

Great State of New California

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW CALIFORNIA

We, the undersigned representatives on behalf of Counties within the State of California, do acknowledge and humbly invoke the favor of Almighty God for continued civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, seek a Republican Form of Government, protection against foreign invasion and domestic violence guaranteed by Article IV, Section 4 of the United States Constitution, and all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states guaranteed by Article IV, Section 2 of the United States Constitution, do ordain and establish New California as a fully vested State of the Union of States in the United States of America.

BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. All human individuals are by nature free, individual and independent, and have certain unalienable rights, among which are the natural right to life at conception, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the right to express, possess and protect freedom of conscience and thought, the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry or labor, the right to unrestricted travel and movement. All individuals are equal at conception and free to exercise their equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law; and in that freedom embrace the right to defend life, liberty and property, including the right to acquire, possess, transfer and protect their property and the fruits of their labor.

SECTION 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Authority for Government originates with the people, and is founded upon their will only, and is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people and their unalienable rights. The Citizens of New California State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government and subject to this limitation only, that they have at all times the unalienable right to alter, reform or abolish the same whenever the public good may require it. All powers not expressly given to the Government are reserved to the people. The Constitution for New California State does not have a “penumbra”, and no powers are to be added by implication or added beyond a plain reading of the text and its original intent.

SECTION 3. Medical Rights: The sovereignty of bodily autonomy and the right of refusal without retribution is a sacred right and shall be protected to all within the State of New California.

SECTION 4 Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Transhumanism:

- (a) The availability of natural resources for use by humanity and organic (or natural) life of Earth shall always supersede all technology.
- (b) United States Citizens within New California shall make all decisions for all aspects of humanity, all life forms and resources of Earth within the State of New California. AI shall only provide information for those decisions.
- (c) Any procedure which places a computer system or artificial intelligence, without specific written consent, within the human body or connects any part of a human being to an external system, computer or otherwise is banned within the State of New California.
- (d) No one entity including its subsidiaries shall own a monopoly of or more than 1 percent of any given natural resource – such as but not limited to land.

SECTION 5. New California State is a free, sovereign and independent state, and is an inseparable part of the Union of States. The Constitution of the United States of America is the supreme law of the land; however, the powers of the Federal government are limited to those powers specifically delegated. All powers not so delegated are reserved to the citizens of New California State, who are bound by this Constitution as the supreme law of New California State. No other source of law that is inconsistent with these two supreme standards shall be recognized within the boundaries of New California State. The maintenance of our free institutions and the perpetuity of the Union depend upon the preservation of the right of local self-government, as unimpaired to all the States.

SECTION 6. New California State shall have limited government that is accountable to the citizens of the state, with its primary mission being the protection of the rights embraced by Sections 1 and 2. To the fullest extent possible, the State government shall be no larger than necessary to achieve the purposes of this Constitution, and wherever possible, any individual serving in a position to enforce laws, promulgate regulations, or otherwise administrate governmental affairs should be an elected position so there is accountability to the voters of the state.

SECTION 7. No person 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 person 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 freemen, when they form a social compact, have equal rights, and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments, or privileges, but all compensation shall be fair and reasonably related to the public services rendered

SECTION 8. New California State shall be a “Right to Work” state and no membership in a union

shall be required as a condition of employment. All citizens shall be free to move anywhere in the United States, and any citizen living in another State in a regulated profession who is in good standing with his state's regulatory body shall not be denied the opportunity to seek reciprocity to transfer his license to practice in New California State.

SECTION 9. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, infringement upon conscience or preference, shall forever be guaranteed in New California State except to the extent a religion advocates unconstitutional actions or advocates the unconstitutional overthrow of the Government. No person shall be required or forced to receive instruction in or to take part in any ceremony or act of worship of religion other than his own choosing. No person shall be rendered incompetent or disqualified to be a witness or juror on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State and of this Nation. All oaths or affirmations shall be administered in the open mode most binding upon the conscience and shall be taken subject to the pains and penalties of perjury. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, in this State; nor shall anyone be excluded from holding office on account of their religious sentiments, provided they acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being or a higher moral authority.

