



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW CALIFORNIA

**2025 Version edits
(Senate)**

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW CALIFORNIA

PREAMBLE

We the People and counties within the state of New California do acknowledge and humbly invoke the favor of Almighty God for continued civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

We claim and affirm a republican form of government, protection against foreign invasion and domestic violence guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States Article IV, Section 4, and all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States Article IV, Section 2.

We do hereby ordain and establish the state of New California as a fully vested State of the Union of States in the United States of America.

The Constitution of the state of New California shall be a perpetual, unbreakable compact between the state of New California and the Union of States known as the United States of America.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we pronounce the following:

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ARTICLE I:
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1: DECLARATION

The citizens of the state of New California shall be guaranteed a form of government that is a constitutional republic.

To guard against transgressions of the high powers herein delegated, we declare and affirm that everything in this “Declaration of Rights” is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate, and all laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be null and void.

Commands, laws, statutes, acts, mandates, orders, ordinances, regulations, rules or anything which is effectually contrary to the people’s natural or unalienable rights; or the Constitution of the United States, or the Constitution of the state of New California including these Declarations of Rights, shall not be allowed in New California and are null and void.

Each section herein, of the New California Declaration of Rights, shall not be separated or segregated from the whole of this Declaration of Rights; or from the whole of the people’s unalienable God-given rights to protect and defend Life, Liberty, and pursuit of Happiness.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we proclaim the following:”

SECTION 2: UNALIENABLE RIGHTS

All individuals are by nature free, and independent, and have certain unalienable God-given divine rights among which are the right to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; the right to express, possess and protect freedom of conscience and thought; the right to enjoy the rewards of one’s own industry or labor; the right of unrestricted travel and movement; and the right to defend and protect these and all unalienable rights for themselves, family, and community.

SECTION 3: INHERENT POWER; RIGHT OF REVOLUTION

All political power is inherent in the citizens, and all free governments are founded on the citizens’ authority, and instituted for the benefit of the citizens. All powers not expressly given to the government are reserved to the citizens. The citizens of the state of New California shall be guaranteed a form of government that is a constitutional republic. The New California Constitution does not have a penumbra and no powers shall be added by implication or beyond the plain reading of the text and its original intent.

Government is instituted for the common benefit of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one person, family, or class of people. Whenever the ends of government are perverted; and the citizens’ liberty manifestly endangered; and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the citizens of right and duty ought reform the old or establish a new government.

SECTION 4: CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS

The state of New California is a free, sovereign and independent State, subject only to the citizens’ unalienable rights; the Constitution of the United States; the Constitution of the state of New California; and the maintenance of our free institutions. The perpetuity of the inseparable Union of States depends upon the preservation of the right of local self-government, unimpaired to all the States.

The United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The powers of the federal government are limited to the powers specified by the United States Constitution. All powers not delegated to the federal government remain exclusively the responsibility and authority of the state of New California and the citizens thereof.

Any law that is inconsistent with these standards shall not be recognized within the boundaries of the state of New California.

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SECTION 5: REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT; PROTECTIONS

The state of New California shall guarantee to every county in this state a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence. The state of New California shall have limited government that is accountable to the citizens of the state.

SECTION 6: EQUAL RIGHTS

No citizen shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or political right because of race, color, creed, biologic sex, or national origin. No property qualification shall ever be required for any citizen to vote or hold office. Nor shall the State employ or discriminate to achieve or assign unequal benefits on the basis of these rights.

All free citizens, when they form a social compact have equal rights and no individual, or set of individuals is entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments, or privileges, but all compensation shall be fairly and reasonably related to the public services rendered.

SECTION 7: FREEDOM OF RELIGION

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or infringement upon conscience or preference, shall forever be guaranteed in the state of New California.

No citizen shall be required or forced to receive or take part in any ceremony or acts of worship of religion.

SECTION 8: FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish their opinions on all subjects, with each citizen responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

There shall not be any restraint on the speech of another.

There shall not be any restraint or abridgement on the liberty of speech of the press or media.

SECTION 9: FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND GRIEVANCE

Citizens shall have the right to freely and peaceably assemble.

Citizens shall have the right to petition the governmental for redress of grievances

No government or other entity shall in any way restrict, suspend, or interfere with these unalienable rights.

SECTION 10: ACQUIRE, KEEP AND BEAR ARMS¹

The state of New California shall preserve the Second Amendment. A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Preserve² shall mean to keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil; to uphold; to sustain

¹ The American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster 1828.

² IBID

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Militia³ shall mean a group or groups of citizens of New California organized within each group for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies to protect self, family, or community; or when necessary for the security of a free state. The right of the people to form militias shall not be denied, restricted, or infringed.

Keep⁴ shall mean to, have, possess, own or, to preserve in any tenor or state, such as to keep in order. The right of the people to keep arms, including any components and materials essential for the creation or use or effect of arms shall not be denied, restricted, or infringed.

Bear⁵ shall mean carry. The right of the people to bear arms shall not be denied, restricted, or infringed.

Arms⁶ shall mean any weapon necessary to meet or repel an aggression or threat intended to destroy or otherwise infringe upon the natural, unalienable, or constitutional rights of any person or persons. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be denied, restricted, or infringed.

No law shall impose any limitation, licensure, registration, or special taxation on the use or acquisition of arms; or on the use or acquisition of any materials, component, or accessory, for the creation or use of arms.

Nor shall any law permit the confiscation of arms.

SECTION 11: QUARTERED SOLDIERS

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 12: SEARCH AND SEIZURE; PRIVACY AND SURVEILLANCE

The right of every citizen to be secure in their persons, houses, property, papers, electronic devices, data, and other personal effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, unless supported by an oath or affirmation, written and judicially signed, but upon probable cause, which also particularly describes the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized. The protections of the United States' Constitutional Amendments IV and IX shall be adhered to in the state of New California.

The citizens of the state of New California shall be free of individual or mass surveillance without a duly authorized warrant individually specifying the person or persons to be surveilled, in what location or endeavor, for what purpose, and for how long, that respects the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of the state of New California.

Surveillance includes, but is not limited to, digital identification and communications, tracking and tracing, facial recognition, license plates, and drones.

SECTION 13: CAPITAL CRIME

No individual shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the armed forces or Militia in time of war, or public danger.

SECTION 14: SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL; DOUBLE JEOPARDY

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They shall have the right to assistance of Counsel for their defense. They shall have the right to demand the nature and

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cause of the accusation against them and to have a copy thereof, and to have the process of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses in their behalf, and to appear and defend, in person and with counsel.

No individual shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor deprived of life, limb, liberty, or property without due process of law.

SECTION 15: LIFE, LIBERTY, PROPERTY; DUE PROCESS OF LAW

No citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The right of all citizens to fair and just treatment, in the course of judicial, legislative, executive and administrative investigations, shall not be infringed. All court proceedings shall be open to the public, and every citizen shall have due process of law to seek relief for an injury done to them, their lands, goods, person, or reputation.

SECTION 16: TRIAL BY JURY

The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate. A criminal conviction shall be by unanimous verdict of the jury; and in civil actions three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. A trial by jury may be waived in all criminal cases, not amounting to felony, by the consent of both parties, expressed in open court, and in civil actions by the consent of the parties, signified in such manner as may be prescribed by law. In civil actions, and cases of misdemeanor, the jury may consist of twelve, or of any number less than twelve upon which the parties may agree in open court.

SECTION 17: BAIL; WITNESSES; BAILABLE

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned. All persons shall be bail-able by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses.

SECTION 18: PROTECTIONS

No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the Legislature; nor shall any citizen be granted privileges or immunities that, upon the same terms, shall not be granted to all citizens.

No citizen shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the [state](#) of New California.

This section does not prohibit nor encourage an agreement with another state providing for the confinement of inmates of the state of New California in the penal or correctional facilities of that state.

SECTION 19: PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

New California shall not make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 20: WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

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

SECTION 21: TREASON

Treason against the state of New California shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No individual shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

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SECTION 22: MENS REA

It is incumbent upon the state of New California to ensure Mens Rea shall prevail. All legislation of the state of New California that includes a criminal or punitive penalty must clearly define the requirements to prevent unjust prosecutions, criminalization, and punishment, and must be consistent with the Common Law rule of lenity that defends the innocence of every person when the legislative intent is not clear.

Every bill or legislative instrument that includes a criminal or punitive penalty must be reviewed and tested by a judiciary committee to measure whether inclusion of Mens Rea has been applied.

SECTION 23: NO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

No citizen shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, unless in cases of fraud, nor in civil actions for torts, except in cases of willful injury to person or property; and no person shall be imprisoned for a Militia fine in time of peace.

SECTION 24: RIGHT TO WORK

The state of New California shall be a “right-to-work” state, and no membership in a union shall be required as a condition of employment.

SECTION 25: HUNTING AND HARVESTING

The citizens have the right to hunt, fish, harvest wildlife and wild-craft, subject to laws or regulations.

SECTION 26: MARRIAGE

The historical institution and legal contract solemnizing the relationship of one man and one woman shall be the only legally recognized marital contract in this State.

ARTICLE II
SHERIFF

SECTION 1: PURPOSE; DUTIES

The Sheriff’s purpose and duty is to secure the Rights and the Liberties of the People.

