or to access electronic data or electronic communications shall issue without describing them, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The provisions of this section

shall not be construed to bar from evidence in any criminal proceeding any narcotic drug, firearm, bomb, explosive or any other dangerous weapon, seized by a peace officer outside the curtilage of any dwelling house in this House.

§ 8. Punishment.

Excessive fines shall not be imposed; cruel or unusual punishment shall not be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

§ 9. Rights of the accused.

No person shall be compelled in any case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, of property, without due process of law. The right of all individuals to fair and just treatments in the course of investigation or hearings shall not be infringed. Any punishment shall provide for the right to an appeal within a time to be set by the House. Any appeal shall permit evidence to compel his case and such decision shall be made by a non-bias person.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

All Members, who live in the House, are members of the House of Commons and shall represent themselves and their interests in all matters pertaining to the House.

ARTICLE III. THE LEGISLATIVE.

§ 1. Purpose.

The House is the repository of Member's voices, perspectives, and concerns. As such the House will serve as the policymaking authority within the House. The House shall direct the Speaker and other Agencies on the enforcement and implementation of laws enacted by the body.

§ 2. Speaker.

On the First Sunday of January at noon in each year, the House will elect from its own number a Speaker. The Speaker is allowed to vote as a Member.

§ 3. Committees.

The House will establish a system of standing committees, each charged with a specific area of legislation or parliamentary authority. The Speaker shall appoint one Member of each Committee to act as chairperson, who will preside over and schedule Committee meetings and serve as a liaison between the Committee and Speaker. The House may establish other agencies to carry out its business.

§ 4. Impeachment.

A Member may be impeached and removed from office for just cause upon the passage of a resolution for impeachment by a three-fourths majority of the House. The House may provide for procedures for the removal of a Member as necessary.

§ 5. Publication of proceedings.

The House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and shall publish the same, except such parts as, in the opinion of the House, require confidentiality. The yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered in the journal. The House shall ensure that a complete copy of its journal of each session is expediently delivered into the keeping of The Clerk of the House.

§ 6. Passage of bills.

No statute shall be enacted except by bill, and no bill that has not passed the House with the affirmative votes of a majority of all the Member duly chosen and seated shall become statute. Every bill so passed shall be signed by the Clerk. A bill that is not passed, or a vetoed bill that is returned and not repassed, before the next House convenes shall be deemed to have failed.

§ 7. Speaker signature or veto.

Every bill passed by the House, before it may become statute, shall be presented to the Speaker for approval. If the Speaker approves, they shall sign it; if not, they shall veto it and return it, along with their objections, to the House, which shall enter the objections into its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration three-fourths of the Member voting, including at least a majority of the total number of Members duly chosen and seated, vote to pass the bill, it shall become statute. If a bill is neither signed nor vetoed by the Speaker within three calendar days after being presented to them, the bill shall become statute as if they had signed it on the fourth day. If a bill is vetoed after the final adjournment of the session of House at which it was passed, the bill shall be returned by the Speaker to the House on the first day that House is in session after such adjournment, in which case the House shall proceed in the same manner as with a bill vetoed before adjournment, even if the new session is of a subsequent House session.

§ 8. General authority.

The House shall have the power, by statute, to raise and to spend money for the welfare of the House; to express the opinion of the House; to call for action by persons or entities beyond the House on behalf of the House; to establish executive officers in addition to those established in this Constitution; to direct appropriate executive officers on the faithful execution of statutes and advocacy of policy positions; and to make all other statutes which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution. No money shall be

drawn from the treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by statute, and a regular statement of receipts and expenditures shall be published from time to time.

§ 9. Checks.

The House may, with a three-fourths majority vote in the House, strike down any declaration issued by the Speaker or another official of the House with the permissions in statute to issue said declaration.

§ 10. Sessions.

The House, during an Assembly of the House, shall, without the consent of the House, adjourn for more than three days.

ARTICLE IV. ADOPTION, SUPREMACY, AND AMENDMENT.

§ 1. Ratification.

This constitution will take effect as described in this article upon the adoption of this Constitution by three-fourths vote of the House.

§ 2. Amendment.

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by a three-fourths vote of the House. Proposed amendments to the Constitution will become part of this Constitution if ratified by a majority of Members.

§ 3. Supremacy.

This Constitution is the supreme authority for the governance of the House. No statute or resolution may be in conflict with this constitution.

ARTICLE V. THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

§1. Authority.

The Speaker shall take care that the statutes are faithfully executed and will have all powers necessary and proper to fulfill their duties and the mandates of the House. The Speaker will act as chief executive officer of the House, serve as spokesperson for the House, and fulfill the requirements of that office as required. The Speaker will also have the power to reach binding agreements with other organizations and individuals with the consent of a majority vote of the House. The Speaker may each call the House into emergency session when necessary.

§ 2. Vacancy.

Should the Speaker position become vacant, the Clerk of the House, shall become acting Speaker until the House votes for a new Speaker of the House.

§ 3. Disqualification.

Any Member found guilty of a crime, with an outstanding fine or punishment, shall not be eligible to be Speaker of the House.

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