SECTION 10. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being 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. No individual may restrain the speech of another unless their exercise of free speech is inciting violence or the destruction of property they do not own. No individual may restrain or abridge the liberty of speech of the press or media except for any allegation of bodily harm, libel or slander.

SECTION 11. The people shall have the right to freely and peaceably assemble together to consult for the common good, to preserve open government, to instruct their Representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances. The Government shall not in any way restrict, suspend or interfere this unalienable right to peaceably assemble.

SECTION 12. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The right of all persons to fair and just treatment in the course of legislative, executive and administrative investigations shall not be infringed. All court proceedings shall be open to the public, and every person shall have due process of law to seek relief for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation.

SECTION 13. No person 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 in time of war or public danger. The grand jury shall consist of at least twelve citizens; a majority of whom

concurring may return an indictment. The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended. This presumption of innocence extends not just to criminal accusations, arrests or indictments but also for any governmental action or enforcement of an alleged violation of an administrative rule or regulation.

SECTION 14.a. Every citizen has the right to acquire, keep, and bear arms including any components and materials necessary for their use or effect in the lawful defense of self, their possessions, their residence, family, community or the State. The right of the People to keep and bear arms and all components thereof shall not be infringed.

SECTION 14.b. Just as the People have the right to keep and bear arms, they also have a right to associate with others to form a militia that is self-regulating and not controlled by the State for the defense of themselves and their community.

SECTION 15. 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 16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

SECTION 17. All persons shall be bailable, by sufficient sureties: unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SECTION 18. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude shall ever be tolerated in this State.

SECTION 19. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SECTION 20. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by this State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SECTION 21. 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 to be prescribed by law.

SECTION 22. Representation shall be apportioned according to population.

SECTION 23. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

SECTION 24. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SECTION 25. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SECTION 26. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all and remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties, in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

SECTION 27. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SECTION 28. The people have the right to hunt, fish, and harvest wildlife, subject to laws or regulations to conserve and manage wildlife and preserve the future of hunting and fishing. Hunting and fishing are preferred methods of managing and controlling wildlife. This section does not affect any provision of law relating to trespass, property rights, or eminent domain. This section does not affect the power of the legislature to authorize a municipality to regulate the discharge of a weapon in a populated area in the interest of public safety.

SECTION 29. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

“All rights enumerated shall be granted to and only to humans that are biological and organic in nature.”

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

The powers of the Government of the State of New California shall be divided into three separate and equal departments: the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial. No person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Sec. 1 – The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly, which shall be designated “the Legislature of the State of New California;” and enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: “The people of the State of New California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:”.

Sec. 2 – The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of January, next ensuing the election of its members, unless the Governor of the State shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislative session shall not exceed one hundred twenty (120) sequential and contiguous days, except that the Governor may call for an

extraordinary session for a specific purpose and no special session shall last more than ten (10) sequential days.

Sec. 3 – Senators and Members of Assembly shall be duly qualified electors in the respective counties and districts which they represent.

Sec. 4 – The members of the Assembly shall be elected to a two-year term, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Sec. 5 – Senators shall be chosen for the term of six years, at the same time and places as the Members of the Assembly; and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly, who has not been a citizen of the United States and inhabitant of the State for not less than five years, and of the county or district for which he or she shall be chosen twenty-four (24) months next before his or her election.

Sec. 6 – The number of Senators shall not be less than fifty-eight (58); and at the first session of the Legislature after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be divided by lot as equally as may be, into three (3) classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year. The Senators of the second class shall be vacated at the end of the fourth year, and the third class shall serve the full six (6) years. Each existing or future county shall have one Senator.

Sec. 7 – Only the Legislature shall prescribe all necessary laws and regulations for the protection of the people of this State from the burdens and evils arising from the presence of aliens dangerous or detrimental to the well-being or peace of the State, and to impose conditions upon which persons may reside in the State and provide for their removal according to law.

Sec. 8 – Each house shall choose its own officers and judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members.

Sec. 9 – 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.

Sec. 10 – Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and may, with the concurrence of two thirds of all members elected, expel a member.