The Sheriff shall be the sovereign constitutional law enforcement authority for the county and shall be compelled to uphold the laws and the constitutions of the state of New California and the United States.

The Sheriff shall act as the highest law enforcement officer of the county, accountable to the citizens. All other law enforcement is subject to the authority of the Sheriff within the county.

The Sheriff shall keep the peace and secure, defend and protect the citizens of the local jurisdiction from threats to their liberties, their livelihoods, and the peaceable enjoyment of their property.

The Sheriff is responsible for, yet not limited to, enforcing the law and maintaining order, managing the county jail, ensuring public safety, ensuring free and fair elections, and community policing activities.

SECTION 2: QUALIFICATIONS

A Sheriff or candidate for Sheriff in the state of New California must have the following qualifications: be a citizen of the United States; have one year minimum experience in law enforcement and meet the training requirements thereof; be a registered voter; and have attained the age of at least twenty-five years prior to the date of qualifying for election to the office.

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SECTION 3: ELECTED SHERIFF; VACANCIES

The Sheriff of every county shall be an elected office. If the office should become vacant, the Undersheriff or next highest-ranking officer shall be the temporary sworn replacement. An election for the Sheriff shall be held within 120 days.

SECTION 4: OATH OF OFFICE

Every Sheriff before entering upon the duties of office shall take the Oath of Office, which states:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the state of New California and its citizens against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully perform and discharge the duties of Sheriff. So help me God.”

**ARTICLE III:
GUARANTEE CLAUSE**

SECTION 1: GUARANTEE

The state of New California shall guarantee to every citizen in this State a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

A republican form of government shall mean sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people; and, a minimum of one state senator shall represent and be elected by the people of each county; and, each county shall elect an equal number of state senators regardless of population within a county; and, state assembly shall represent county district populations of people being approximately the ratio of one assembly per [OPTION recommend 125,000 to 150,000] based on the most recent census within the state of New California; and each county shall have a minimum of [OPTION recommend 1] assembly representative per county.

SECTION 2: ESCHEW DEMOCRACY

The state of New California shall eschew any democracy, a government wherein the supreme power is lodged solely in the hands of the people collectively; forms of centralized government; or any form of government other than republican, shall not be allowed.

SECTION 3: FREE FROM INVASION⁷

New California shall guarantee freedom from invasion for the people of the state of New California. Invasion shall mean foreigners entering into, or at any time are within the boundaries of the state of New California unlawfully.

SECTION 4: FREE FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

New California shall guarantee the people of the state of New California freedom from domestic violence.

SECTION 5: SIZE LIMITATIONS

The state of New California government shall be no larger than necessary to achieve the purposes of this Constitution. Individuals serving in a position to enforce laws, promulgate regulations, or otherwise administer governmental affairs must be monitored under the authority of an elected position, which will provide accountability to the voters of the state.

⁷ The American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster 1828.

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SECTION 6: OATH OF OFFICE

Government employees and officers shall be required to take the Oath of Office that supports and upholds the Constitution of the United States of America and the state of New California and shall be held legally accountable, should they violate their Oath, and must respect and pledge allegiance to the country and flag of the United States of America.

All Oaths or Affirmations shall be administered and binding, and shall be taken subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

An accompanying wet ink signed record of Administration of the Oath shall be maintained by the county of record.

Every government employee and officer, before entering upon the duties of office shall take the Oath of Office, which states:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the state of New California and its citizens against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully perform and discharge the duties of _____. So help me God.”

**ARTICLE IV:
VOTING AND ELECTIONS**

SECTION 1: COMPLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The state of New California will comply with the United States Constitution Article I, Section 4, Amendment XV and Amendment XVIII.

All eligible voters shall register to vote exclusively through the Registrar of Voter’s office in their county. Other governmental agencies shall not be provided the authority to register voters.

SECTION 2: QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

Every individual, being eighteen years of age, being a citizen of the United States, being a resident of the state for a period of time as prescribed by the State's Legislature, and being duly registered in the county of residence for a period of time to the day of any election as prescribed by the state Legislature, shall be entitled to vote in all federal, state, and local elections held in the county or district in which such citizens reside.

Qualified voters shall be eligible to vote only once in the district of their primary residence and shall not be eligible to vote in the state of New California if they are registered in another jurisdiction of the United States. A [valid](#) state or federal identification shall be required of all citizens voting to confirm voter eligibility.

Individuals not allowed to vote in the State of New California: citizens under 18 years of age; citizens who have been determined mentally incompetent by a court, subject to such exceptions as the Legislature may make; citizens convicted of any felony, and illegal immigrants, subject to such exceptions as the Legislature may make. The New California Legislature shall enact laws to exclude from the right of suffrage persons who have been convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes, including illegal immigration.

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SECTION 3: DUTIES AND RESTRICTIONS OF COUNTY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

Each County shall elect a County Registrar of Voters by the citizens of their county for a four-year term of office. County Registrar of Voters shall be held accountable to the citizens to attain a free, accurate, and transparent election in their county, and in compliance with state-mandated statutes.

No County Registrar of Voters is to ever be appointed by or be or accountable to County Officials, nor the Secretary of State. The county shall provide adequate funding to run elections. Should a vacancy occur, an election shall be called.

Each County Registrar of Voters is responsible for: maintaining an accurate and current county register of eligible voters, printing of the ballots and support materials, directing the precinct operations and ensuring all proper equipment and supplies are made available at all precincts. County voter rolls must be certified as true and correct prior to use in any election.

SECTION 4: CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF BALLOTS

Paper ballots cast, counted and tallied by citizens at the precincts will be delivered to the Registrar of Voters. All election documents shall be preserved through a proven chain of custody, and based on state law. The Legislature shall provide for numbers on ballots to assure the chain of custody.

SECTION 5: ABSENTEE VOTING

No absentee ballot shall be provided to a qualified voter unless requested by the same in writing. Absentee ballots must be received by the Registrar of Voters before voting closes on the day prescribed by law with a verifiable signature.

Absentee voting is to be made available to qualified citizens, including those with medical issues, disabilities, as well as United States Military personnel and others that are not able to be in their precinct on the day of voting.

SECTION 6: SECRECY OF VOTING

Secrecy of voting shall be preserved. A ballot may not be connected to a voter during a hand count or recount.

SECTION 7: ELECTION SCHEDULE

General elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every even-numbered year. Primary elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of June of every even-numbered year. The month and day of elections may be changed by law.

All ballots shall have been received by the Registrar of Voters' office or its designee no later than the time specified for voting to close on the day of the election.

The state of New California shall conduct partisan primary elections with the top vote-getter from each party moved forward to the final election.

SECTION 8: VOTING PROCEDURE RESTRICTIONS/ REQUIREMENTS; ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Elections shall be on one day, conducted in local precincts, with paper ballots only and paper poll books logging each citizen voter participant. All voting and counting shall be conducted at the local polling station unless the voter is unable to attend the election and is qualified to be issued an absentee ballot. A secure chain of custody

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process shall be implemented that requires verifying voter ID names and signatures, poll book counts of voter tallies, ballot tallies, candidate vote tallies and the submission of election results. Each county's voter rolls must be certified as true and correct prior to use in any election.

In the state of New California, the use of electronic devices is not authorized for any part of the actual voting and tally process. The use of digital equipment used for the preparation of documentation, ballots, and support materials shall be considered as separate from the actual voting process and therefore acceptable.

At no time shall harvesting of ballots or mass collection in drop boxes be allowed.

SECTION 9 METHODS OF VOTING

Methods of voting shall be prescribed by law, including provisions for absentee voting. Absentee ballots may only return by mail or be collected at a designated polling location and must be received on or before the time voting closes on the day prescribed for in person voting. Ballots sent by mail must be signed and testified to by the voter, postmarked before the date the election occurs, and must be received by the Registrar of Voters office no later than the time specified for voting to close on the day set for election. Military ballots must be accepted by the Registrar of Voters office for up to two weeks from the date of the election.

SECTION 10: ELECTION CONTESTS

The procedure to determine and execute an election contest, with the right to challenge, and the right of appeal to the courts, shall not be denied. Challenges and queries shall be unencumbered by fees unless otherwise proscribed by law.

ARTICLE V
POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1: CO-EQUAL BRANCHES

The powers of the government of the state of New California shall be divided into three separate co-equal branches: the Legislative Branch, the Executive Branch, and the Judicial Branch.

SECTION 2: BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

The Legislative body of the state of New California shall be a bicameral body with an upper house the Senate, which shall represent the counties, and a lower house the Assembly, which shall represent the citizens of the state of New California. When a reference is needed to refer to both bodies collectively, these two bodies shall be referred to as the Legislature.

SECTION 3: NO POWER TO DEPRIVE RIGHTS, LIBERTIES

No power shall be assumed by any of the separate branches that deprive the citizens of their unalienable **rights** or Constitutional liberties.

SECTION 4: GOVERNMENT MEMBER BENEFIT RESTRICTIONS

No member, or members, of any branch, whether separate or in combination with another branch, shall enrich themselves or benefit others in any manner, either directly or indirectly, through the exercise of their powers.

SECTION 5: PRISONS

The state of New California shall maintain and build, or provide in some manner, prisons to adequately house all lawfully convicted criminals.