Sec. 11 – Each house shall keep a journal of its own proceedings and publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall at the desire of any three members present be entered on the journal.

Sec. 12 – Members of the Legislature shall in all cases except treason, any felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and they shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session. The Governor shall order the arrest of any member who fails to respond to his call for a special session of the Legislature.

Sec. 13 – When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of the Governor, shall order a special election within sixty (60) days to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 14 – The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the House, may require secrecy.

Sec. 15 – Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three (3) days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 16 – Bills may originate in either house of the Legislature. All bills passed by one house may be amended in the other.

- a. Bills enacting or increasing taxation which may originate only in the Assembly.
- b. Bills increasing taxation require a three-fourths (3/4) majority vote in each house to pass.
- c. Either house may initiate Bills requiring expenditures and all such expenditures shall be part of a balanced budget.
- d. The process of “Gut and Amend” is not allowed.

Sec. 17 – Every bill which may have passed the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves it, he or she shall sign it; but if not, he or she shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, the bill again passes both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to the Governor, (Sunday excepted,) the same shall be a law in like manner as if the Governor had signed it, unless the Legislature, by adjournment, prevent such return.

Sec. 18 – The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment; and all impeachments 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 the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 19 – The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District and Appellate Courts, shall be liable to impeachment for treason or any felony or any misdemeanor in office; but 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; but the party convicted, or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers may be tried, for crimes committed in office, in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor when acting as Governor, may also be impeached for failure to ensure the laws are faithfully executed. See Article II, Section 7.

Sec. 20 – No Senator or member of Assembly shall during the term for which he or she shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit, under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term, except such office as may be filled by elections by the people.

Sec. 21 – No person holding any lucrative office under the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this State provided that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or local officers whose compensation per annum is set by the Legislature shall not be deemed lucrative.

Sec. 22 – No person who shall be convicted of embezzlement or the embezzlement of public funds of this State, shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; and the Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, pass a law providing for the punishment of such embezzlement as a felony.

Sec. 23 – No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. An annual audited, accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the Legislature. The audit shall use generally accepted accounting practices.

Sec. 24 – The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law and paid out of the public treasury; but no increase of the compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected.

Sec. 25 – Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title; and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only; but in such case, the act revised, or section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length. The purpose and intent of any bill shall remain the same from introduction to the Governor's signature if passed by both houses (no "Gut and Amend").

Sec. 26 – The enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be taken under the direction of the Legislature in the first year after Congress shall approve statehood, and at the national census

thereafter under the direction of the Congress of the United States and every subsequent ten years, shall serve as the basis of representation in the Assembly. There shall be one Senator for each county.

Sec. 27 – No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Sec. 28 – The number of members of Assembly at first session of the Legislature shall not be less than one hundred sixteen (116) and may be increased to representation by each Assembly member of not more than one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) of citizen inhabitants.

Sec. 29 – When a congressional or assembly district is created, there shall be no manipulation of electoral district boundaries to favor a particular political party or group.

Sec. 30 – Corporations may be formed under general laws. No corporation or other artificial entity shall be permitted to act or portray itself as government.

Sec. 31 – The term “corporations” as used in this Constitution shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies, having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 32 – The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes; but associations may be formed under general laws for the deposit of gold, silver, demand deposit (check), Federal bank note, Federal bond or certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank intended to circulate as money including crypto-currency.

Sec. 33 – The Legislature of this State shall prohibit by law any person or persons, association, company, or corporation, from exercising the privileges of banking, or creating paper to circulate as money.

Sec. 34 – It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of counties, cities and villages, and to restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debts by such municipalities.

Sec. 35 – In all elections by the Legislature, the members thereof shall *Voto viva voce*, and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 36 – The Legislature shall provide for the election by the people of County Clerk Recorder, Registrar of Voters, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, County Treasurer, County Auditor, County Assessor and other necessary officers; and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. County Clerks shall be ex officio clerks of the County Courts in and for their respective counties.

Sec. 37 – The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 38 – The Legislature shall establish a system of county, city, and town governments which shall be consistent as nearly as practicable, throughout the State.

Sec. 39 – The Legislature shall have the power to provide for the election of a board of supervisors in each county; and these supervisors shall jointly and individually perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 40 – The first session of the Legislature shall be at the place which shall be the permanent seat of government until removed by law, provided, however, that two-thirds of all members elected to each house of the Legislature shall concur in the passage of such law.

Sec. 41 – The development of political, economic, or social systems based on loyalty to distinct geographic regions with a largely homogeneous population (regionalism) shall not be permitted in this state.

Sec. 42 – International organizations shall have no authority in the State of New California.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Sec. 1 – The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be called, “the Governor of the State of New California.” He or she shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor in the Governor’s unavailability or incapacity, shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the State. The Governor shall be assisted by a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Attorney General.

Sec. 2 – The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, at the time and places of voting for members of Assembly and shall hold his or her office four years from the time of his or her installation, and until his or her successor shall be qualified.

Sec. 3 – No person shall be eligible to the office of the Governor who has not been a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State five years preceding the election or has dual citizenship and shall have attained the age of thirty-five years at the time of said election.

Sec. 4 – The total count of votes cast in every election for Governor shall be sealed up and

transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the Assembly, who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in presence of both houses of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the Legislature shall, by joint vote of both houses, choose one of said persons, so having an equal and the highest number of votes, for Governor.

Sec. 5 – (a) The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. The Governor shall have power to call out the state militia as a state defense force to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

(b) The Governor shall ensure that the State military is adequately trained and funded for all military purposes.

Sec. 6 – The Governor shall transact all executive business with the officers of Government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 7 – The Governor shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. He or she may veto completely any bill passed by the Legislature and may veto by line item, any spending or appropriation bill.

Sec. 8 – When any elected state office shall, from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall order a special election within sixty (60) days to fill any such vacancy. The person elected shall serve until the vacated term is complete.

Sec. 9 – The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

Sec. 10 – He shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State and recommend such matters as he or she shall deem expedient.

Sec. 11 – In case of a disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the Legislature to such time as he or she may think proper; provided, it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next Legislature.

Sec. 12 – No person shall, while holding any office under the United States, or this State, exercise the office of Governor, except as herein expressly provided.

Sec. 13 – (a) The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he or she may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

(b) Upon conviction for treason, the Governor shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting when the Legislature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. The Governor shall communicate to the Legislature at the beginning of every session every case of reprieve or pardon granted, stating the name of the convicted, the crime of which he or she was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the pardon or reprieve.

Sec. 14 – There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him or her officially and shall be called "The great seal of the State of New California."

Sec. 15 – All grants, appointments, and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of 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.

Sec. 16 – A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the time and places, and in the same manner as the Governor; and his term of office, and his qualifications of eligibility shall also be the same. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate but shall only have a vote therein if the vote in the Senate is tied. If, during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the majority leader of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Sec. 17 – In case of the impeachment of the Governor or his 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 residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, invasion or insurrection, he shall continue as the Commander-in-Chief of any military forces of the State.

Sec. 18 – A Secretary of State, a Comptroller, a Treasurer, and Attorney General shall be chosen in the manner provided in this Constitution; and the term of office, and eligibility of each shall be the same as are prescribed for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 19 – The Secretary of State shall keep a clear and concise record of the official acts of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, and shall, when required, explain the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature; and shall perform such other duties as shall have assigned him by law. The Secretary of State is responsible for the integrity of state-wide and Federal election voting conduct and procedures and shall report the results of said elections by 11:55 PM on Election Day. The official Acts of the legislative and

executive departments and the unofficial and official Statement of the Vote for each county and statewide election shall be open and available to the public.

Sec. 20 – The Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall be chosen by joint vote of the two houses of the Legislature, at their first session under this Constitution, and thereafter shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 21 – The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall each at stated times during their continuance in office receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

ARTICLE III

SHERIFF

SECTION 1: The Sheriff's purpose and duty is to secure the Rights and the Liberties of the People.

SECTION 2: 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.