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SECTION 6: VIOLATION OF OATH OF OFFICE

Sheriffs have the constitutional authority to arrest, remove from office and initiate prosecution of any public official or employee that violates their Oath of Office or the Constitution of the United States of America, or the Constitution of the state of New California.

**ARTICLE VI:
STATE CAPITAL**

SECTION 1: LOCATION OF STATE CAPITAL

Location to be determined

[ZOOM]

**ARTICLE VII:
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

SECTION 1: LEGISLATIVE POWERS

The legislative power of the state of New California shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly, which together shall be designated The Legislature.

SECTION 2: ENACTING CIVIL & CRIMINAL LAWS

The Legislature shall have the power to enact general civil and criminal laws for the whole of the state of New California, it shall not pass local laws that affect only a limited region.

SECTION 3: LEGISLATORS ALSO SUBJECT TO ALL LAWS

All laws enacted by the Legislature shall be equally applied to all Legislative branch members.

SECTION 4: LEGISLATURE

The regular sessions of the Legislature shall commence every year in April and be held every year.

Each session shall commence at twelve o'clock p.m. on the first Monday after the first day of April and continue during business days, as needed Each session shall be concluded no later than the last day of June of that year. No bill shall be introduced in either body of the Legislature after the expiration of 30 days from the commencement of their annual session. Any bill not successfully passed by both bodies before the session concludes shall lapse unless two-thirds of the members thereof consent for said bill to be continued into the next legislative session.

Members shall not be paid for more than 60 business days for any session. (*recommend 90 days*)

SECTION 5: PER DIEM; MILEAGE

The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a per diem and mileage, to be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected.

The Legislature shall meet for any special session necessary for the exercise of powers under Article II of the Constitution of the United States regarding the selection of electors to represent the state of New California, to cast votes in the Electoral College. Said sessions do not require the approval or consent of any other branch of government.

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SECTION 6: SENATE; ASSEMBLY; DISTRICTS

The Senate shall consist of one member representing each county. The seats of the Senators elected in the year [date TBD] shall be vacated from the odd numbered districts at the expiration of the second year, so that one half of Senators shall be elected every two years.

The Assembly shall be elected by district, and be numbered as herein provided. The seats of the Representatives elected in the year [date TBD] shall be vacated from the odd numbered districts at the expiration of the second year, so that one half of the Representatives shall be elected every two years.

For choosing members of the Legislature, the State shall be divided into Senatorial districts matching the boundaries of each county. Each county shall be a separate Senate district, and shall be numbered consecutively by county, commencing at the northern boundary of the State, and ending at the southern boundary thereof.

The Assembly districts shall be divided into Assembly districts matching the boundaries of each county. Each district shall be numbered consecutively, commencing at the northern boundary of the State, and ending at the southern boundary thereof. Each county shall be represented by a minimum of [OPTION recommend 1] members in the Assembly.

In the formation of Assembly districts, no city shall be divided unless it contains a sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts. The boundaries of districts shall follow the convention of existing city or county boundary lines, except where two or more districts occupy one county based upon population size. Districts shall not be created based upon distinctions of any human characteristic or identity or political affiliation. The census taken under the directions of the Congress of the United States in the year 2020, and every ten years thereafter, shall be the basis of fixing and adjusting the Legislative districts. The Legislature shall, at its first session after each census, adjust such reapportionment the representation so as to preserve them as near equal in population ratios as possible.

No persons shall be counted as part of the population of any district that is not a citizen of the United States.

SECTION 7: SENATE TERMS

Those Senators elected shall serve a term of [OPTION] years, at the same time and place as members of the Assembly. No person shall be a member of the senate that has not been a citizen and permanent full-time inhabitant of the State for at least three years, and a permanent full-time resident of the county in which they are running, for at least one year before their election.

SECTION 8: ASSEMBLY TERMS

Those representatives elected shall serve for a term of [OPTION] years. No person shall be a member of the Assembly that has not been a citizen and permanent full-time inhabitant of the State for at least three years, and a permanent full-time resident of the district in which they are running, for at least one year before their election. Thereafter, members of the Assembly shall be chosen every four years, and each election shall be on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

SECTION 9: SELECTING LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

Each body shall choose its officers, and judge the moral, ethical standing, and qualifications of its members. The presiding member of the Senate shall be called the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the presiding member of the Assembly shall be called the Speaker of the Assembly.

SECTION 10: QUORUM

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

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SECTION 11: RULES OF PROCEDURES

Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings. Each House with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member but only after a full and fair hearing, where the accused member is afforded due process.

SECTION 12: JOURNAL

Each body shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same.

SECTION 13: PRIVILEGES FROM ARREST OR CIVIL PROCESSES

Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases, except for treason, or felony, be privileged from arrest, and shall not be subject to any civil process during the active session of the Legislature.

SECTION 14: VACANCIES

When vacancies occur in either House, the Governor, or the individual exercising the functions of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. Said elections shall be held within 120 days, therefore not allowing appointed positions by the Governor to replace Senators or Assemblymen or positions in local government.

SECTION 15: OPEN SESSION; CLOSED SESSION

The doors of each House shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of each house, may require a closed session.

SECTION 16: LIMITED ADJOURNMENT; PAY RESTRICTIONS DURING ADJOURNMENT

Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting. Nor shall the members of either House draw pay for any recess or adjournment for a longer time than three days.

SECTION 17: BILLS

No law shall be passed except by bill; nor shall any bill be voted on for final passage until having been printed, with the amendments thereto, for the use of the members and review by the public, for no less than three business days prior to the vote. Nor shall any bill become a law unless the same be read on three separate days in each house, unless two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, dispense with this provision.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the Assembly, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. All other bills may originate in either body, but may be amended or rejected by the other.

On the final passage of all bills, they shall be read at length, and the vote shall be by yeas, and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered into the journal; and no bill shall become a law without a reasonable review and comment period by the public for a period of not less than three business days and the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

Every new bill or Legislative instrument of law that seeks to criminalize any act must include justification and purpose. All amendments must be consistent with the original meaning and title of the bill.

SECTION 18: SINGLE SUBJECT BILLS.

Every bill shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title. No bill shall include any subjects not expressly stated in the title, and if unstated subjects should be added, they shall be void. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case, the revised bill or amended section shall be reenacted, and published at length as revised or amended.

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All laws of the state of New California, county, township, city, and all official writings, including the executive, legislative, and judicial proceedings shall be conducted, preserved, and shall be published in English.

SECTION 19: BILLS MOVE TO GOVERNOR

Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall veto and return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter such objections upon the Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again passes both houses, by yeas and nays, with two thirds of the members elected to each house voting therefor, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

If any bill should not be returned within ten business days after having been presented to the Governor the same shall be treated as a veto. The Governor, within ten business days after adjournment may sign and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, in which case it shall become a law in like manner as if it had been signed by the Governor before adjournment.

If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items, while approving other portions of the bill. In such case the Governor shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's veto, as herein before provided. If the Legislature is in session, the Governor shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered in the same manner as bills that have been disapproved by the Governor.

SECTION 20: POWER OF IMPEACHMENT

The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachment trials shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without factual evidence, an opportunity to present a defense, and the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected.

SECTION 21: IMPEACHMENT RULES

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Courts of Appeal and Judges of the Superior Courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor while in office. Judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the State. The party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanor while in office in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

SECTION 22: EMBEZZLEMENT; MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

No citizen convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds of the United States, or of the State, or of any county or municipality therein, shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State, and the Legislature shall provide, by law, for the punishment of embezzlement or misappropriation of funds as a felony.

SECTION 23: TREASURERY APPROPRIATIONS RESTRICTIONS

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and upon warrants duly drawn thereon by the controller.

SECTION 24: RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION ALLOCATIONS

Neither shall the Legislature, nor any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal entity, make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, or grant anything to or in aid of any religious sect, church, creed, or sectarian purpose, or help to support or sustain any school, college, university, hospital, or other institution controlled by any religious creed, church, or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the state, or any city, county, town, or other

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municipal entity for any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose whatever; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the Legislature enacting a system to provide for the use of public funds for school choice with a public voucher, to be used at one of the institutions listed in this section.

SECTION 25: LEGISLATION ON FUNDING LIMITATIONS; OVERSIGHT

The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation and limitation of charges for services performed and commodities furnished by public utilities.

Any persons needed to oversee said regulations shall be elected, not appointed, to provide for public accountability.

SECTION 26: LEGISLATIVE INFLUENCING; TESTIMONY

Influencing, or attempted influencing, of the vote of the Legislature:

A person convicted of seeking to influence the vote of a member of the Legislature by bribery, promise of reward, intimidation, or any other dishonest means, shall be deemed guilty of a felony; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide, by law, for the punishment of this crime.

Any member of the Legislature that shall be convicted of being influenced in his vote or action upon any matter pending before the Legislature by any reward or financial benefit, or promise of future reward or financial benefit, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, in addition to such punishment as may be provided by law, shall be disfranchised and forever disqualified from holding any office or public trust.

An individual may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person that may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or with having been influenced in his vote or action, as a member of the Legislature, by reward, or promise of future reward, and shall not be permitted to withhold his or her testimony upon the grounds that it may incriminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SECTION 27: OATH OF OFFICE

All Legislators shall be required to take the Oath of Office that supports and upholds the Constitution of the United States of America and the state of New California and shall be held legally accountable, should they violate their Oath, and must respect and pledge allegiance to the country and flag of the United States of America.

All Oaths or Affirmations shall be administered and binding, and shall be taken subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

Every Legislator, before entering upon the duties of office shall take the Oath of Office, which states:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the state of New California and its citizens against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully perform and discharge the duties of _____. So help me God.”

**ARTICLE VIII:
EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

SECTION 1: OFFICERS OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Executive Branch of the state of New California shall consist of a Governor, who shall be the chief executive officer of the State, a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller of public accounts, a Treasurer, and an Attorney General. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in the Governor.

SECTION 2: ELECTIONS; TERMS

Officers of the executive branch shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at the time and places of election for members and shall hold office for a term of four years from the first Monday after the first day of January subsequent to the Governor's election, and until a successor is elected and qualified.

The number of terms an individual may serve as Governor shall be limited to two.

The state of New California shall conduct partisan primary gubernatorial elections with the top vote getter from each party moved forward to the final election.

SECTION 3: NATURAL BORN CITIZEN

No person shall be eligible for the office of Governor that is not a natural-born citizen of the United States, at least 35 years of age, and a permanent full-time resident of this State for at least five years preceding their election.

SECTION 4: BALLOT RETURNS; ELECTION DETERMINATIONS

The ballot returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, who shall, the first week of the special session open and publish them in the presence of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but, in case of a tie vote, the Legislature shall, by joint vote of both houses, choose a Governor from those tied.

SECTION 5: GOVERNOR AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

The Governor in extraordinary circumstances, shall have the power to call out the National Guard to execute the laws. This power must be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate within five days of its implementation.

SECTION 6: GOVERNOR OVERSEES EXECUTIVE BUSINESS

The Governor shall oversee all executive business with the officers of government and may require information, in writing, from the officers of the Executive Branch, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SECTION 7: FAITHFULLY EXECUTED LAWS

The Governor shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SECTION 8: VACANCIES

When any office becomes vacant, and no mode is provided for filling such vacancy by the Constitution or State law, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission for that position, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, or at the next election by the citizens, whichever occurs first.

SECTION 9: SPECIAL LEGISLATURE SESSIONS

The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, stating the purposes for which it was convened, and when so convened it shall have no power to legislate on any subjects other than those specified in the proclamation. The Legislature shall provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental thereto. In no instance shall any such special session last more than ten days unless, in extreme conditions, consented to by a majority of the Legislature.

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In even numbered years the Legislature shall convene a special election session for the purpose of determining presidential Electors and/or gubernatorial ballot return results. Such session shall be held in December.

SECTION 10: REPORT ON CONDITIONS OF THE STATE

The Governor shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at the start of every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he or she shall deem expedient.

SECTION 11: SEAL OF THE STATE

There shall be a Seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by the Governor. Such Seal which shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of New California."

SECTION 12: GRANTS, COMMISSIONS SIGNED & SEALED

All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of We the People of the State of New California, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SECTION 13: RESTRICTING OTHER PERSON FROM ACTING AS GOVERNOR

No person shall, while holding any office under the United States or this State, exercise the office of Governor except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SECTION 14: NECESSARY REPLACEMENT FOR GOVERNOR

In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or the Governor's removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the remainder of the term, or until the disability shall cease.

SECTION 15: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR; CHAIN OF COMMAND

A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and place, and in the same manner as the Governor; and the term of office and the qualifications of eligibility shall be the same. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein in case of a tie vote among the members of the Senate.

If, during a vacancy of the office of Governor. If the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of the office, or be absent from the State, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall act as Lieutenant Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease. The Lieutenant Governor shall be disqualified from holding any other office, except as specially provided in this Constitution, during the term for which he or she shall have been elected.

SECTION 16: SECRETARY OF STATE; OFFICIAL RECORDS

The Secretary of State shall, be the custodian of a correct record of the official acts of the Legislative and Executive branches of the government, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature and "We the People," and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to the Secretary of State by law.

SECTION 17: COMPENSATION

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, and Attorney General, at stated times during their continuance in office, shall receive compensation for their services which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they have been elected. The Assembly shall be responsible for the budgeted item for their compensation.

SECTION 18: GOVERNOR MAY NOT HOLD ANOTHER OFFICE

The Governor shall not, during his term of office, be elected a Senator to the Senate of the United States, nor shall he appoint himself to fill an empty Senate seat.

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SECTION 19: REPRIEVES, PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS

The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, pardons, and commutations of sentence, after conviction, for all offenses except treason, sedition and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

SECTION 20: LINE-ITEM FUNDING VETO

The governor shall have the power to veto by line any portion of a funding authorization bill that affects the ability of the state to maintain a balanced budget.

SECTION 21: MAXIMUM EMERGENCY POWER LIMITATION

The Governor's emergency powers include limited authority normally reserved for legislatures. Statutes defining executive authority during an emergency cannot be modified by executive order. The Governor cannot promulgate emergency rules that grant themselves authority beyond the statutory limits, even if they otherwise have the power to temporarily alter statutes.

During a declared emergency, regardless of origin, the Constitution of the United States shall not be infringed or suspended, and no law will prohibit any citizens of the United States the right to exercise their freedoms and liberties.

Legislatures may retain the power to nullify an emergency proclamation by a concurrent resolution at any time.

If the State's Legislature is out of session during an emergency, the Governor shall call a special session.

All executive orders or proclamations issued under this subsection must indicate the nature of the disaster or emergency, the area or areas threatened, the conditions that have brought it about or which make possible termination of the state of disaster or emergency. An executive order or proclamation must be disseminated promptly by means calculated to bring its contents to the attention of the general public, unless the circumstances attendant upon the disaster or emergency prevent or impede such dissemination, and it must be filed promptly with the Department of Emergency Services, the Legislature, the Secretary of State, and the county or city Auditor of the jurisdictions affected.

The Governor's emergency power authority or authority to address a physical or natural crisis shall be limited to a term no longer than 30 days without a hearing before the public and the Legislature of both houses to request a specified time for extension of those powers; no time extension shall exceed a period of 30 days; any request for additional time must be heard before the public and the Legislature of both houses, and must be approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

All executive orders issued by the governor during a declared emergency shall be ratified by a majority vote of both houses within 20 days from the date they are issued; otherwise, the executive orders shall expire at the end of said 20 days.

SECTION 22 BALANCED BUDGET

The state of New California shall not be in debt default leading into a new fiscal year.

The Governor shall ensure that the state has an annual balanced budget approved and established as of each July first.

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SECTION 23: OATH OF OFFICE

The Governor shall be required to take the Oath of Office that supports and upholds the Constitution of the United States of America and the state of New California and shall be held legally accountable, should they violate their Oath, and must respect and pledge allegiance to the country and flag of the United States of America.

All Oaths or Affirmations shall be administered and binding, and shall be taken subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

The Governor, before entering upon the duties of office shall take the Oath of Office, which states:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the state of New California and its citizens against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully perform and discharge the duties of _____. So help me God.”

**ARTICLE IX:
JUDICIARY**

SECTION 1: JUDICIAL POWERS

The judicial power of the State is vested in the State Supreme Court, District Courts of Appeal, Superior Courts, and other courts as established by the Legislature. The jurisdiction of courts shall be the same as that of the Constitution for the United States. The courts shall constitute a unified judicial system for operation and administration, and judicial districts shall be established by law.

SECTION 2: HIGHEST COURT; JURISDICTION, MEMBERSHIP

The Supreme Court shall be the highest court of the State, with final appellate jurisdiction for the State.

The Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of the state of New California and six Associate Justices. The number of justices may be increased by law only upon the request by a majority of the Supreme Court and a two-thirds vote by both houses of the Legislature.

The Chief Justice shall be selected from among the Justices of the Supreme Court by a majority vote of the Justices.

SECTION 3: COURTS OF APPEALS

The state shall be divided into Courts of Appeal districts, with each district having a Chief Justice, two or more other Justices, and such other officials as may be provided for by law.

The Justices shall have the qualifications prescribed for Justices of the Supreme Court. The courts of appeal shall sit in panels as authorized by law. The concurrence of a majority of the Judges sitting in a panel is necessary to decide a case. Said courts of appeal shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of their respective districts, which shall extend to all cases of which the district courts or county courts have original or appellate jurisdiction, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by law, provided that the decision of said courts shall be conclusive on all questions of fact brought before them on appeal or error. Said courts shall have such other jurisdiction, original and appellate, as may be prescribed by law.

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Each of said courts of appeal shall hold its sessions at a place in its district to be designated by the Legislature, and at such time as may be prescribed by law. Said Justices shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts at a general election, for a term of six years and shall receive for their services the sum provided by law.

SECTION 4: SUPERIOR COURTS

A Superior Court shall be established in every county and is the trial court of general jurisdiction.

SECTION 5: CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Supreme Court Justices, Courts of Appeal Justices and Superior Court Judges shall be citizens of the United States and of the State, licensed to practice law in the State, and possessing any additional qualifications prescribed by law.

Judges of other courts shall be selected for terms in a manner and with qualifications prescribed by law.