SECTION 3: The Sheriff shall be the law enforcement officer of the county accountable to the citizens.

SECTION 4: The Sheriff, in coordination with other sworn law enforcement, as need be, 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.

SECTION 5: The Sheriff is responsible for, yet not limited to, enforcing the law and maintaining order, managing the county jail, ensuring public safety and community policing activities.

SECTION 6: 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 five year minimum experience in law enforcement and meet the training requirements thereof; be a registered voter; and have attained the age of at least thirty-five years prior to the date of qualifying for election to the office.

SECTION 7: 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 8: OATH OF OFFICE: Every Sheriff before entering upon the duties of office shall take the Oath of Office, which states:

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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 IV

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Sec. 1 – (a) The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in County Superior and Municipal Courts, and in Courts of Appeal. The Legislature may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and any Court of Appeal shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by a majority vote of the Senate recorded by each Senator voting on the record.

(b) The appointment of any Justice shall be for a term of ten (10) years and may be renewed once for additional ten (10) year term. Two years after each appointment, the Justices shall either be confirmed in office or turned out of office by a majority vote of qualified electors.

(c) Superior and Municipal Court judges shall face election by the People every six (6) years.

Sec. 2 – The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3 – Except for the Chief Justices, the justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal shall be elected at the general election by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their office for the term of six years from the first day of January next after their election; provided that the Legislature shall, at its first meeting, elect a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and so classify them that one shall go out of office every two years.

Sec. 4 – (a) The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases when the matter in dispute exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars, when the legality of any tax, toll, or impost or municipal fine is in question, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony or questions of law alone. The said Court, and each of the Justices thereof, as well as all Superior Court and Court of

Appeal judges, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of any person held in actual custody. They shall also have power to issue all other writs and process necessary to the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction and shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

(b) The Superior Court judges may issue writs, but the writ shall only affect the litigants and be effective within the limits of the County where the Court sits.

Sec. 5 – The State shall be divided by the first Legislature into a convenient number of Counties containing one or more Superior Court judges who shall be appointed by the joint vote of the Legislature at their first meeting. These appointed judges shall hold office for two years from the first day of January next after his or her election; after which, said judges shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts at the general election, and shall hold their office for the term of six years.

Sec. 6 – The County Superior Courts shall have original jurisdiction in law and equity in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars, exclusive of interest. In all felony criminal cases not otherwise provided for, and in all issues of fact joined in the probate courts, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. Municipal Courts have jurisdiction for all misdemeanor criminal cases, for preliminary hearings in felony cases and civil cases up to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 7 – The times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, and the general and special terms of the County Courts within the several Counties, shall be provided for by law.

Sec. 8 – Tribunals for conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law; but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except as the parties voluntarily submit their matters in difference, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9 – The Legislature shall determine the number of Superior and Municipal Court judges to be elected in each county, city, and town of the State, and fix by law their salaries, powers, duties, and responsibilities. It shall also determine in what cases appeals may be made from Municipal Courts to Superior Courts and from Superior Court to the Courts of Appeals.

Sec. 10 – The Justices of the Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, and Judges of the Courts in the various counties, shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, to be paid out of the treasury, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The county Judges shall also severally, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be paid out of the county treasury of their respective counties, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 11 – The Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges in the County Municipal and Superior

Courts shall not be eligible for any other office, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 12 – Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact but may state the testimony and state the law.

Sec. 13 – The style of all process shall be "The People of the State of New California;" all the prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

ARTICLE V

VOTING AND ELECTIONS

Sec. 1 – Every citizen who has been a permanent resident of The State of New California for 90 days prior to any election, and who is at least 18 years of age, and who meets registration and residency requirements as prescribed by law may vote.

Sec. 2 – No citizen may vote that has been convicted of a felony unless their civil rights have been restored by a Certificate of Rehabilitation. No citizen may vote that has been judicially determined to be mentally incompetent or of unsound mind.

Sec. 3 – Qualified voters shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of an election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom. No qualified voter shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in times of war or public danger.