SECTION 6: APPROVAL OF JUSTICES & JUDGES

Supreme Court Justices, Courts of Appeal Justices and Superior Court Judges shall, in the manner provided by law, be subject to approval or rejection on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after their appointment. Thereafter, Supreme Court justices and District Court Justices shall be subject to approval or rejection in a like manner every tenth year, and each Superior Court Judge, every sixth year.

From each of the Supreme Court districts and Court of Criminal Appeals districts, the voters thereof shall elect a Justice of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals at a non-partisan election, in a manner provided by statute.

SECTION 7: GOVERNOR NOMINATES VACANCY REPLACEMENTS

The Governor shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, fill any vacancy in an office of the Supreme Court or any Court of Appeals.

A Superior Court vacancy shall be filled in the same manner until a confirmational election can be held.

SECTION 8: IF ELECTED OFFICE VACANT AFTER 90 DAYS; INTERIM APPOINTMENT

The elected office of any justice of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals or Superior Court Judge becomes vacant 90 days after the election in which they are rejected by a majority of those voting on the question. Should an office not be filled by election, an interim appointment shall be made by the Governor for the balance of the term or until a special election can be held.

SECTION 9: IMPEACHMENT

Impeachment of any Justice or Judge for malfeasance or misfeasance in the performance of his official duties shall be according to procedure prescribed for civil officers.

SECTION 10: JUSTICES' AND JUDGES' RESTRICTIONS

Supreme Court Justices and Court of Appeal Justices and Superior Court Judges, while holding office, may not practice law, hold office in a political party, or hold any other office or position of profit under the United States, the State, or its political subdivisions. Any Supreme Court Justice, Courts of Appeal Justices or Superior Court Judge filing for another elective public office forfeits his judicial position.

SECTION 11: MAKE & PROMULGATE RULES; MAY NOT OVERRIDE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The Supreme Court shall make and promulgate rules governing the administration of all courts. It shall make and promulgate rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases based upon the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the state of New California and common law in all courts. These rules may be changed by the Legislature by two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house.

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SECTION 12: ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD OF ALL COURTS

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the administrative head of all courts. He may assign judges from one court or division thereof to another for temporary service. The Chief Justice shall, with the approval of the Supreme Court, appoint an administrative director to serve at the pleasure of the Supreme Court and to supervise the administrative operations of the judicial system.

SECTION 13: OATH OF OFFICE

Each Judge and Justice shall be required to take the Oath of Office that supports and upholds the Constitution of the United States of America and the state of New California and shall be held legally accountable, should they violate their Oath, and must respect and pledge allegiance to the country and flag of the United States of America.

All Oaths or Affirmations shall be administered and binding, and shall be taken subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

The Judges and Justices, before entering upon the duties of office shall take the Oath of Office, which states:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the state of New California and its citizens against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully perform and discharge the duties of _____. So help me God.”

**ARTICLE X:
COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS**

SECTION 1: SEVERAL EXISTING COUNTIES AS LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS

The state of New California recognizes the counties as legal subdivisions of the State.

SECTION 2: LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNING BODIES APPROVE NEW COUNTIES

No new county shall be formed or established within the jurisdiction of the state of New California; nor any county be formed by the junction of two or more counties, or parts of counties, without the consent of the governing bodies of the counties concerned, as well as of the state Legislature.

SECTION 3: MAINTAIN COUNTY SEATS

No county seat shall be removed or relocated unless two thirds of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, shall vote in favor of such removal or relocation. A proposition of removal or relocation shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

SECTION 4: COMPENSATIONS

The compensation of any county, city, town, or municipal officer, shall not be increased after his election or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

Benefits shall only be provided for the time served in office.

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SECTION 5: JURISDICTIONS WITHIN COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNSHIPS

All county, city, town, townships, or unincorporated areas shall have jurisdiction within their boundaries, and shall enforce all such local, police, health, sanitary, and other regulations as are not in conflict with the constitution of the state of New California or the constitution of the United States of America.

Counties of the state of New California shall have established charters.

SECTION 6: TAXATION ALLOCATIONS

The power to impose and assess taxes upon counties, cities, towns, or other public or municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, rests solely with their local boards, and not the State or Legislature.

Funds collected by said entities shall identify the purpose for which said funds are to be used and cannot be used for another purpose, except those set forth, without approval of the qualified voters in a general election.

SECTION 7: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Neither the state of New California Legislature, nor the local county officers, may delegate to a private person or body, or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), the power to make, control, appropriate, supervise, or interfere with county or municipal corporation improvements, money, or property, regulations, or to levy taxes or assessments. Local county officers shall be held responsible for the adherence to this regulation.

The Legislature and local county officers may provide for the deposit of public monies in this State in any bank, or in any savings and loan association or any credit union, or any federally insured industrial loan company.

Payment of interest, principal, and redemption premiums of public bonds and other evidence of public indebtedness may be deposited by domestic banks within or without this State.

The Legislature or the local county officers may provide for investment of public moneys in securities and the registration of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness by private persons or bodies, within or without this State, acting as trustees or fiscal agents.

SECTION 8: PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTIONS

Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any political or municipal corporation.

SECTION 9: REGIONAL CONFLICTS WITH MUNICIPALITY OR COUNTY

All positions of governance shall be elected positions to provide for accountability to the counties, cities and townships affected.

State, regional or council governance that conflicts with the General Plans or Master Plans of any municipality or county is prohibited.

SECTION 10: FEES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Strict accountability of county and township officers must be adhered to for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public and municipal moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession. Such monies must be deposited by the end of the next business day into a designated account.

SECTION 11: PROPERTY TAX INCREASES

Property taxes can only be increased with the approval by a two-thirds vote of the public at the next general election.

**ARTICLE XI:
FINANCE AND TAXATION**

SECTION 1: POWER OF TAXATION

The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted to an NGO or non-New California agency, except as provided in this article.

All new or increased State taxes shall be submitted to the public for approval at the next general election and must be approved by a two-thirds vote.

SECTION 2: CONTROLLING TAXATION ON LANDS AND PROPERTY

The lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to the residents of the State.

SECTION 3: LEVYING AND CONTROLLING TAXATION

The real property of the State or its political subdivisions shall be exempt from taxation under conditions and exceptions which shall be provided for by law.

All, or any portion of, property used exclusively for non-profit religious, charitable, cemetery, or educational purposes, as defined by law, shall be exempt from taxation. Educational purposes shall not include socio-political activity by a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), or foreign entities. Other exemptions may be granted by law.

All current valid existing exemptions or caps on taxes shall be retained until otherwise provided for by law.

SECTION 4: PUBLIC PROPERTY AND MONEY UNTAXED

No tax shall be levied, or appropriation of public money made, or public property transferred, nor shall the public credit be used, except for a public purpose.

SECTION 5: SPECIFIC PURPOSE FUNDING CONTROL; NOT ADDED TO GENERAL FUND

Any funds allocated for a specific purpose by the Legislature for a validly passed public proposition must be spent on that proposition only.

Any excess allocated funds must be transferred to the reserve fund unless otherwise provided for by law or granting institution.

SECTION 6: POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF STATE CONTROL

No debt shall be contracted by any political subdivision of the State, unless authorized for capital improvements, by its governing body and ratified by a majority vote of those qualified to vote and voting on the question.

SECTION 7: ABILITY OF STATE AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS TO BORROW MONEY

The State and its political subdivisions may borrow money to meet appropriations for any fiscal year in anticipation of the collection of the revenues for that year, but all debt so contracted shall be paid before the end of the next fiscal year.

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SECTION 8: BALANCED BUDGET; RESERVES

The Governor shall submit to the Legislature, at a time fixed by law, a balanced budget for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments, offices, and agencies of the State.

The budget adopted by the state of New California Legislature each fiscal year shall be a balanced budget. Any proposed expenditures shall be funded by way of anticipated income of all departments, offices and agencies of the State, including any anticipated funds received from the federal government.

Emergency, non-budgeted issues must be handled either from the reserve fund of the State, or an emergency loan approved by the Legislature by a two-thirds vote, in accordance with Section 7 of this Article.

The state of New California and each county shall create, and hold secure an emergency reserve fund. The level of the state reserve shall be a minimum of 15% to 18% with 25% preferred.

SECTION 9: LOCAL FUNDS ACCOUNTABILITY AND UNAVAILABILITY FOR STATE SPENDING

All monies, assessments, and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town, public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof, shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depository, to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they respectively belong.

The State shall not use monies allocated to any county, city, town, public or municipal corporation.

SECTION 10: TAXATION ALLOCATIONS

At no time shall the aggregate of Counties, Cities and Towns taxation on properties exceed 1% of the properties valuation per year. Taxation assessments and valuation against private properties shall not be not less than seven years and after by law.

Taxation against the assessed value of a senior citizens' primary residence shall not be allowed.

**ARTICLE XII:
EDUCATION**

SECTION 1: GOAL AND RESPONSIBILITY

The stability of a republican form of government depends upon the education of the people.

The goal and responsibility of all educational institutions shall be to ensure that each student shall be provided opportunities for high school graduation along with higher education diplomas, or specialized trade certification for the workforce in some capacity, or the Military.

SECTION 2: SCHOOLS STRUCTURES

New California is dedicated to enabling quality educational programs and opportunities with historical and factual education being fundamental to liberty. This shall be the guiding principles encouraged and supported in the public and private education system.

The goal for the schools in New California is to inspire and prepare our students to confidently achieve their dreams and ambitions, master future challenges and reach their fullest potential in a diverse, ever-changing world.

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The public school system shall include primary, grammar, charter, secondary schools, evening schools, adult education, and technical or trade schools as may be established by the Legislature, municipal or district authority; but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied to the support of kindergarten, primary, grammar, adult and high schools.

A free education of at least 180 days of instruction each year shall be supported in every district for children in kindergarten through and including the 12th grade, with a minimum of 150 days in the event of emergency. Kindergarten shall be optional. Special education students shall be eligible to remain in public school until the day they turn 22 years old.

The right of parents or guardians to choose to homeschool their children shall not be infringed upon or restricted in any manner. There shall be a voucher for homeschooling or other non-public programs equivalent to public school student costs for student expenses.

Any unused public voucher system funds shall rollover into an individual student account for college tuition or vocational training. Any funds used for special education and not spent in a given year shall be rolled over for special education students added to allocations for the following school year.

The State shall require that the content of any educational material, including electronic or digital resources and textbooks shall be free of any consensus driven social engineering curricula designed to undermine the Constitution of the United States, including the Bill of Rights, or the Constitution of the state of New California and the principles held therein. Non-profit, non-government organizations (NGO) promoting such social engineering are not allowed in the State of New California public schools.

In the education system of the state of New California, all schools shall observe the “right-to-work” provisions of this Constitution, and no employee union or representative agency may interfere or prevent or diminish the funding, maintenance and operation of any school in the state of New California.

SECTION 3: STUDENT ACCESS

No child shall be refused access to the public education system because of non-compliance with federal mandatory vaccine policies. Parents’ or Guardians’ right to exercise their parental or guardianship choice over whether or not to have their child vaccinated shall be honored. No child shall be ostracized or otherwise punished for the exercise of parental/guardianship rights. Parents and/or guardians have the right to represent their children in legal actions and to make other decisions of substantial medical, legal and moral significance concerning their children.

The State shall neither allow nor condone the actions of local school boards, superintendents, principals, or teachers to sexually groom students or propose any form of sexual modification or gender changes, under penalty of law.

Special Education systems and delivery shall be structured to embrace a culture of collaboration and coordination across every state agency providing school districts with control over funding allocations. Standards with requisite accountability measures shall be developed and implemented.

SECTION 4: SCHOOL CHOICE

The primary locus of control over the educational system shall be vested in citizens within local counties, cities, and districts. School choice shall be a basic tenant of the state of New California educational structure.

Parental and Guardianship rights and school choice are honored without prejudice. It is a paramount duty of the counties to work alongside parents/guardians to establish, monitor, and maintain provisions and systems to support a variety of educational opportunities for the students. Parents/Guardians shall be provided opportunities to determine the educational system of choice and to opt out their students from curriculum content in conflict

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with and infringing upon the parents' or guardians' values, including but not limited to personal, moral, political, and religious ideologies.

Private and home-schooling options shall be recognized and respected: the state shall recognize the rights of parents or guardians to design and deliver curriculum, and bestow diplomas; the State shall not impose its will above and beyond the will of parents or guardians to homeschool or to provide other educational opportunities for their dependent children; the State may make available and provide guidelines of comprehensive mastery and understanding as described in this section. Parents/Guardians shall have the authority to decide the method of education and training for their children, and this authority shall not be breached. Students are under the authority of their parents or guardians and not the State; students shall be prepared for careers, post-secondary institutions, and reciprocity with other states.

Schools shall meet the requirements necessary to accommodate handicapped, gifted and special needs students. All schools shall adapt their curricula to the needs of their community while in accordance with Sections 1 and 3 of this Article.

SECTION 5: LEGISLATURE SUPPORTS MULTI-DISCIPLINE EDUCATION

The Legislature shall support and encourage the diffusion of knowledge, experience and intelligence for the public promotion of intellectual, scientific, technical, moral and agricultural improvement to secure in the people a will and a means to recognize, protect and pass on to future generations their certain unalienable rights.

The curriculum knowledge base shall include, but not be limited to, literacy, mathematics, English Language Arts, literature, classics, languages, history, rhetoric, geography, agriculture, sciences, visual and performing arts, cursive writing, physical fitness and nutrition, arms training and firearms safety certification, culture, and Career Technical Education (CTE). All schools shall be responsible for the teaching of the content and meaning of the founding documents of the United States, including the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, the New California Constitution, with emphasis on the value of claiming independence from a tyrannical form of government.

The Legislature and local districts shall encourage access to and promotion of comprehensive understanding and mastery, by all means. The Legislature and local school districts shall likewise provide structural opportunities for internship and apprenticeship programs for students transitioning to the work force.

Students shall be required to pass a rubric of knowledge and skill mastery, as well as minimum physical skills with at least 75% mastery, to be eligible for matriculation to the next level of education. Accommodations shall be determined and instigated for students with disabilities in accordance with the American With Disabilities Act (ADA).

SECTION 6: CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Career Technical Education (CTE) or its current nomenclature, shall be established and supported, with opportunities, and the means for collaboration and alignment, between post-secondary and secondary institutions for post-graduate credit and offered, including scaffolded multi-tiered training programs within the CTE structure designed to serve the career needs for students entering the workforce directly upon high school graduation, entering technical schools, or post-secondary academia, and adopting career pathways.

SECTION 7: LOCAL CONTROL

Local control of schools is considered inviolate and parents or guardians are expected to exercise their influence in school policy at the local level.

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Local control refers to the governing and management of public schools by elected or appointed representatives serving on governing bodies, such as school boards or school committees served by the schools, and the degree to which local leaders, institutions, and governing bodies can make independent or autonomous decisions about the governance and operation of public schools.

Individuals and institutions closest to the students and most knowledgeable about a school, and most invested in the welfare and success of its educators, students, and communities, are best suited to making important decisions about its operation, leadership, staffing, academics, teaching, and improvement.

Local control shall provide assurances that parents, guardians, and communities are involved and engaged in their local school districts as owners, rather than consumers, of public education.

Control of funding shall be at the local county level. Educational funds collected at the local county level shall be retained at the county level. The counties shall determine the distribution formulas of such funds. Community members shall provide input regarding the needs for educational funding allocations which the elected county administrators must include in the planning process.

SECTION 8: LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS

Local school boards shall have the responsibility for decision-making for the local school districts, to include the selection of educational resources and materials necessary to fulfill the requirements of the comprehensive mastery of a broad-based education and necessary life skills.

All curricula shall meet the standards and minimum requirements of this Constitution, and shall be approved by the elected representatives who are accountable to their constituency. All proposed curricula are to be made easily available for public examination by parents or guardians before being accepted by the local school board.

School Boards shall work with local schools to assure that each school is fully accredited.

All members of the school boards shall be duly elected within their respective counties, cities or townships.

SECTION 9: STATE SUPPORT OF LOCAL EDUCATION

Public schools are successful when students, families, educational leaders, and local citizens are empowered to work together to provide input that supports and uplifts the schools in their community.

A limited, part-time structure of support for local education shall be established and maintained by the State.

A collaborative body designed to provide support, communication, and decision-making, composed of local county, city, township representatives shall be developed and implemented as an important component of the statewide system. Local school entities shall have input upon the structure, responsibilities, limitations, and nomenclature of this collaborative body, herein after referred to as the Body. The Body shall be limited in scope while supporting statewide events, resources, collaboration, staff certification, communication, and other services as requested by local schools which shall be offered to schools and their districts.

The State shall be limited to providing the tools and resources that local schools need to provide quality education. Through consultation and approval of the citizens of the state of New California, the structure for such limited support of this Body shall be determined and implemented by the legislative process.

The Legislature shall establish and maintain a system of public schools open to the children of the state of New California, and shall also promote and maintain through a public voucher system such private school enterprises that match at a minimum the fundamental principles of knowledge and comprehensive mastery as described by statute.

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The Body shall develop an assessment system that satisfies the requirements of federal law, and shall use the results of the assessments only for the purpose of compliance with federal law; ensure that proficiency assessment rubrics are administered to the minimum extent necessary to comply with federal law; not use assessment results to classify school districts or charter schools.

The Body shall identify a means of school accreditation through which any district or school may seek to obtain accreditation. A district accredited by that agency shall be considered to be fully accredited for all legal purposes.

It is the responsibility of the state of New California's educational Body to be representative agents to the other states in the Union of States to support student mobility between local and extra-state educational institutions.

SECTION 10: COLLABORATION AMONG AGENCIES; EMERGENCY PLANNING; STAFF FIREARM CARRY

School boards and private educational agencies shall collaborate with local authorities and comply with safety and emergency response plans, including preventative measures. It is incumbent upon educational agencies to be proactive in their training and preventive measures to provide a safe environment for students and staff at all levels.

All schools must have an emergency plan coordinated with staff who shall be properly trained and certified in accordance with State law and in conjunction with local authorities such as law enforcement, fire marshal, health officials, etc.

All schools shall have at least two members of the school staff approved to carry firearms and trained in the use of firearms present on site, to secure school grounds and provide for the safety of students and staff in the event of an emergency, until appropriate law enforcement officials can be summoned and arrive.