Sec. 4 – Qualified voters shall be eligible to vote once only in the district of their primary residence and shall not be eligible to vote in the State of New California if they are registered to vote in another jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 5 – Elections shall be on one day, conducted in local precincts, with paper ballots only, citizen voter ID and paper poll books logging each voter participant.

Sec. 6 – Methods of voting shall be prescribed by law, including provisions for absentee voting. Military ballots must be accepted by the Registrar of Voters office for up to two weeks from the date of the election.

Sec. 7 – General elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every even-numbered year. Secrecy of voting shall be preserved.

ARTICLE VI

MILITIA

Sec. 1 –The state “militia” is distinct from the National Guard or any military reserve force that can be activated by the President of the United States. No individual may be a member of both military systems.

Sec. 2 - The state militia is defined as not less than all persons qualified to legally own firearms and over the age of seventeen (17) years. The citizens have the right to keep and bear arms and all components thereof up to and including military grade arms and ammunition. These rights shall not be infringed by any court, rule, regulation or legislation and is self-actuating. These individuals may be called up by the County Sheriff or may be called up by the Governor to repel invasion, keep the peace, and suppress insurrection.

ARTICLE VII

STATE DEBTS

The Legislature shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, except in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the debt or liability, as it falls due, and also pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged. No such debt shall be created or assumed until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the People, and have received a seventy-five percent (75%) majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each judicial district, if one be published therein, throughout the State, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

ARTICLE VIII

EDUCATION

Sec. 1 – Parents have the unrestricted right to control the education of their children. The management of our schools is vested within the citizens of the local counties and districts.

Sec. 2 – English Proficiency for all students: The main goal of all educational programs is to make all students including Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students fluent in English. Programs must allow LEP students to do well in all schoolwork. In some cases, this means teaching some subjects to LEP students in their home languages.

Sec. 3 – The Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, agricultural, marksmanship training, manual arts, technical, music, vocational training, physical education, visual and performing arts. 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, and the Constitution of the state of New California, with the value of maintaining a republican form of government.

Sec. 4 – The Legislature shall provide for a system of public schools, by which a school be kept up and supported in each district at least two hundred (200) days of education in every school year, and any school neglecting to keep and support such a school, may be deprived of its proportion of the interest of the public fund during such neglect. No in-service training days are permitted during school days.

Sec. 5 – The Legislature shall provide for the election, by the people, of a superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law, and who shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall ensure the Federal Government shall not interfere with the People's Tenth Amendment right to educate their children.

Sec. 6 – All school, public, private and home schools, shall emphasize reading, writing and mathematics and the Federal and State Constitutions.

Sec. 7 – County Management: The State of New California legislature shall establish and maintain a system of education whereby the management of our schools is vested in the citizens within the local counties and districts.

Sec. 8 – Parental Control: Parent(s)/Guardian(s) shall have the authority to decide the method of education and training for their children. Each school year, parents shall be provided with a class curriculum of all subject matters.

Sec. 9 – Funding and School Choice: In order to maximize parental control and allow for school

choice, all public-school districts shall be funded locally within the county. The funds to educate the children shall follow the child to whatever school he or she attends, including homeschool and private school.

Sec. 10 – (a) Medical Freedom: No child shall be refused access to the education system because of noncompliance with federal mandatory vaccine policies. Students shall not be provided any medical treatment without parental instruction and permission.

(b) Any medications, medical treatments and mental health evaluations and counseling must be authorized by the Parent(s)/Guardian(s) and prescribed by a licensed medical practitioner. Parental/Guardian authority is inviolate for all health care decisions for their minor child except in substantiated cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse, mental/emotional abuse, and/or severe neglect of a child.

Sec. 11 – 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.

Sec. 12 – School Safety: Discipline and respect in the classroom, as well as the safety of students and staff are critical elements of a functioning school. All students shall be afforded a safe learning environment where they are protected from violence and allowed to have qualified armed security who are trained in threat detection and incident response. Designated staff and teachers are to be armed on school grounds as protected under the 2nd Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America. The county Sheriff has the right and obligation to act as lead in any emergency operations within the school system.