SECTION 11: REVENUE ALLOCATIONS

The entire revenue allocated for education from the state, county or local school taxes shall be applied exclusively to the support of education as defined in in the Constitution of the state of New California of Article X Section 6.

SECTION 12: SCHOOL BOARDS

School Board members shall be duly elected. The members of School Boards and professional Administrators shall be held to high standards of Fiscal Responsibility and Responsible Management. Local schools and districts shall be granted flexibility to allocate resources where needed, so long as they serve both student and community needs. Systems for regular periodic evaluations of funding and implement shall be instituted with resulting reports provided to the public and any designated community agency.

Local School Boards shall also provide opportunities and structures for higher-level educational opportunities in core topics and electives.

SECTION 13: COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The County Superintendent of Schools shall be elected by the citizens. The Superintendent shall assume duties the 1st Monday after the 1st day of January next succeeding each Gubernatorial election.

Superintendent of schools will be voted in by the public, during the gubernatorial election.

Any additional Associate Superintendents of Public Education are also to be voted in during the gubernatorial process, based on the attendance (census) of all schools and are exempt of state civil services.

If counties unite, a vote of the people will determine who will be the Superintendent for the counties uniting. The Joint County Superintendent of schools or the Joint County Board of Education shall fix the salary of the county Superintendent of schools, or the Joint County, respectively.

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SECTION 14: CALIFORNIA POST-SECONDARY AND UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS

The post-secondary and University systems of the State of New California shall each constitute public trusts subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of endowments, and the proper investment and security of funds. Each level shall be entirely independent of all political or sectarian influence and kept free from in the appointment of its regents, and the employment or contracting of academic and education staff and in the administration of its affairs.

Post-secondary systems shall refer to any system beyond the level, which are the Community College, State Colleges, and Universities.

School choice shall still be a basic tenant of the structure at this level.

No person shall be barred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the university on account of gender, race or religion.

United States citizens shall have priority over any foreign student in the admission process.

SECTION 15: UNIVERSITY'S PUBLIC TRUST

The University of the State of New California shall constitute a public trust subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of its endowments, and the proper investment and security of its funds. It shall be entirely independent of all political or sectarian influence, and kept free therefrom in the appointment of its Regents, and in the administration of its Affairs. All revenue shall be appropriated to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one College-where the leading objects shall be scientific and classical studies-and to teach such branches of learning as are related to scientific, practical educations, and Career Technology Education (CTE). No person shall be barred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the University on account of gender, race or religion.

SECTION 16: PERGORATIVE CLASS DISTINCTIONS OF IDENTITY

No school shall promote class distinctions of identity that promote division by race, gender, creed, religion or any other social or cultural proposition that defines or establishes rights and protections not shared by all persons.

Biological sex within education shall be a protected class in this State. To ensure the safety and wellbeing of each student, only birth sex shall be used to define participation in a male or female activity or environment.

The Constitutionally guaranteed and protected right to life and property in so much as the body, mind and spirit of each person, regardless of age, is his or her own property, subject only to necessary parental or guardian guidance, shall be protected. To that point, the personal health and safety of each student shall not be infringed by the use of technologies on, near, or on the site of public instruction, for a minimum radius of (TBD); b) excessive use of any technology whose radiation or energy levels have been scientifically linked by correlation or conclusive evidence to brain impairment or damage; and/or c) any technology capable of entrainment.

SECTION 17: SCHOOL SAFETY

The state of New California shall provide effective security measures be high priorities at all schools, which include safety and emergency response plans and procedures, threat assessments, and preventive measures as priorities, affirming the right and obligation of every elected county Sheriff to act as lead in emergency operations. As part of the safety planning, each county shall determine strategies for coordinating procedures for the training and authorization of individual staff members to bear arms in school settings in support of school safety and according to the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution.

SECTION 18: EDUCATIONAL FUNDING

The Legislature of the state of New California is charged with developing and allocating a perpetual fund for education. This shall be developed through the virtue of portions of the revenues from state owned assets, such as

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the sales, rents, and royalties resulting from the use of natural resources, lands, or grants. The fund shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of education throughout the State.

ARTICLE XIII:
HEALTH AND WELFARE

SECTION 1: HEALTH COVERAGE

The citizens of the state of New California are entitled to a private, non-government administrated system of health care coverage that encourages competition in the marketplace.

Health share programs shall be honored in the State of New California.

SECTION 2: CHOICE OF HEALTH INSURANCE

Nothing shall compel citizens of the state of New California to purchase health insurance for themselves or their family. No law or rule shall compel, directly or indirectly, any person, employer or health care provider to participate in any health care system. No tax, penalty or other fee shall be levied against a citizen that chooses not to purchase health care coverage.

SECTION 3: RIGHTS OF HEALTH DECISIONS; NO FORCED CARE

The right of the individual to make health decisions for their body, their minor child, or dependent, is paramount in a free society and shall not be infringed.

The parents or guardians of a child shall have the right to make medical decisions for their child without fear of the child being removed by medical authorities or child protection authorities except in the case of proven criminal abuse.

No domestic or international Non-Governmental Agency (NGO), corporation, or any other entity shall have the ability to infringe on an individual's right to make medical decisions for themselves, their children, or dependents.

SECTION 4: RIGHT TO LIFE FROM CONCEPTION

At the point of conception, any unborn child shall be considered an individual in and of themselves and shall have the protection of right to life. An individual's biological sex is determined at conception.

SECTION 5: TRANSHUMANISM

We the People of the state of New California shall not accept nor legally allow research and implementation of Transhumanism within the state of New California or any other biological form that alters or goes against God's Natural Law.

ARTICLE XIV:
NATURAL RESOURCES

SECTION 1: NATURAL RESOURCES

The state of New California recognizes that the natural resources of the State are found on public and private lands. The Legislature of the state of New California shall work with counties to design the systems for the local utilization, development, and conservation of all natural resources. Local county organizations shall collaborate to serve local and state-wide needs.

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Natural resources are materials and substances that occur in nature that can be used for economic gain, yet their extraction and use must recognize the essential value for health, welfare, and economic viability of individuals, families, and counties. These resources are above and below ground and include, but are not limited to, materials or substances such as minerals, precious metals, oils, natural gas, construction aggregate, forests, water, atmospheric space above the surface, fertile land, wildlife, vegetation and assets and energy derived from these resources. These are critical resources, and the highest priority is to ensure sufficient resources for the citizens of the state of New California and its counties. They shall not be sold, shared, distributed or otherwise made available to other states or countries without just and reasonable compensation.

SECTION 2: RIGHTS TO PRIVATE LANDS AND RESOURCES

No land owner shall be involuntarily divested of their right to the use of their private land its natural resources, their interests in lands, or improvements affecting either, except for a superior beneficial use of public purpose, and then Eminent Domain can be exercised only with just compensation and by operation of law.

SECTION 3: PURCHASE RESTRICTIONS

No foreign government, proxy of a foreign government, foreign national, any foreign owned corporation, and internationally based Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), agent for a foreign government, or entity controlled by a foreign government, or any combination of such entities mentioned above, shall own land or control the natural resources within the state of New California.

SECTION 4: RESOURCE RIGHTS OF CALIFORNIA TRANSFER TO NEW CALIFORNIA

All resource rights that have been procured under the state of California shall be honored by the state of New California until such time as the Legislature establishes the systems for the utilization and new laws subject to due process.

**ARTICLE XV:
INFRASTRUCTURES**

SECTION 1: INFRASTRUCTURES

The health of the Agriculture, Water & Transportation infrastructures are critical to the well-being of citizens, residents and industries of New California. These critical infrastructures are to be deemed highest order critical infrastructure for the benefit of New California and its citizens and industries.

All are to have a set-aside Rainy-Day fund in waiting so as to facilitate all at highest of standards at all times to include preventative maintenance and quality technological updates and upgrades.

SECTION 2: TECHNOLOGIES

Technologies that are counter to the benefit of the citizens and their industries shall be monitored and banned⁸. Technologies that are overtly or covertly weaponized against the state of New California and its citizens shall be banned after open Legislative study, panels and decisions.

SECTION 3: AGRICULTURE

Agriculture that is illegal in any way shall be highly regulated and policed for the benefit of the law abiding populous.

⁸ Such as lab grown meat products that risk modification of the human genome.

**ARTICLE XVI:
LAND OWNERSHIP**

SECTION 1: RIGHTS TO LAND OWNERSHIP

No land owner shall be involuntarily divested of their ownership or right to the use and interests of their private land and its natural resources, or improvements affecting either. Eminent Domain can be exercised only for a superior beneficial use or public purpose, and then only with just compensation and by operation of law.

SECTION 2: HOMESTEAD PROTECTIONS

The state of New California shall protect by law any portion of the homestead and other property of any citizens of the state of New California from forced sale, tax lien, municipal, state, or federal lien as well as onerous regulations, taxes, and fees.

SECTION 3: NON-CITIZEN LAND OWNERSHIP

The holding of large tracts of previously producing land, uncultivated and unimproved, by corporations, or individuals who are not citizens of the United States is against the public interest and shall not be allowed by any means inconsistent with the rights of private property.

SECTION 4: SALE RESTRICTIONS

The sale of property, or the interest in the land or resource rights, to anyone other than a citizen of the United States, or a legal resident of the United States, or a corporation of the United States shall not be permitted.

SECTION 5: SALE REQUIREMENTS

The sale of publicly held property, or the public's interest in the land or other resource rights of such property, may not be sold or assigned to any: foreign national, foreign owned corporation, internationally based Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), foreign governmental entity, or any combination of such entities.

SECTION 6: TITLE REQUIREMENTS

No foreign government, proxy or foreign government, foreign national, any foreign owned corporation, any internationally based Non-Governmental organization (NGO), agent for a foreign government, or entity controlled by a foreign government, or any combination of such entities mentioned above, shall own land or control the natural resources within the state of California.

**ARTICLE XVII:
TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGIES**

SECTION 1: DEFINITION

Transformative technologies, for the purposes of this Constitution and its associated laws to be written, approved, and signed by New California lawmakers shall be defined as any technology, when left unattended and unregulated, has the potential to threaten the health, livelihood, and life of the citizens of New California. The benefits of these transformative technologies, however manifested, must not override life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, past, present, and future.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is to be regarded as Infrastructure. In order to counter its proven invasive characteristics to date, the state of New California will enable and maintain a non-AI mirrored Infrastructure that is void of all Artificial Intelligence.

Transformative technologies their development and applications, must protect the citizens of New California's constitutional rights and freedoms as per the United States and New California Constitutions and law.

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Transformative technologies shall have no Constitutional rights.

Transformative technologies are to do no harm to citizens nor property, public and private. Data collection shall not violate any individual's privacy; use of communications and data tied to any transformative technology is by permission of citizens only with full disclosure to the entities and citizens affected; the citizens may limit, or rescind any permissions retroactively at any time. Data collection of New California citizens related to transformative technologies, past, present, and future, shall be limited by law.

SECTION 2: INTERNET BILL OF RIGHTS

The New California Legislature, in order to protect the citizens of New California and their privacies, is to create and pass an Internet Bill of Rights that ensures and upholds US Constitutional and New California freedoms and associated benefits., The Legislature must review protective statutes bi-annually.

The state of New California legislature is to commission technological studies and reviews, where proven dangerous and life threatening, the Legislature is to establish statutes to protect the citizens and natural resources, to manage these technologies.

SECTION 3: WEATHER MODIFICATION

The State of New California, through its citizens, state Legislature, Counties, and Cities, shall not allow weather modification unless proven un-harmful. If necessary, the state of California shall forge a relationship with the Federal Government to resolve ongoing man-made health and lethal impacts of Weather Modification which are to be studied, defined, restricted, and addressed bi-annually by the Legislature for technological impacts upon citizens, individuals, the general populous, and natural resources.

SECTION 4: GEO-ENGINEERING, GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISM (GMO) & BIO ENGINEERING

The State of New California, through the citizens and its state legislature, shall not allow Geo-Engineering nor Genetic Modified Organisms (GMO) technologies nor Bioengineering cloning technologies to be leveraged for any purpose unless proven un-harmful.

SECTION 5: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) & TRANSHUMANISM

Artificial Intelligence is to be defined by the state of New California s Infrastructure. In order to counter proven invasive characteristics to date, the state of New California shall enable and maintain a non-Artificial Intelligence mirrored Infrastructure that is void of all Artificial Intelligence

The state of New California, through the citizens and state legislature, shall not allow Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies to be leveraged for any purpose unless proven un-harmful to life.

Artificial Intelligence shall have no Constitutional rights and in application shall do no harm, to include an invasion of privacy or data manipulation without transparency, or altering historical truth.

The state of New California's Legislature shall issue annual reports and recommendations on Transhumanism's ongoing transformation and impact upon infrastructures, populations, and the citizens of New California.

SECTION 6: ENERGY

Energy is strategic infrastructure for the safety, security, freedom and well-being of the state of New California, the citizens, residents, and industries within the state. The Legislature is to create laws and statutes that will provide low cost and efficient access to all types of energy's, creating a business environment that can provide to the citizens of New California low cost, sustainable, reliable, and surplus capacities of energy and energy products for consumption and benefit.

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**ARTICLE XVIII:
BORDER PROTECTION**

SECTION 1: SAFE AND SECURE BORDERS

The state of New California shall guarantee safe and secure borders for citizens who reside in the state so they are free from invasion and domestic violence as provided by the United States Constitution, Article IV section 4.

SECTION 2: TRAFFICKING

The state of New California shall prohibit trafficking of humans and/or contraband across its borders.

**ARTICLE XIX:
BOUNDARIES**

SECTION 1: FRAMERS' INTENTIONS

The intention of forming the state of New California out of the State of California is to balance the representation and divide the state as equitably as possible based on population of each state.

SECTION 2: INCLUDED REGIONS, COUNTIES

The state of New California shall consist of both the whole counties and rural sections of the counties listed below:

Alameda (Rural), Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lassen, Lake, Los Angeles (Rural), Madera, Mariposa, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa (Rural), Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento (Rural), San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara (Rural), Santa Cruz (Rural), Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba.

**ARTICLE XX:
ADOPTION, RATIFICATION AND AMENDMENT**

SECTION 1: ADOPTION; RATIFICATION

The New California Constitution, as the initiating Constitution, has been enacted as a result of the consent of the Transitional Legislature of the state of New California, and the Constitution of the United States Article IV Section 3.

As ratified by the Transitional Legislature, the Constitution shall be submitted to the qualified voters within 90 days for approval. When approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, said Constitution is thereby ratified and is the Constitution for the citizens of the state of New California.

SECTION 2: AMENDMENTS

The state of New California Legislature, whenever two-thirds of the bi-cameral Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the adopted and ratified Constitution. If in the Legislature, such proposed amendment, shall be agreed to by a minimum three-fourths vote of all the members of each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment to the citizens, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the citizens shall approve and ratify such amendment, by two-thirds (or three-fourths) of the qualified voters, voting thereon, such amendment shall become part of the Constitution of the state of New California.

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ARTICLE XXI:
SCHEDULE OF TRANSITION

SECTION 1: NO INCONVENIENCE FROM ALTERATIONS/AMENDMENTS

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 2: CALIFORNIA HAS NO AUTHORITY OR JURISDICTION IN NEW CALIFORNIA

Upon the recognition of the state of New California through consent of the Legislature of the state of New California as well as of the Congress pursuant to the Constitution of the United States Article IV Section 3, the government of the prior state of California shall have no authority or jurisdiction over citizens and property of the state of New California.

SECTION 3: TRANSFER OF EXISTING CALIFORNIA LAWS UNTIL ALTERED

All laws in force under the prior state of California, within counties now belonging to the state of New California after the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith by intent, function or outcome, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the Legislature. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of the state of California, counties, cities, individuals, or bodies corporate, and the administrative functions of departments and committees not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

The provisions of all laws that are inconsistent with this constitution shall cease upon the adoption thereof, except that all laws that are inconsistent with such provisions of this constitution, which require legislation to enforce them, shall remain in full force until the last day of the next regular Legislative session held by the state of New California, unless sooner altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SECTION 4: TRANSITIONAL LEGISLATURE

The sessions of the Legislature shall commence as soon as possible upon completion of the requirements of the Constitution for the United States Article IV Section 3 consenting to the formation of the state of New California which shall consist of the Transitional Legislature set forth in the Constitution for the United States Article IV, Sections 3 and 4 as the valid, proper, and constitutional government acting on behalf of the people of the state of New California. The Transitional Legislature shall hold sessions to address any legislation necessary and appropriate to ensure the peaceful transition from California to the state of New California.

The responsibilities and duties of said Transitional Legislature include, but are not limited to, the following:

1.
Schedule and establish elections for the purpose of electing members of the Senate and Assembly to be held no sooner than 120 days and no later than 180 days from the first meeting date of the Transitional Legislature of the state of New California. Said representatives shall be sworn in between 30 and 60 days after certification of the election results. Once duly elected members are sworn in, all Transitional Legislature members shall cease to serve.

2.
Prepare resolutions to present to the elected members of the Legislature for the purpose of providing said representatives with policy reasoning behind the articles of the final version of the Constitution, as well as providing guidance on the laws and statutes that future Legislatures shall adopt on behalf of the citizens of the state of New California.

3.
The Transitional Legislature shall also be empowered to take any and all actions necessary to secure the peace and safety of the United States citizens living within the borders of the state of New California until the elected members of the Senate and Assembly are elected and sworn in.

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SECTION 5: INITIAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

The initial members of the Assembly shall be the individuals recognized and designated to serve as Transitional Representatives, who shall serve until the elections set forth in Section 4 have taken place and the elected representatives have been sworn in.

SECTION 6: INITIAL SENATE MEMBERS

The initial Senators recognized and designated to serve as Transitional Senators shall serve until the elections set forth in Section 4 have taken place and the elected Senators have been sworn in.

SECTION 7: LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

The Transitional Legislature shall hold sessions to address any legislation necessary and appropriate to ensure the peaceful transition from California to the state of New California.

RATIFICATION

We, the undersigned, representatives on behalf of the counties of the state of New California do accept and ratify this Constitution.

*This Constitution was Ratified by the Legislature of the state of New California
on the ____ day of ____, 202__*

Paul Preston, Governor, the state of New California

Senate President Pro Tempore

Speaker of the Assembly