Sec. 13 – Constitutional Oath and Personal Accountability at all levels: To restore integrity in schools, all educational staff shall pledge and sign a Constitutional Oath of Office. Parents and students are ultimately responsible for their education.

Sec. 14 – Additional Forms of Education: The State of New California shall provide Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE), address the inclusion and enhancement of Special Education, Adult Education, Post-Secondary Education, and Extra-Curricular Activities so that all parts of the public have the opportunity to maximize personal fulfillment and contribution to society.

Sec. 15 – State Structure: State Superintendent of Public Schools, County Superintendent of Public Schools and District Superintendent of Public Schools, Public School Boards shall be duly elected by the citizens they represent.

Sec. 16 – Classroom instruction by school personnel or third parties focused on sexual orientation or gender identity shall not be permitted in education through grade 12.

Sec. 17 – A Public school district in the State of New California shall not have the authority to adopt procedures that prohibit Public school district personnel from notifying a parent about his or her student's mental, emotional, or physical health or well-being, or a change in related services or monitoring, or that encourage or have the effect of encouraging a student to withhold from a parent such information. At the onset of such event, educators are required to report to Parent(s)/Guardian(s). Mandatory reporting requires an immediate call to the Parent(s)/Guardian(s). Failure on the part of mandatory reporting to the Parent(s)/Guardian(s) will be punishable as the Legislature provides.

Sec. 18 – The State of New California shall prevent any reconstruction of the founding history of the United States by revisionist media, teacher unions, academia, and political allies attempts to promote a false and distorted historical legacy in an attempt to alter the original idealisms of our founding documents.

Sec. 19 – Sex Education TBD

ARTICLE IX

MODE OF AMENDING AND REVISING THE CONSTITUTION

Sec. 1 – Any amendment, or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by three-fourths (3/4) of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months next preceding the time of making such choice. And if, in the Legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment of amendments, shall be agreed to by a three-fourths (3/4) majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment of amendments to the people, in such manner, and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by three-fourths (3/4) of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such amendment of amendments, shall become part of the Constitution.

Sec. 2 – And if, at any time three-fourths (3/4) of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this entire Constitution by Convention, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members of the Legislature, to vote for or against the Convention; and if it

shall appear that a three-fourths (3/4) majority of the electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by Resolution for a Convention to be held within six months after the passage of such Resolution; and such Convention shall consist of a number of members (Delegates) not less than the aggregate number of both branches of the Legislature.

Sec. 3 – The above provisions are the only method of amending the Constitution. Propositions are not allowed.

ARTICLE X

CHILDREN

Sec. 1 – No agent or agencies, no educator or one charged with associating with children shall ever encourage the use of or falsely prescribe medications of any kind. Under no circumstances either federally mandated individual educational programs or state foster agencies including Child Protective Services shall prescribe or issue medications or encourage their use and/or prescribe the use of psychotropic medications.

Sec. 2 – No surgery or hormone therapy used for gender reassignment for children (under the age of 18) without proof of necessity due to physical health issues. Any medical practitioner in the State of New California that performs gender reassignment surgery on minors, prescribes puberty blockers or hormone therapy to promote gender change shall lose their license and be charged with felony child abuse with the intent to cause life-threatening bodily harm.

Sec. 3 – The State of New California shall guarantee that parental/guardian authority is inviolate for all health care decisions for their minor child except in substantiated cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse, mental/emotional abuse, and/or severe neglect of a child.

ARTICLE XI

BOUNDARIES

SECTION 1. To 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 the entire state. SECTION 2. The State of New California shall consist of the whole territories of the counties listed below and the partial sections of the counties listed below: a) The entirety of the following Counties: Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lassen, Lake, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba. b) The rural portions of the following Counties: Los Angeles, Monterey, Sacramento, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Ventura.

ARTICLE XII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 1(a) – Every prospective public sector employee, members of the Legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective officers, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: *"I _____ (state name) do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, and the Constitution of the State of New California against all enemies foreign and domestic, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ (state office), according to the best of my ability so help me God."*

(b) - This oath is required when a government employee is promoted or changes jobs.

(c) - No other oath, declaration, or test except for the test on the text and meaning of the Federal and State Constitutions, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

(d) - Those swearing allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America and the State of New California Constitution shall, before taking office, be tested in detail on the text and meaning of both the Federal and State Constitutions and must pass by a seventy-five percent (75%) or more correct answers on the examination.

Sec. 2 – Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send, or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this State or out of it; or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, or who is affiliated with a criminal street gang or a named foreign terrorist group shall not be allowed to hold any office of profit, or to enjoy the right of suffrage under this Constitution.

Sec. 3 – When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; nor shall the duration of any office not fixed by this Constitution ever exceed four years.

Sec. 4 – The fiscal year shall commence on the 1st day of July.

Sec. 5 – Each county, town, city, and village shall make provision for the support of its own officers, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the Legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 6 – The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation; nor shall the State directly or indirectly become a stockholder in any association or corporation.

Sec. 7 – Suits may be brought against the State in such manner, and in such courts, as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 8 – Marriage is a covenant between one man and one woman.

Sec. 9 – Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property in this State shall be taxed, if at all, in proportion to its value to be ascertained as directed by law. Assessors and collectors of town, city, county, and State taxes shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district, county, city or town in which the property taxed for State, county, or town purposes is situated.

Sec. 10 – All property, both real and personal, of the husband or wife that was acquired prior to or during marriage by gift, devise, or descent, shall be his or her separate property unless co-mingled or disposed of by legal document.

Sec. 11 – The Legislature shall protect by law from forced sale the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

Sec. 12 – Natural resources of this state shall not be used in a manner that is not beneficial to the people of the State of New California. The individual property owners' mineral, water, agricultural, and riparian rights as defined under law shall be protected by the State of New California.

Sec. 13 – No perpetuities shall be allowed, except for eleemosynary purposes.

Sec. 14 – (a) Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit in this State, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

(b) Every person who has belonged to or participated in or espoused a form of government that is inconsistent with a Constitutional Republic, or which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Constitutional Republic or the Constitutional Republic of this State.

Sec. 15 – Absence from this State on business of the State, or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

Sec. 16 – A plurality of the votes given at an election shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this Constitution except to increase taxes and/or fees, which shall require a three-quarters (3/4) majority.

Sec. 17 – All laws, decrees, regulations, provisions and ballots, which from their nature require publication, shall be published in English.

Sec. 18 – Citizens of any age may own or possess arms. Citizens and lawful permanent residents over the age of seventeen (17) years of age who are not otherwise disqualified have the right to carry firearms openly or concealed. Disqualification of citizens or lawful permanent residents to own and carry firearms shall be a result of a conviction in any jurisdiction of a felony or a crime that would be a felony in this state or any crime of violence on another, including assault, battery,

or domestic violence. This disqualification may be removed after the period of probation or parole is completed and a Certificate of Rehabilitation is issued by the Governor.

ARTICLE XIII

SCHEDULE OF TRANSITION

SECTION 1: NO INCONVENIENCE FROM ALTERATIONS/AMENDMENTS

There is no intent in the formation of this constitution to create chaos. If any inconvenience arises from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this State, this constitution shall remain in full force and effect. 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 2: 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 3: 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, 60, and 90 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 is not limited to 120 consecutive days. 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.

4. The Transitional Legislature shall provide for elections for city, county, and state-wide offices.

SECTION 4: 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 3 have taken place and the elected representatives have been sworn in.

SECTION 5: INITIAL SENATE MEMBERS

The initial Senators recognized and designated to serve as Transitional Senators shall serve until the elections set forth in Section 3 have taken place and the elected Senators have been sworn in.

SECTION 6: 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.

Severance Clause: If any provision of this Constitution is determined by any court of competent jurisdiction (a) to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, or (b) to render another provision of this Constitution invalid, illegal, or unenforceable to any extent, then the provision creating the infirmity shall, if possible, be construed as though more narrowly drawn, if a narrower construction would avoid such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability or, if that is not possible, such provision shall, to the extent of such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability, be severed, and the remaining provisions of this Constitution shall remain in effect

Signed:

President of the Constitutional Convention.

Delegates' Signatures:

