

A Constitutional Amendment Creating the Competitive Regulatory Agency-CRA Structure

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CRA Article 1. Competitive Regulatory Agency (CRA) Structure

Preamble: We, the American people, establish with this Constitutional Amendment, the CRA Social Contract in the form of the CRA Structure, as the rules for the land in which we citizens jointly have federal, state, and local government-ownership-sovereignty in order to establish the rule of law, repel foreign threats, establish safe-havens for the world's oppressed people, tolerate the freedom of others, protect individual liberty, care for substantial unmet needs, recognize self-ownership, establish citizen obligations, permit freedom of contract, acknowledge individual property ownership, and allow for self, family, and competitive governance in a system of diversified authorities.

This Amendment, CRA Article 1. Competitive Regulatory Agency (CRA) Structure, is a complete replacement for the US Constitution, every state Constitution, and creates distinct local Constitutions in America; this new Constitution creates three levels of government with one federal government, many state governments, and many local governments within each state.

Once 75% of the states accept this new federal Constitutional Amendment under the current US Constitution Article 5 provisions, America, American states, and American localities are subject to this Constitutional Amendment.

This Amendment is to be read in its entirety and is structural in nature; it has clauses that limit other clauses, and all clauses have the caveat of unless otherwise addressed in this Amendment; this Amendment is to be read as CRA centric, with the rest of the sections as supports for the CRA.

CRA Section 1. Citizenship

America is a citizen ownership model of government.

Every American citizen owns an equal percentage of the federal government.

Every citizen of a state owns an equal percentage of their state government.

Every citizen of a local government owns an equal percentage of their local government.

Ownership of a government conveys an equal representation of the government's elected leaders; ownership of a government may not be bought or sold and does not convey property or wealth; ownership of a government requires a positive obligation and has inherent benefits.

Every American has the right to become a citizen of any local government and any state in America.

Americans may hold multiple state and local citizenship.

Mandatory citizen obligations may be divided among numerous cities and states as determined by the relevant Rating System.

An act of an individual signing the CRA Social Contract creates a permanent American citizen.

The CRA Social Contract is an American's agreement to become a member of a CRA and RA in all 30 Sectors of their local, their state, and the federal CRA Structures.

When this Amendment is ratified, every current American citizen has the right for two years to sign the CRA Social Contract; American citizens must sign the CRA Social Contract to remain an American citizen.

At the time of the child's birth, a child born to an American citizen is an American citizen until the age of 30 and has the right to sign the CRA Social Contract from the age of 13 until the age of 30.

Only American citizens have voting rights within CRA's and RA's.

Every person and entity in America must abide by the CRA Social Contract.

An American citizen has the right to resign their citizenship; every person has the right to leave America, except for serving a criminal sentence; a reinstatement of citizenship requires a 50% federal Sector 25 vote for anyone under 30 years of age.

A 70% federal Sector 25 vote is required to allow a non-American individual to enter or remain in America; a 40% vote repeals the allowance; the legislative representatives may set conditions and limitations.

A 70% federal Sector 25 vote is required to allow a non-American individual to sign the CRA Social Contract to become an American citizen.

An 80% federal Sector 25 vote is required to remove citizenship from an American citizen and expel them.

CRA Section 2. General Clauses

Every legal entity must be a person, business, or organization.

Each business and organization must be under the control of a person or multiple people.

Every person, business, and organization is a legal entity.

For the purposes of this Constitutional Amendment, an entity is an American legal entity or a foreign entity legally living or doing business in America.

An American citizen starts to progressively become an independent legal entity 13 years after their birth.

A person may only hold one official office within a CRA Structure at any one time. A person may hold a similar official office in numerous CRA structures. A similar office indicates the same level, state, or local; indicates CRA side or the Rating System side; indicates CRA, Sector Board, or Parent Sector Board level; indicates the same branch of executive, legislative or judicial.

Only American citizens may hold an official office within a CRA Structure.

Every membership, transaction, contract, or interaction must have an all-parties-involved agreement.

Once this Amendment passes, the current government, the Sector Boards, and the Parent Sector Board have broad powers in a five-year window to implement a transition plan consistent with moving towards this CRA Structure.

The Federal Parent Rating System must determine whether the transition plans are consistent with moving towards this CRA Structure.

All laws, regulations, spending, and taxing from the government before this Amendment was passed are void after the 5-year transition period; CRA's adopt all current laws and regulations within their jurisdiction unless this Amendment addresses the law or CRA's directly address that law and regulation.

This US Constitution is Amended by a 75% vote of all federal CRA Parent Sector Board representatives; Constitutional clauses are not subject to repeal or Amendment with less than a 75% vote of all federal CRA Parent Sector Board representatives.

The US post office will transition to the free enterprise system; thus, it is subject to the Section 12 standard transition; mail delivery will be regulated by CRA's in Sector 29.

No governing body may pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts.

Unless this Amendment states differently, all percentage votes listed in this Amendment are from the legislative branch of the stated Sector Board or Parent Sector Board.

No Sector Board or Parent Sector Board may inhibit, restrict, favor, or hamper, trade widely defined, with other jurisdictions within America or the Pockets of Freedom.

At the Sector Board or Parent Sector Board, taxes and regulations must be the same for trade within a jurisdiction and across jurisdictions.

Trade is widely defined in these free trade clauses to include products, service, labor, financial transactions, 'online' activity, charity work, among other activities.

These free trade clauses do not denote or permit Sector Board or Parent Sector Board authority; these clauses restrict Sector Board or Parent Sector Board authority otherwise authorized by this Amendment.

The preceding free trade clause applies to the world; however, subject to the foreign policy approved by the federal Sector 6, subject to restrictions on non-Americans crossing American borders, subject to the 5% Charity tax on foreign trade, subject to the 5% Military Capability System tax, among others authorized by this Amendment.

Individuals, organizations, businesses, charities, CRA's, among others broadly defined, are not limited at the Sector Board level, to interactions, transactions, contracts, assistance, protection, among others broadly defined, with only members of the same CRA; this is all-inclusive.

The federal Parent Sector Board must uniformly define an entity's income, per capita income, and gross domestic product (GDP).

Unless directly stated in this Amendment, every threshold, definition, and subjective term must be given clear meaning and implication by the Judicial Sector's Rating System.

Every RA may pose a clarifying question to the Judicial Sector's Rating System, which an answer must be given within nine months.

CRA Section 3. Bylaws

Every agency, board, organization, legislative branch, judicial branch, executive branch, or group within this CRA Structure must set up governing bylaws consistent with this CRA Structure.

Bylaws must address the term duration of elected representatives.

Bylaws must address memberships.

Bylaws must address membership voting.

Bylaws must address members turning over their proxy votes to representatives within their CRA.

Bylaws must address fees and taxes.

Bylaws must address the separation of powers of the legislative, judicial, and executive authorities.

Bylaws must address prosecutorial powers; all prosecutors must attain authority from Sector 13.

Bylaws must address the Super Majority multi-step voting system in Section 6.

Bylaws must address a vacancy in an official office with an appropriate line of succession.

Bylaws must address leadership.

Bylaws must address the transparency of information, in which a Rating Floor is required.

Bylaws must address all issues necessary to fulfill constitutional obligations.

Bylaws may address any issue proper for the sound management of the group.

CRA's have extensive autonomy to create their own CRA bylaws.

The Parent Sector Board must distinctly create each of the Sector Boards' bylaws and the Parent Sector Board's bylaws.

CRA Section 4. Federal, State, and Local

The Federal Government will have one CRA Structure consisting of every American entity and sovereignty over the entire American land and water rights.

Every American state government will have one distinct CRA Structure consisting of its entities and sovereignty over its entire land and water rights.

The Federal Parent Sector Board has authority over creating and reconfiguring American states and territories with a 70% state Parent Sector Board vote from any affected state.

Creating a new state from a Pocket of Freedom requires a 70% DFP vote and the approval of 70% of the state's Parent Sector Board top executive leaders.

All American territories collectively become one state; each territory becomes at least one locality per territory in the new state.

Every American local government will have one distinct CRA Structure consisting of its entities and sovereignty over its entire land and water rights; a local government may not have over 15% of the state's population.

The State Parent Sector Board has authority over the creation and reconfiguration of local governments.

A local government or collectively, several contiguous local governments with a higher population than 500,000 citizens may become a distinct American state with a 50% local Parent Sector Board vote or votes; the respective states or the federal Parent Sector Boards may not block this action.

A state with less than 500,000 citizens must merge with another contiguous state.

The Federal Sector 6 Sector Board must set up an obligation system that allows states to claim water rights in the open ocean.

Federal level CRA Sector Boards may not fund state or local level CRA Sector Boards.

CRA Section 5. Original-Authority

Original-Authority is defined within this Amendment as where the authority originates; thus, stating that an individual, agency, or board has Original-Authority signifies the highest jurisdiction or where the power lies.

People have Original-Authority to own land; people have the Original-Authority to join together under contracts; landowners have the Original-Authority to set rules for the land they own; ownership rights and contracts necessitate obligations; therefore, a citizen ownership model of government derives from these Original-Authorities and obligations.

Authority rests with the individual, agency, or board assigned Original-Authority by this Amendment with the understanding that this Amendment further divides, allocates, and designates jurisdiction and Original-Authority with additional clauses.

Original-Authority rests with the individual person.

A person owns their body and has Original-Authority to protect their body, as well as their property, possessions, liberty, and freedom; this same Original-Authority extends to protecting their family and fellow man; this Original-Authority creates a civil liberty to own, possess, and carry weapons necessary to achieve that protection.

Individuals, businesses, and organizations have Original-Authority, to or not to, interact, associate, transact, contract, employ, and make agreements with other individuals, businesses, and organizations.

The freedom of association, along with the freedom not to associate, is an individual, business, and organization civil liberty that must not be infringed; CRA's and RA's hold these rights.

Entities have the right to select their representatives throughout this CRA Structure; this needs a two-sided agreement; therefore, a CRA or RA may decline membership; Sector Boards may not reject legally-established CRA's.

State-level Sectors will have Original-Authority over federal-level and local-level Sectors except for the Foreign Protection System Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10, where the federal-level Sectors have Original-Authority.

State-level Parent Sector Boards will have Original-Authority over federal-level and local-level Parent Sector Boards except for jurisdiction of the Foreign Protection System Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10 where the federal level Parent Sector Board has Original-Authority.

The state-level Sector Boards must designate authority to Federal-level and local-level Sectors, except for Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10.

All the State-level Sector Board legislators, per Sector, must meet and determine a consistent level of federal authority across all states, where all states have equal representation for 50% of the vote and proportional representation for the remaining 50% of the vote; this excludes Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10; each proposal and vote must be on a narrow and highly specific issue.

A 70% vote of the state-level Sector Boards, per Sector, are needed to move additional authority and jurisdiction to the Federal level; this excludes Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10.

A 40% vote of the state-level Sector Boards, per Sector, is required to reduce authority and jurisdiction from the Federal level; this excludes Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10.

The Foreign Protection System Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10 will have Original-Authority at the federal level; the Federal Sector Boards must designate state and local authority.

The authority to designate authority between federal, state and local levels of government does not denote the authority to adjust authority between the CRA level, the Sector Board level, or the Parent Sector Board level.

CRA Sectors 6, 7, 9, 10, and 13 have Original-Authority at the Sector Board level; all other Sectors have Original-Authority at the CRA level.

Every Rating System has Original-Authority to set and must set Rating Floors on CRA's fulfilling the purpose of their Sector listed in this Amendment and their Sector's mission statement.

CRA Section 6. Super Majority

All representative action at the Sector Board level or Parent Sector Board level must achieve a 70% representative vote except for precise clauses narrowly tailored in this Amendment using the word 'must.'

A 40% representative vote can repeal representative action at the Sector Board level or Parent Sector Board level; this does not apply to Constitutional clauses.

An action by Sector Board or Parent Sector Board representatives is a vote on a leader, tax, fee, authorization, regulations, laws, or other activities appropriately, narrowly tailored, and expressly authorized to a Sector Board or Parent Sector Board by this Amendment.

Mandatory Sector Board actions must use the following multi-step voting system if a 70% vote is not attainable. If this Amendment requires a specific action by the Sector Board or Parent Sector Board represented by the word 'MUST' in this Amendment, and a 70% representative vote cannot be attained to accomplish the action, all relevant representatives must submit proposals; the top five proposals, as measured by representative approval, become the five options available; there would be three series of representative votes to eliminate one of the remaining proposals; a positive vote of the remaining two proposals creates law or elects the top executive leader.

Repeal of any action required by this Amendment with the word 'must' will prompt a new multi-step vote that must conclude within 30 days; a repeal with less than a 50% vote has a 30-day delay.

CRA Section 7. The Parent Sector Board

A CRA Parent Sector Board is a governmental organization controlled by representatives of all the governed area's entities.

Members of CRA's from all 30 Sectors send representatives to make up the Parent Sector Board.

CRA representatives to the Parent Sector Board carry a weighted vote equal to their CRA weight determined by their Sector Board divided by the number of Sectors.

The CRA Parent Sector Board must have a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.

Members of CRA's must proportionately send legislative representatives to create the CRA Parent Sector Board's legislative organization; a CRA's official representative may add their representative strength to an existing legislator.

Members of CRA's must elect a top executive to the CRA Parent Sector Board; local level Sector Board legislators may enter into agreements with other localities to share a Parent Sector Board top executive.

CRA's must proportionately send judicial officials to the Parent Sector Board; a CRA's official representative may add their representative strength to an existing judicial official.

CRA's must proportionally staff all three branches of the Parent Sector Board; CRA's may share staff.

CRA's must fund their representatives and staff to the Parent Sector Board and proportionally fund Parent Sector Board expenses.

The CRA Parent Sector Board must define the parameters of responsibilities and authorities of all Sectors.

The CRA Parent Sector Board must develop a mission statement for every Sector.

A Sector's mission statement must be non-regulatory in nature, limited to broad topics, and a 40% Parent Sector Board vote may curtail the scope or lower the regulatory nature.

The Parent Sector Board may establish new, reconfigure, or consolidate Sectors.

The responsibilities and authorities of the Parent Sector Board, except for direct and precise clauses within this Amendment, are limited to ensuring all Sectors stay within their Sector's jurisdiction and stay within the structure of this Constitutional Amendment.

The Parent Sector Board's judicial branch has jurisdiction regarding CRA's or Sector Boards taking actions outside its Sector's authority.

There is no general or broad grant of authority given to the Parent Sector Board.

The Parent Sector Board may set up a rapid response plan for an existential constitutional crisis; a 65% representative vote of both the CRA Parent Sector Board and the Rating System Parent Sector Board is required to implement a short-term solution, beyond constitutional limitations, to solve a crisis consistent with saving America and returning to this Constitution; a 65% vote of the judicial branch of the federal Judicial Sector is required stating every element of these requirements is satisfied; these votes must occur every 30 days to maintain the plans; these plans may not limit or restrict citizens from changing CRA's or RA's and the corresponding change in representation.

CRA Section 8. CRA Sector Boards

A CRA Sector Board is a governmental organization controlled by representatives of all the governed area's entities.

A CRA Sector Board governs all the people within the governed area, with power properly authorized to the Sector Board, and within the jurisdiction of that Sector's precise and specific responsibilities and authorities.

Representatives from all the CRA's within a Sector proportionally makes up their CRA Sector Board.

CRA Sector Boards must have a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.

Members of CRA's must proportionately send legislative representatives to create the CRA Sector Board's legislative organization; a CRA's official representative may add their representative strength to an existing legislator.

Members of CRA's must elect a top executive to the CRA Sector Board; local level Sector Board legislators may enter into agreements with other localities to share a Sector Board top executive.

CRA's must proportionately send judicial officials to the Sector Board; a CRA's official representative may add their representative strength to an existing judicial official.

CRA's must proportionally staff all three branches of their Sector Board.

CRA's must fund their representatives and staff they send to the Sector Board and proportionally fund Sector Board expenses.

A CRA Sector Board must ensure the integrity of their Sector's responsibilities and authorities relative to other Sectors.

A CRA Sector Board must ensure the integrity of their Sector's structure.

A CRA Sector Board must govern through its CRA's except for precise areas that are unpractical or create negative externalities, as defined by the Rating System.

A 70% vote of the respective Rating System is required to move governance from CRA's to the Sector Board; 70% of the respective Sector Board judicial branch must certify that Rating Floors on CRA cooperation failed to address significant negative externality adequately before the Rating System may vote to move governance to the Sector Board.

A CRA Sector Board must decide how CRA representation is weighted within the CRA Sector Board.

One-half of the Sector Board's weighted vote comes from individual American citizens of the governed area equally.

A CRA Sector Board at the state and local levels must decide how representation is weighted within one-half of the Sector Board dealing with American entities, including citizens, businesses, and organizations.

For a CRA Sector Board at the federal level, the state-level CRA legislative branches must send representatives to their respective federal-level Sector Board legislative branch to make up 50% of the federal-level Sector Board legislative branch in which every state has equal representation; the remaining 50% of the federal-level Sector Board legislative branch representatives come from federal-level CRA's where every American entity has equal representation.

Every voting threshold listed in this Amendment uses properly weighted representatives.

Only American entities may add to voting strength in CRA's.

Foreign entities living or operating in America must become CRA members, however, without voting.

The Sector 6 Sector Board must set up a quick and low-cost system for foreign entities staying in America for less than 30-days per year.

With a 70% vote, a Rating System may authorize precise, narrowly-tailored, and strictly defined areas of regulations to their Sector's CRA Sector Board.

Every Sector Board must make Intellectual Property (IP) regulations at the Sector Board level.

Every CRA must enforce its Sector's IP regulations using their Sector 25 CRA.

There is no general or broad grant of authority given to the Sector Board.

CRA Section 9. Competitive Regulatory Agencies (CRA's)

A CRA is a semi-private governmental organization consisting of only its members within the governed area and is Sector Specific.

Every entity within the governed area must select and become a member of a CRA and RA in all 30 Sectors of their local, their state, and the federal CRA Structures.

A CRA only governs its members within its Sector's jurisdiction.

A CRA is a semi-governmental organization that gains CRA authority by the membership of at least 5% of the governed area's entities.

A Sector Board consists of several qualified CRAs.

Non-American entities and Americans who have not yet signed the CRA Social Contract must become CRA members in all thirty Sectors; however, they may not vote.

A CRA must have memberships of at least 5% of all entities, properly weighted.

A CRA must have memberships of no more than 20% of all entities properly weighted.

All laws, regulations, bureaucracy, and governing occurs within CRA's unless properly assigned to a Sector Board or Parent Sector Board; thus, CRA's have Original-Authority.

Every CRA must become a member of a CRA in every Sector.

Every CRA must have a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.

Members of a CRA vote on the leadership and representatives of their CRA in all three branches.

CRA's proportionally staff, their Sector Board, and the Parent Sector Board; a CRA may decide to add its proportional funding to shared staff with other CRA's.

A CRA may become socialist among other statist ideologies; however, a CRA never has the authority to tax, require funding, or obligations from entities outside their CRA membership.

A CRA Organization is a private organization organized to group CRAs in all Sectors and across federal, state, and local levels of government.

A CRA Organization may have more than one CRA per Sector.

If a CRA Organization has CRAs from 15 Sectors, that CRA Organization can lower the 5% threshold to 2% to create CRAs in the other Sectors. A state-level CRA may lower the 5% threshold to 2% to create a local-level CRA within the same Sector.

A CRA Organization may request from and, if approved by 30% of the state Parent Rating System, gain exclusive control of a geographic area with a population of less than 1,000 and with 70% agreement of that population. Once granted, a new locality is created where the CRA Organization's local and state CRAs become exclusively in control of that locality.

Once a CRA Organization is granted exclusive control, the population may grow.

A CRA Organization exclusively controlled locality may acquire additional contiguous land.

A CRA Organization's exclusively controlled locality has the authority to approve or exclude CRAs.

A CRA Organization exclusively controlled locality may exclude people, organizations, or businesses from the locality.

A CRA Organization exclusively controlled locality has significant control over civil liberty Rating Floors within the exclusively controlled locality.

The state Rating Systems may limit CRA Organization's exclusively controlled localities to mitigate negative externalities outside the locality.

CRA Section 10. The Rating System

The CRA Structure consists of a CRA regulatory system side and a Rating System side.

The Rating System side has the same structure as the CRA regulatory system side and is subject to the full CRA Article 1.

The Rating System Parent Sector Board is structured the same as the CRA Parent Sector Board.

The Rating System is structured the same as the CRA Sector Board; Sector Board restrictions apply to Rating Systems.

The Rating Agency (RA) is structured the same as the CRA.

The Rating System side is not subject to an additional complete Rating System; however, every Sector's Rating System must rate its RA's for integrity, consistency, truthfulness, reliability, and fulfilling its mission statement.

The Rating Agencies and the Rating Systems cannot regulate.

The purpose of the Rating System and every RA is to provide quality information, evaluate and rate CRA regulations and the actual results, as well as restrict regulatory standards that allow significant negative externalities.

A Rating Floor is a rating level set by the Rating System, a CRA must not drop below; a CRA must increase regulatory standards to achieve a rating level above the Rating Floor.

A Rating Floor may not be regulatory in nature; Rating Floors must allow multiple methods of regulations to achieve the goal of reducing significant negative externalities.

The Rating System must set a Rating Floor for regulations dealing with significant negative externalities.

A Rating Floor must regard and is limited to significant negative externalities.

Negative externalities in this Amendment is defined as directly harming entities without their agreement.

A 50% Rating System vote establishes or increases a Rating Floor.

A 55% Rating System vote lowers a Rating Floor.

A societal negative externality in this Amendment is defined as general harm to most entities in society that includes moral, cultural, and societal factors; a 60% Rating System vote establishes or increases a societal negative externality Rating Floor; a 45% Rating System vote lowers a societal negative externality Rating Floor.

An individual living an impoverished life is a societal negative externality; however, this category requires a 70% vote to increase and a 35% vote to lower an Impoverished Life Societal Negative Externality Rating Floor.

A 50% vote of the Rating System of the Judicial Sector is required to declare a narrow set of issues as a negative externality or a societal negative externality.

An RA may force a Rating System to vote on any specific question within 60 days.

A Civil Liberty Rating Floor is defined in this Amendment as limitations of Sector Board actions that infringe civil liberties.

Civil liberty violations in this Amendment regard actions by a Rating System or a Sector Board restricting citizens, organizations, or businesses from engaging in activities cited as a civil liberty.

Rating System and Sector Board actions, laws, and regulations attempting to solve negative externalities and societal negative externality must respect other civil liberties with strict scrutiny.

Civil liberties in this Amendment are not obligations at the Sector Board or Rating System-level to provide funds, products, or services to people.

The Judicial Authority Sector's Rating System, with a 30% vote, may set or increase Civil Liberty Rating Floors to protect civil liberties per narrowly drawn category within all Sectors; a 75% vote lowers civil liberty Rating Floors.

Civil Liberties Rating Floors are also protections in the Violent Crime Mitigation System.

Violent Crime Mitigation Civil Liberties Rating Floors are restrictions on the Sector Board level, the CRA level, and anyone with inherent government authority in the Violent Crime Mitigation System.

Every Rating System in the Violent Crime Mitigation System, with a 30% vote, may set or increase Violent Crime Mitigation Civil Liberties Rating Floors to protect civil liberties per narrowly drawn category.

A 75% vote lowers Violent Crime Mitigation Civil Liberties Rating Floors.

The Judicial Authority Sector's Rating System legislative branch must address all civil liberties in the bill of rights, the entire US Constitution, and the common law, and then set Rating Floors for each narrowly defined right.

The civil liberties of the replaced Constitution remain until properly addressed with Rating Floors.

A 70% vote of the Rating System is required to authorize precise areas of regulations that the CRA Sector Board may regulate.

The executive leader of every Rating System has the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses within their Sector's jurisdiction; the pardon or reprieve must be granted twice at least 60 days apart to take effect.

The Rating System must mandate the prominent display of ratings at the point of purchase, advertisements, among other prominent places as defined by 40% of the Rating System.

The federal Rating System Parent Sector Board must set a Rating Floor regarding the proper respect, cooperation, full faith, and credit between and within all CRA Structures per narrowly drawn category; a 40% vote sets or increases the Rating Floor, and a 70% vote lowers the Rating Floor.

Rating Agencies must debate other Rating Agencies; the debate must be robust as defined by 40% of the Rating System.

Rating Systems with a 40% vote may set a Rating Floor for integrity, and a 70% vote lowers integrity Rating floors.

Every Rating System has original authority to and must address, through courts, the lack of integrity, to include self-dealing, abuse, corruption, fraud, among others widely defined.

CRA Section 11: Taxation

Every entity must pay the fee of membership for their CRA in every Sector.

All CRA's set their own membership fees.

Individual membership fees and funding obligations start at the age of 13; the fees and obligations start at \$0 and must increase 1.66% per month, of the full funding and obligation amount, until the person must fully take on their funding obligation responsibilities of a citizen; no one may shelter their fees nor funding obligations by conducting transactions through a person with a lower tax or fee obligation; this graduated fee and tax obligations do not include sales taxes, business taxes, organization taxes, or other obligations under the control of others.

When this Amendment requires CRA funding, fees, proportional taxes, among other obligations, an entity implicitly has the option of contracting with private businesses regulated by their CRA and accomplishing the goal of the mandatory obligations.

Taxes, fees, loan payments, and other obligations may be collected through work in the Charity Economy instead of cash payments.

The fair market value of work in the Charity Economy needs an all-parties involved agreement; if the payment is mandatory by the Sector Board or this Amendment, 50% of the proper Rating System must also agree on the value of the work on the high side.

The Rating System of every Sector must set a Rating Floor regarding adequate funding.

With a 70% vote, the Rating System may require CRA funding as a percentage of an entity's income, sales, real-estate value, or another suitable proportional method.

Membership fees must include a head tax collecting no less than 10% of a Sector's overall funding if a proportional funding method is required; the head tax must be credited towards the proportional tax.

A Rating System mandated proportional funding method of taxation may not use deductions, exemptions, nor (credits greater than the head tax).

The tax code at the Sector Board level may not be used for welfare; the tax code or fee schedule may only collect funds, not distribute funds; this clause does not authorize taxes at the Sector Board level; this clause limits the Sector Board authority.

The Parent Sector Board may set temporary emergency taxes with a 70% vote to deal with a significant negative externality; a 40% vote repeals the emergency tax; the Parent Sector Board must designate which Sector's CRA's will collect the tax.

70% of the Sector 3 Sector Board may subjectively exempt, partially or entirely, a person of taxes or CRA fees on personal hardship grounds; the AO Sector Board must distribute the burden of exemption among all CRA's.

A Share-Loan is defined as a percentage of a well-defined property/real-estate value or an entity's income over a well-defined period of time; traditional methods of taxes may be turned into individualized Share-Loans and sold as an asset to a Sector 19 M-CAP.

Expected future tax revenue may be sold as an asset to a Sector 19 M-CAP.

CRA Section 12. Debt

The Parent Sector Boards of the federal, state, and local governments must take ownership of all government assets and liabilities as defined in the 5-year transition plans.

The Parent Sector Boards must use Sectors 24, 25, and 30 to collect taxes to pay off the outstanding debt.

This Amendment calls for many revenue streams to pay down the debt; outstanding debt in this and the subsequent five clauses refers to debt expected to remain after all the other revenue streams have been considered.

Sector 24 must collect 30% of the taxes for debt from the sales tax.

Sector 24 must collect 30% of the taxes for debt from an entity's income taxes with the minimum tax of 25% of the average per capita debt income tax.

Sector 25 must collect 10% of the tax in the form of a head tax.

Sector 25 must collect 30% of the tax in the form of a proportional real-estate tax.

The debt-tax rates described must achieve no less than a 2% original debt principal pay-off per year plus finance charges.

The expected revenue of a Share-Loan is an actual item with real value, thus an asset eligible to be in a Sector 19 M-CAP.

The expected revenue of a clearly defined future tax is an actual item with real value, thus an asset eligible to be in a Sector 19 M-CAP.

After the fifth year of this Amendment taking effect, these future tax assets must be switched to well-defined future individualized share-Loans and sold to M-CAP's at a rate of 1% of the original debt principal per month until all debt is equally matched with assets within M-CAP's.

All new debt by Sector Boards or Parent Sector Boards must be sold to an M-CAP by well-defined future individualized share-Loans.

Section 12's Standard Transition of current government assets to the CRA Structure to pay down the debt:

All current-government-owned and controlled assets must be turned over to the Parent Sector Board within the approved transition and sold into the free market; this clause is all-inclusive and relevant to every Sector.

The standard transition from the current-government-owned and controlled assets to the privately owned and controlled assets must have the following qualities:

The government assets are roughly equally separated into at least 100 publicly owned corporations in each relevant Sector; the Parent Sector Board would own all the stocks.

The Parent Sector Board must determine the number of publicly owned corporations, per Sector, named Public Asset Corporations.

The Parent Sector Board would sell an additional 1% of the stocks in the open trading markets per month.

Every Public Asset Corporation will lease out assets in the open market with fiduciary responsibility obligations.

The Public Asset Corporations may sell assets on the open market after 50% of the stocks are sold.

The revenue from all sources derived from public asset corporations will be applied to the debt.

CRA's may purchase stocks or assets like every other free market entity.

Every Parent Sector Board working through Sector Boards must implement a divesting plan of all government assets consistent with this standard transition.

Any variance of this standard transition requires a 70% Parent Sector Board representative vote.

CRA Section 13. Pockets of Freedom

A Pocket of Freedom is an area of real estate in which people worldwide can immigrate in order to escape tyranny.

Sector 6 may legitimately acquire land and water rights outside American borders to establish Pockets of Freedom.

The Federal Sector 6 Sector Board must set up a system of obligations that Sector 6 CRA's must accomplish to claim water rights in the open ocean.

A Sector 6 CRA may propose a Pocket of Freedom and, if approved with a 40% federal Sector 6 Sector Board vote, take the lead on their Pocket of Freedom; a 60% federal Sector 6 Sector Board vote removes the lead CRA; the CRA with the most federal Sector 6 Sector Board support may take the lead of a Pocket of Freedom without a lead CRA.

The Sector 6 CRA that was approved the lead must set up a distinct legislative, executive and Judicial body per Pocket of Freedom named, Sector 6 CRA Lead; all federal Sector 6 CRA's must proportionally appoint legislative and judicial members to

make up 30% of each distinct Sector 6 CRA Lead; the Sector 6 CRA Lead appoints 70% of the legislative and judicial members and the top executive.

The Sector 6 CRA Lead must set up regulations regarding people entering their Pocket of Freedom.

Each distinct Pocket of Freedom is limited to one million people.

The Sector 6 CRA Lead may expel a person from a Pocket of Freedom with a 30% vote.

The federal Sector 7 has Original-Authority to and must protect the land, property, and people within the Pockets of Freedom from outside threats.

Every Pocket of Freedom will have one state-level CRA Structure and numerous local CRA Structures.

Pockets of Freedom CRA Structures are initially under the complete control of the Sector 6 CRA Lead.

The Sector 6 CRA Lead's complete control indicates they can adjust Rating Floors, adjust tax and fee amounts, adjust charitable requirements, assign leadership personnel to Sector 13, among other controls.

The Sector 6 CRA Lead's complete control must yield to Pocket of Freedom CRA Structure control as the Pocket of Freedom reaches Rating Floor thresholds set by the Federal Sector 6 Rating System.

The Sector 6 CRA Lead may invite CRA Organizations to organize CRA's and RA's.

The Pocket of Freedom's Sector 24 must collect 5% of the Pocket of Freedom's GDP to fund the federal Sector 9; a Pocket of Freedom's GDP is part of the national GDP.

Every non-American living in a Pocket of Freedom must sign a CRA Social contract for their Pocket of Freedom, thus becoming a CRA and RA member in every Sector.

Non-American members of Pockets of Freedom build proportional voting rights in their Pocket of Freedom, state and local CRA's, and RA's at a 5% per year rate.

A Pocket of Freedom social contract does not convey American citizenship.

Non-American members of the Pockets of Freedom do not have voting rights in any federal level CRA.

Americans, living or doing business in Pockets of Freedom, have full voting rights.

The CDA's within Pockets of Freedom may increase with a 40% representative vote, charitable giving, and charitable work hours in the Charity Economy.

A 40% vote of the Law Enforcement Sector Board may require additional work hours and extra funding to provide adequate law enforcement in a Pocket of Freedom.

CRA Section 14. State's Partial Acceptance per Sector

Once this Constitutional Amendment is passed, every state's current legislative branch may vote to reject any Sector individually except for Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10.

Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10 are in full effect upon the adoption of this Constitutional Amendment; the current government structure will continue for any rejected Sector.

Adopting this Amendment voids federal involvement in all Sectors outside of 6,7,8,9, and 10; the other 25 Sectors may authorize federal power as defined in Section 5.

The Federal Parent Sector Board must address areas of significant concerns arising from states not accepting specific Sectors.

The five-year transition period proposals must address States not accepting Sectors.

The Federal Parent Rating System determines significant concerns with a 50% vote.

A 50% vote of the state Parent Sector Board may adopt the CRA Structure for any Sector previously rejected.

CRA Section 15. The Separation of Responsibilities and Authorities

All government power in America must be divided into thirty Sectors with distinct elected and selected leaderships per Sector.

The Parent Sector Board has the authority with a 70% vote to add, reduce, or reconfigure the Sectors' number and nature.

The Parent Sector Board must finalize Sector Board lines of jurisdiction, consistent with this Amendment, within six months of the ratification of this Amendment, using the Section 6 multi-step voting system; the proposals and votes must be Sector-specific and narrowly tailored.

Any CRA may submit to the Parent Sector Board, a request for clarification of a narrowly tailored dispute of jurisdiction; the Parent Sector Board must clarify within six months.

The State Parent Sector Boards must collectively determine all the Sectors' authority and responsibilities other than Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10; the Federal Parent Sector Board must determine the authority and responsibilities for Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10; a dispute over whether a responsibility or authority is state or federal is determined by state Parent Sector Boards collectively.

List of Sectors

The following list of Sectors are subsets of Section 15.

All Sectors are subject to all of the Sections and clauses of this Amendment.

Clauses under a Section or Sector are most relevant to that Section or Sector; however, using sound reasoning and relevance, every clause is applicable in every Section and Sector.

Many clauses reference and tie Sectors together.

The CRA Structure is intentional regarding interweaving relevant Sectors together with the balance of legally distinct Sectors and CRA's.

Sectors 1,2,3,4, and 5 are considered the Charity System.

Foreign entities legally doing business in America are subject to the Charity Contribution requirement, the same as American entities; in addition, a 5% tax of trade going across American borders must be contributed to the federal CDA selected by the American entity; trade, widely defined in this clause as services and products traded into or out of America; foreign trade Charity Contributions are designated for world poverty relief.

The Charity System has no obligation to assist any specific person; no person has a claim on assistance; any part of the Charity System may decline to provide charity to specific cases or groups of cases; no laws in this regard are allowed at the Sector Board level or by Rating Floors outside of fraud.

Sectors 1,2, and 3 CRA fees fund organizational overhead; Sector 2 mandatory proportional fees fund the operations of Sectors 1, 2, and 3.

Sector 1. Charity

A Sector regulating charities is established.

The purpose of the Charity Sector is to help fulfill significant unmet needs.

Charities assist those in need.

Every Charity CRA must establish a Charity Economy, which is, in part, a system that asks for charitable labor hours from those being assisted by charities.

The Charity CRA Rating System must set a Rating Floor on the cooperation necessary to create a joint Charity Economy.

The Charity Sector's Rating System must set a Rating Floor on charities regarding respecting Assessor Organizations.

Sector 2. Charitable Distribution Association (CDA)

A Sector regulating Charitable Distribution Associations is established.

The purpose of the Charitable Distribution Association Sector is to fund charities.

The CDA Sector must achieve raising funds at a minimum of 5% of GDP.

The CDA Sector Board must adjust compulsory contribution levels to achieve 5% of GDP.

A head tax CDA fee must collect 1% of GDP, which is part of the 5% GDP requirement.

The reasonable value of work hours in the Charity Economies, counting towards mandatory contributions, are considered in the 5% requirement.

The compulsory part of the membership fees of CDA's must be a consistent percentage of every citizen's and business's income without deductions, exemptions, or credits greater than the head tax.

These CDA minimum compulsory contributions are distributed to the federal CDA at a 20% rate, the state CDA at a 40% rate, and the local CDA at a 40% rate.

The CDA Sector's Rating System must set a Rating Floor on CDA's adequately funding Assessor Organizations.

A person seeking assistance must start at their CDA.

A person may change CDA's at will.

Sector 3. Charity Assessor Organization (AO)

A Sector regulating AO's is established.

The purpose of the Charity Assessor Organizations Sector is to case-manage those receiving help from charities.

Any citizen requesting help from charities must be assigned to an AO by their CDA.

An AO determines and coordinates the assistance needed from charities for the people the AO manages.

An AO may use individual subjective determination to set requirements of work, education, lifestyle, among others, on those individuals and families seeking assistance.

Funds earned by work required or requested by AO's go to the associated CDA's.

Sector 4. Family Law

A Sector regulating family law is established.

The purpose of the Family Law Sector is to regulate family issues.

Parents control and have responsibility for their children; parents hold 100% of the civil liberties of their children until the child is 13 years of age; starting at the age of 13 until their 18th birthday, teenagers progressively, at a 1.66% a month rate, share that control and their civil liberties with their parents; at the age of 18, a person assumes the full responsibilities of a citizen and complete control of their civil liberties.

The Family Law Sector's Rating System must set Rating Floors on Family Law CRA's regarding many areas of abuse and parental responsibilities; a 70% Rating System vote increases Family Law Rating Floors, and a 40% vote lowers Family Law Rating Floors.

American citizens are protected from conception, subject to their parents' Family Law CRA.

Sector 5. Religion

A Religion Sector is established.

The purpose of the Religion Sector is for organizational purposes and to ensure religious liberty.

Religious freedom, broadly defined, is an individual civil liberty and must not be infringed.

Sector Boards and Parent Sector Boards within the full CRA Structure may not address religion; this includes regulating, limiting, promoting, funding, diminishing, inhibiting, all broadly defined; CRA's may address or involve religion, broadly defined.

The Religion Sector's Rating System may only set a Rating Floor with an 80% vote regarding abuse and significant negative externalities.

Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10 are considered the Foreign Protection System

Law enforcement must faithfully enforce immigration and other DFP laws on a routine and consistent basis; however, Sector 9 may fund law enforcement when there is a significant burden in this category.

The mission of space exploration is in Sector 8's jurisdiction.

Space exploration must be funded within the MCS budget, with the same proportional funding method based on capabilities and achievements.

The inclusion of space exploration in the Foreign Protection System does not exclude non-military uses of the funding; neither does it exclude funding and control of private space exploration outside the Foreign Protection System.

A 70% vote of the CIC Sector Board is needed to allow the CIC to control private space exploration resources designated as non-military.

Sectors 6,7,8, 9, and 10 CRA fees are intended for CRA organizational overhead; the taxes collected by Sector 9 is meant to fund the Foreign Protection System operations.

Sector 6. Diplomatic Foreign Policy (DFP)

A Diplomatic Foreign Policy (DFP) Sector is established.

The purpose of the Diplomatic Foreign Policy (DFP) Sector is for America to negotiate with foreign nations.

The DFP Sector has Original-Authority at the Sector Board level.

A 70% DFP Sector Board vote is required to authorize military force outside American borders; this includes a full declaration of war or a detailed and specific authorization.

A 40% DFP Sector Board vote is required to repeal or curtail the authorization of military force outside American borders.

The DFP Sector Board must establish broad rules of military engagement regarding military forces outside of American borders; detailed rules of military engagement must be set by Sector 7.

The DFP Sector Board must meet and approve or reject military force outside of American borders within 48 hours of a qualifying military engagement or threat.

30% of DFP Sector Board representatives may force a vote of a specific action within 48 hours.

If the US military occupies land after an authorized victorious war, the DFP CRA's may apply to create many Pockets of Freedom within the occupied land.

Pockets of Freedom may only take the percentage of the conquered land equal to the percentage of citizens of that land that voluntarily entered those Pockets of Freedom.

The DFP Sector Board must set immigration law.

A 70% vote of the DFP Sector Board is required to make a treaty; a treaty requires two votes, 6 months apart; a treaty may not be made for more than a ten-year period beginning the date of the second approval vote; a 60% vote of the DFP Sector Board is required to repeal a treaty.

The DFP Sector's Rating System with a 40% vote may set or increase Rating Floors in Law Enforcement, Identification, and other relevant Sectors on precise areas of concern involving the enforcement of immigration laws, among other DFP policies, regarding foreigners unlawfully in America and can require enhanced removal efforts; a 70% vote lowers these Rating Floors.

A 40% vote of the federal-level DFP Sector Board has the authority to establish new pockets of freedom under CRA Section 13; a Sector 6 CRA must propose and, if approved, take the lead of a Pocket of Freedom; a CRA may lead more than one Pocket of Freedom.

The federal-level Sector 6 Sector Board may adjust the foreign trade tax level per country and per category of goods in conducting foreign policy, but not to exceed 5% of the gross trading value per category; funds collected must be given to federal level Sector 9; trade to and from Pockets of Freedom and American states are not considered foreign trade.

Sector 7. The Commander in Chief (CIC) Sector

The Commander in Chief (CIC) Sector is established.

The purpose of the Commander in Chief (CIC) Sector is to command the military.

The CIC Sector has Original-Authority at the Sector Board level.

The CIC executive leader must and has the unhampered authority to protect Americans, property, and real estate on American soil from non-American threats.

The executive leader of any Law Enforcement Sector Board may request, with the consent of 70% of the Law Enforcement Sector Board, help from the CIC Sector for domestic threats.

The CIC Leader only has authorization for utilizing military force outside American borders properly sanctioned by Sector 6.

All CIC commanders must follow the lead of the CIC Sector Board executive leader regarding appropriately authorized actions.

Sector 8. Military Corporation (MC)

The Military Corporation (MC) Sector is established.

The purpose of the Military Corporation Sector is to produce a military capable of defending America.

All military personnel and all military forces must be in a qualified Military Corporation MC.

A qualified MC is defined by the MC having at least 1% and no more than 10% of the total of all military capabilities as defined by Sector 9's Military Capabilities System.

Each qualified MC must be a publicly owned corporation.

Subcontractors with less than 0.1% of total military funding do not need to be publicly owned corporations; subcontractors may contract with multiple qualified MCs; subcontractors are considered in the MC's issuing the contracts.

An official qualified MC may not own stock or have a controlling interest in another qualified MC.

Only American citizens may have voting rights or own stock in qualified MCs.

50 MCs will be created to start the transition.

MCs must belong to CRA's.

An MC's product is supplying military capabilities to America.

Every MC and CRA controls attaining, training, and maintaining military forces.

The CIC Sector commands the active missions of MCs.

Every military member and every member of Sector 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 must pledge allegiance to America, to this Constitution, to the DFP leader, the CIC leader, and the MAA leader with each, a distinct set of authorities.

Sector 9. Military Capability System (MCS)

The Military Capability System (MCS) Sector is established.

The purpose of the MCS Sector is to fund the military.

The MCS Sector has Original-Authority at the Sector Board level.

A total of 5% of national GDP must fund the Foreign Protection System.

Every state-level Sector 24 must collect 4% of its state's GDP to fund the federal level Sector 9 and 1% of its state's GDP to fund its state's Sector 9.

Foreign entities legally doing business in America are subject to the state-level uniform taxes used to attain the Sector 9 funding requirement.

The foreign trade taxes funding Sector 9 reduces the percentage required from Sector 24;

The Federal Sector 24 Sector Board must collect a uniform 5% of the gross value of goods crossing American borders, both into and out of America, to fund the federal level Sector 9.

20% of the Sector 9 funding must stay in escrow until a specific amount is released by a 70% vote of the DFP; the release of the funds must accompany an authorization of the use of force; the release vote must be renewed every 30 days; the escrow account must only hold the Sector 19 currency, the Backed Dollar; this escrow account is named 'Declaration of war escrow Account.'

The Declaration of war escrow Account can be freed up by 50% of the federal Parent Sector Board if the military action is on or approaching American soil; the release vote must be renewed every 30 days.

The Federal Parent Sector Board has the authority, with a 70% vote, to increase the GDP taxed percentage regarding a sizeable military action.

The MCS Sector funds Sectors 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, including the five Rating Systems.

The MCS representatives must set up a funding arrangement designed to produce a suitable military force; there must be free competition among Military Corporations for each part of the military budget.

Sector 9's funding of MCs must be proportional to an MC's percentage of overall military capabilities.

Other than funding MCs, Sector 9 must fund proportional to a CRA's and RA's membership.

Foreign aid must come out of the Sector 9 budget and requires a 70% vote from Sector 6 and Sector 9; a 40% vote of either Sector repeals the foreign aid; this clause does not affect the Charitable foreign aid in the Charity System.

Sector 10. Military Authorization Agency (MAA)

The Military Authorization Agency (MAA) Sector is established.

The purpose of the MAA Sector is to authorize everyone with inherent governmental power within the Foreign Protection System.

The MAA Sector Board authorizes everyone within Sectors 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; no entity may exercise inherent governmental powers without MAA authorization as defined by the MAA Rating System

Every person within Sectors 6,7,8,9, and 10, including employees and subcontractors with military or governmental powers, as defined by the relevant Rating Systems, must swear allegiance to America, the US Constitution, the DFP, the CIC, and the MAA with clear guidelines on the authorization of each representative body and their top executive leaders.

The MAA Sector has Original-Authority at the Sector Board level.

The MAA Sector Board authorizes with a 70% vote and repeals authorization with a 40% MAA vote; the Sector 10 Rating System must have a Rating Floor to ensure suitable staffing of people with inherent governmental authority.

The MAA executive leader is authorized to command military forces regarding the enforcement of an unacceptance of the repeal of military authority.

The CRA's within the MAA Sector are proportionally responsible for basic training and continuing training pertinent to the MAA; this clause includes the entire Foreign Protection System and a narrowly focused educational mission starting at 13 years of age.

The executive MAA Sector Board leader and the executive leader of every CRA in the MAA Sector will have unhampered access to all records within the entire Foreign Protection System; this includes the executive leaders of every RA and the Rating System within the MAA Sector.

Sectors 11,12,13,14, and 15 are considered the Violent Crime Mitigation System.

A defendant's Judicial Authority CRA must supply a lawyer to the defendant in violent crime cases.

Sector 25 CRA's must have a continuously open and rapidly accessible system for authorized law enforcement personnel to gain criminal record information regarding the CRA member's law enforcement encounters.

Relevant Violent Crime Mitigation System entities must log all encounters that reach Sector 25 Rating Floor established thresholds within 24 hours.

Every person with inherent government authority within the Violent Crime Mitigation System must gain authority from the LEA Sector Board and pledge allegiance to the LEA leadership.

Every Sector Board must develop a process regarding an arrest through the end of a trial that respects properly passed Violent Crime Mitigation Civil Liberty Rating Floors.

When there is an arrest for a violent crime, the following must occur at the Sector Board level: every Violent Crime CRA must proportionally staff a continuous, never ending, grand jury that will evaluate the evidence of every arrest within 6 hours of the arrest and daily while a suspect is in custody; the person arrested has the right to address the grand jury every evaluation; a 50% proportional vote of the grand jury is required to keep the suspect in custody; the grand jury may place conditions to the release such as bail, monitoring, among other relevant tools; the grand jury can require services from the prison and correction Sector; a defendant's Judicial Authority CRA must supply a lawyer to the defendant in violent crime cases; the law enforcement officers and the prosecutor of the victim's VC CRA must submit all evidence to the grand jury, the defendant's lawyer, and the court; the Judicial Authorities Sector Board must supply a judge to oversee this process; this Sector Board judge and 60% of the grand jury is needed to affirm an indictment; the Judicial Sector Board's legislative branch must set up a system consistent with these principals and the respect for civil liberty Rating Floors; the actual criminal trial is separate from the preceding arrest through the end of the trial process.

Sector 11. Violent Crime (VC)

The Violent Crime (VC) Sector is established.

The purpose of the VC is to define violent crime and the range of punishment for each type of violent crime, as well as executing the prosecution of crime.

The VC Sector has Original-Authority at the Sector Board level only in the legislative branch relating to defining violent crime and the range of punishment.

There is only one set of violent crime laws derived from the VC Sector Board; CRA's do not create their own violent crime laws.

Violent crime is a credible threat or actual bodily harm.

A violent crime infringes on an individual's fundamental right to be secure in their person; thus, the VC Sector Board legislative branch is not subject to the 70% supermajority vote; laws are set with a 50% representative vote.

The judicial branch of the victim's Sector 11 CRA must hold the criminal trial for violent crime.

The executive branch of the victim's Sector 11 CRA must supply the prosecutor.

The VC Rating System must set Rating Floors per narrowly drawn violent crime rate category; the VC Sector Board must strengthen the laws and increase the punishment range if a Rating Floor is exceeded.

The VC Sector Board must set a bar regarding the severity of the crime and standard of evidence for death penalty cases; if the prosecutor declares the evidence meets the death penalty standard, the trial must begin 30 days after that declaration, and the trial must go to verdict 30 days after the trial starts; if the court convicts on death penalty grounds, all appellate courts have 30 days to rule; if the conviction stands, the execution must occur 40 days after the conviction date.

The prosecutors of all crimes within all 30 Sectors are in Sector 11.

Sector 12. Law Enforcement

The Law Enforcement Sector is established.

The purpose of the Law Enforcement Sector is to regulate law enforcement and first responders.

Every entity must purchase law enforcement from a regulated law enforcement business.

The Law Enforcement Sector's Rating System must set a Rating Floor sufficient for proper funding and proper law enforcement levels.

25% of the Rating Floor level of the law enforcement funding must come from a citizen head tax paid to their selected Sector 12 CRA.

25% of the Rating Floor level of the law enforcement funding must come from a proportional real estate tax, paid to the owners selected Sector 12 CRA.

50% of the Rating Floor level of the law enforcement funding must come from proportional sales taxes paid to the business-owners selected Sector 12 CRA.

Sector 12 CRA's may charge more than the Rating Floor level of the law enforcement funding.

If a Rating Floor on a VC Sector's crime rate is exceeded, funding contracts to law enforcement businesses must increase.

The Law Enforcement Sector's Rating System must set a Rating Floor sufficient for cooperation to attain joint patrols and joint higher-level law enforcement organizations.

The Law Enforcement Sector Board must establish regulations regarding authorized police protecting everyone regardless of membership.

Every law enforcement officer and law enforcement business must protect everyone regardless of membership within the mandated regulations.

The Law Enforcement Sector Board must set conditions in which and to what extent the Law Enforcement Sector Board's executive leaders are authorized to command law enforcement CRA's; however, not to exceed 10% of management, as defined by the Rating System; 30% of the Rating System may lower Sector Board command authority.

Rating Floors may regard appropriate cooperation among police CRA's.

Sector 13. Law Enforcement Authorization (LEA)

The Law Enforcement Authorization (LEA) Sector is established.

The purpose of the Law Enforcement Authorization Sector is to authorize and remove authorization for everyone with inherent governmental authority within Sectors 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

The LEA Sector has Original-Authority at the Sector Board level.

The LEA Sector Board must ensure law enforcement officers respect the people's civil liberties to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, records, documents, effects, along with all civil liberties as defined by Rating Floors.

The LEA Sector authorizes with a 70% vote and repeals authorization with a 40% vote; the Sector 13 Rating System must have a Rating Floor to ensure suitable staffing of people with inherent governmental authority.

The LEA executive leader has the authority to direct all law enforcement regarding the enforcement of an unacceptance of the repeal of law enforcement authority.

The CRA's within the LEA Sector is responsible for law enforcement academies proportional to their membership; this clause includes similar academies for the entire Violent Crime Mitigation System and a narrowly focused educational mission starting at 13 years of age.

A 70% vote of the Sector 13 Sector Board is required to restrict weapons based on negative externalities; a 40% vote lifts the restriction; using these percentages, the Sector 13 Sector Board must create a ranked scale of weapon restrictions based on age, training, violent criminal convictions, mental illness, and other relevant factors.

The right to own, purchase, possess, and carry weapons in public places is an individual civil liberty.

Sector 14. Judicial Authorities

The Judicial Authorities Sector is established.

The purpose of the Judicial Authorities Sector is to provide a high-quality court system for America.

All cases fall under a Sector's jurisdiction as described in their Sector's purpose and mission statement; the Parent Sector Board legislative branch has the final determination.

The Judicial Authorities Sector Board must create a system of judicial warrants that respects civil liberties properly passed as Violent Crime Mitigation Civil Liberties Rating Floors.

Every contract or transaction must occur under the jurisdiction of a specific CRA; a CRA's judicial branch addresses disputes.

A clear contract assigns jurisdiction to a CRA; however, without clarity, the default jurisdictions are the seller's CRA, employer's CRA, victim's CRA, and an injured entity's CRA.

Every Sector Board must set rules regarding a dispute or injury that occurs outside a contract or transaction; however, the default jurisdiction is the injured parties Sector 25's CRA; the judicial branch of the victim's relevant Sector CRA must hold the trial for disputes.

Private courts regulated by Judicial Authority CRA's are the trial courts.

Parties involved in cases spanning more than one CRA, more than one Sector, more than one level of the CRA Structure, and more than one government level may hire one private court to litigate the entire case.

The Rating System of every Sector must set Rating Floors regarding cooperation on judicial proceedings among multiple CRA's, Sectors, CRA levels, and CRA Structures.

The Sector Board's Judicial branch of every Sector must establish the first appellate court.

The Judicial Authority's Sector Board executive branch establishes the top appellate court.

The Judicial Authority's Rating System will have an appellate court strictly dealing with corruption.

Any branch of all parts of a CRA Structure at every level of government always has the standing to bring suit.

The judicial branch of the Judicial Authorities Sector consists of one court that comprises one justice per Judicial Authority CRA; each justice comes with their CRA's proportional vote where majority rules; however, overturning clear constitutional case law requires a 55% vote.

The judicial branch of the Judicial Authorities Sector will be an appellate court establishing case law regarding two or more entities' civil liberties coming into conflict; Justices must strongly consider Civil Liberty Rating Floor levels.

30% of the Judicial Authorities Sector's judicial branch may force a vote or decision within 30 days of a specific, well-defined, and narrow question to any group within the CRA Structures authorized in this Amendment to vote or decide.

The judicial branch of the Judicial Authorities Sector will be an appellate court for the proper interpretation of this Amendment.

The Parent Sector Board judicial branch will have an appellate court strictly dealing with Sector jurisdiction.

Sector 15. Prisons and Corrections

The Prison and Corrections Sector is established.

The purpose of the Prison and Corrections Sector is to provide prisons and corrections to people lawfully convicted of crimes and sentenced.

Judicial branches in every part of the CRA Structure are considered part of Sector 14.

CRA's of all Sectors, other than Sector 11, fund prisons resulting from those convicted through its CRA's Judicial System.

Sector 15 CRA's may only imprison people properly convicted and sentenced by Sector 14.

Prison and Correction businesses may require labor hours of people convicted and in their custody; prison labor may come along with the Charity Economy.

Every Sector 15 CRA must proportionally take custody of people properly convicted of a Sector 11 crime, where the term 'proportionally' must consider many factors of expenses as determined by the Sector Board.

50% of the funding needed for violent crime prison terms must come from a citizen head tax paid to the citizens' CRA in Sector 15.

50% of the funding needed for violent crime prison terms must come from businesses and organizations proportional to sales and sent to the Sector 15 Sector Board.

The Sector 15 Sector Board must use the Sector 15 Rating System's ratings as a significant factor in funding prison and correction CRA's with the goal of improving ratings; ratings must include, in large part, restoration, compensation, and reparation to the victims of crimes as well as low recidivism rates and personal long-term prospering of the people convicted.

Sector 16. Health Care

The Health Care Sector is established.

The purpose of the Health Care Sector is to regulate health care not covered in Sector 17.

The Rating System must set a Rating Floor on accessible mandatory emergency healthcare; a person's healthcare CRA is responsible for uncompensated care unless otherwise addressed.

Sector 17. Healthcare – Medicines

The Healthcare - Medicines Sector is established.

The purpose of the Health Care – Medicines Sector is to regulate medicine and medical devices.

A 70% vote of the Sector 17 Sector Board and Rating System is required to ban the problematic use of any narrowly-specified substance that is declared to have a negative externality; vigorous attempts using Rating Floors and mitigation efforts must be

attempted before any ban as determined by 60% of each of the Rating Systems of the complete Violent Crime Mitigation System; a 70% vote of the Judicial Sector is required to declare a substance to be a negative externality.

Sector 18. Financial

The Financial Sector is established.

The purpose of the Financial Sector is to regulate financial institutions and financial contracts that are not covered in Sector 19.

Financial CRA's in Sector 18 and Sector 19, may set strong privacy protections for their members; financial privacy is a civil liberty, the Rating System may set or increase a privacy Rating Floor with a 30% vote; a 75% vote lowers privacy Rating Floors.

Sector 19. Financial – Banking

The Financial - Banking Sector is established.

The purpose of the Financial - Banking Sector is to regulate banks and issue currency.

Banks are allowed to offer, and citizens may use anonymous digital bank accounts; owners of anonymous accounts maintain their voting rights where applicable in assets they own through their Sector 25 CRA's.

Every state-level Financial – Banking CRA must create its own digital currency.

Every state-level Financial – Banking CRA must create a Monetary-Currency Asset Portfolio M-CAP.

An M-CAP is defined as a portfolio of actual items of real value.

Each CRA deposits its assets of actual items into its M-CAP.

Any asset in an open trading market is eligible for the M-CAP.

A loan contract is an actual item with real value, thus eligible for the M-CAP.

The expected revenue of a clearly defined future tax is an actual item with real value, thus eligible for the M-CAP.

A share loan, revenue from a percentage of well-defined future earnings, is an actual item with real value, thus eligible for the M-CAP.

Every Financial – Banking CRA has wide latitude in determining its assets for its M-CAP.

An M-CAP must synchronize the value of a unit of its currency with the Backed Dollar (BD); an M-CAP must create the number of units of its currency to match the value of the total assets of the M-CAP; all CRA currency must be 100% backed-up by items in its M-CAP and readily exchanged for those actual items.

The owners of the CRA Currency own all assets in the M-CAP; each unit of currency represents ownership of a percentage of the M-CAP equal to the total value of the assets in the M-CAP divided by the number of units of currency issued by the M-CAP.

The Sector 19 Rating System must set a Rating Floor to ensure honest pricing of M-CAP's and the ease of transfer of assets.

The Federal level Sector 19 CRA Sector Board must create the paper and coin currency fully backed-up proportionally with state-level CRA currencies, named the Backed Dollar (BD).

The federal Sector Board must initially target the value of the current US Dollar.

Every CRA currency must continuously adjust its number of currency units so that each currency unit's value matches a BD unit's value.

The current US Dollar is a government liability and will be given worth with government assets; the Federal Reserve assets are Government assets; these liabilities and assets are addressed in Section 12 of this Amendment.

Every currency from a constitutionally established M-CAP is a legal tender that must be accepted as payment within America.

Any entity holding an M-CAP currency may demand any asset from the M-CAP in exchange for the currency or may demand the M-CAP exchange the entity's currency for the BD.

Sector 20. Insurance

The Insurance Sector is established.

The purpose of the Insurance Sector is to regulate insurance.

The Insurance Sector Board must create a responsible transition from Social Security and Medicare by fulfilling promises consistent with the following relevant clauses and this Amendment; through the 5-year transition period, both the current taxes and benefits will cease.

Every citizen over the age of 70 will receive a lump sum into an annuity that will match their Social Security distribution and healthcare premiums; citizens lose 0.417% of that lump-sum amount for every month under the age of 70; the citizen's age is determined at the ratification of this Amendment; funds needed for these annuities are government liabilities; thus, it adds to the debt subject to Section 12.

To partially defray Social Security and Medicare debt liabilities; for 50 years after this Amendment passes, Sector 25 CRA's must place a 5% income Share-Loan on their members, with a minimum of 3% of the state average per capita income, until the member reaches the age of 50; the revenue derived from these Share-Loans must be applied to the debt subject to Section 12.

The Insurance Rating System may set or increase a societal negative externality Rating Floors with a 70% vote in many areas of concern; a 35% vote lowers the Rating Floors; Insurance CRA's must ensure its members reduce their chance of becoming a burden on society in retirement, healthcare, dependent care, and among other categories that achieve a 70% Rating System vote.

If 60% of Sector 2 Sector Board representatives declare a specific area of need is too high and could be addressed by better insurance, the Insurance Rating System must raise its Rating Floor in that strictly specific area.

Sector 21. Food

The Food Sector is established.

The purpose of the Food Sector is to regulate food.

Sector 22. Education

The Education Sector is established.

The purpose of the Education Sector is to regulate education.

The Education Sector Board must create a responsible transition from all government-funded education; this includes k-12, colleges, and is all-inclusive from birth to death.

The current education tax will continue for the people who directly benefitted from government-funded education before the transition to this CRA Structure as a way of repaying the investment in their human capital; the funds' collected pay down government debt subject to Section 12; this tax is pro-rated based on the years enrolled in government-funded education subject to the subsequent three clauses.

The education tax will transition to Share-Loans under the jurisdiction of Sector 25; therefore, any debt obligation information will be given to Sector 25; real-estate-value Share-Loans are on the personal residence, and income Share-Loans are individual income.

For every year, a child directly benefitted from government-funded education under the age of 13; the parents will have a lifetime obligation of a 0.5% income Share-Loan and a 0.07% yearly real-estate-value Share-Loan; these per year parental Share-Loans have a minimum of 0.2% of the average per capita national income and a 0.04% average per capita national real-estate-value Share-Loans; these parental Share-Loans have a maximum accumulation of 5% income and a 0.5% yearly real-estate-value.

For every year, a person over the age of 13 directly benefitted from government-funded education, before the passage of this Amendment, that person will have a lifetime obligation of a 0.5% income Share-Loan and a 0.07% yearly real-estate-value Share-Loan; these per year Share-Loans have a minimum of 0.2% of the average per capita national income and a 0.04% average per capita national real-estate-value Share-Loans.

Parents have the right to control their children's education subject to a parent's Family Law CRA; starting at the age of 13, teenagers progressively take control of their education; control of education is a civil liberty.

The Education Rating System must set a Rating Floor regarding child education neglect; family Law CRA's enforce child education neglect violations.

Sector 23. Manufacturing

The Manufacturing Sector is established.

The purpose of the Manufacturing Sector is to regulate manufacturing and service work.

Sector 24. Human Resources and Sales

The Human Resources and Sales Sector is established.

The purpose of the Human Resources and Sales Sector is to regulate employment and economic transactions in retail and wholesale.

Sector 24 is a taxing Sector.

Every state-level Sector 24 Sector Board must collect 5% of its state's GDP to fund Sector 9, as stated in Sector 9; the Sector 24 Sector Board must develop a method to assign each Sector 24 CRA a percentage of the GDP in which it is responsible; 50% of the taxing obligations must be assigned to the business side, and 50% must be assigned to the individual side; CRA's have great latitude in determining its tax codes to meet its obligations; the head tax clause in the (CRA Section 11: Taxation) applies only to the individual side relating to Sector 9 funding.

Sector 24's Rating System with a 40% vote may set a Rating Floor for integrity, and a 70% vote lowers integrity Rating floors.

Sector 25. Identity: Personal and Business

The Identity: Personal and Business Sector is established.

The purpose of the Identity: Personal and Business Sector is to regulate the identity and ownership rights of citizens and other entities; thus, Sector 25 CRA's would handle identification cards, education records, criminal records, credit reports, licenses, elections, certifications, warranties, among other issues in the identity and ownership category.

The Sector 25 Sector Board determines citizenship; Sector 25 CRA's maintains citizenship records.

Sector 25 is a taxing Sector.

Sector 25 CRA's must ensure all entities are members of a CRA and RA in all 30 Sectors in the federal, state, and local CRA Structures.

Sector 25 CRA's are responsible for ensuring and coordinating CRA fees, tax obligations, and debt repayments for their members within the full CRA Structure and properly distributed.

Sector 25 would handle all elections within all the CRA Structures; the Sector 25 Sector Board must set the standards consistent with this Amendment on voting eligibility and assign each CRA a percentage of the Sector; each Sector 25 CRA is exclusively responsible for operating its CRA's elections and submitting its voting results to the CRA Sector Boards.

Sector 25 would handle all elections within publicly traded corporations and others where an entity has ownership and voting rights; publicly traded corporations must turn over all pertinent ownership information to an entity's Sector 25 CRA; mutual funds, Sector 19 M-CAP's, and other investments that hold stocks from many corporations must determine and distribute voting rights to Sector 25 CRA's.

The term 'Current government' in this Amendment is defined as elected seated legislators or executives at the time this Amendment is ratified; the date of ratification is defined as the day the 38th state ratifies this Amendment; the ratification of this Amendment stops any further elections in the old constitutional system, and current elected leaders remain through the five-year transition period; all current government officials lose all governmental authority five years after ratification; failures to make timeline deadlines triggers the Section 5 multi-step voting system, with 50% current government legislators and 50% Sector Board legislators, with a two-month conclusion.

A transition timeline from ratification: the current government must set up a system where every American can select a Sector 25 CRA within two months; every current government legislator must appoint initial CRA leaders in all three branches of every Sector to create CRA's within two months; CRA leaders must create their CRA Sector Board and the Parent Sector Board within four months; citizens, organizations, and businesses must select CRA's within four months and start paying CRA fees four months after ratification; the Parent Sector Board must finalize Sector Board lines of jurisdiction within six months; every Sector Board and the current government must have a transition of power timeline within eight months; no governing power can be transferred to CRA's until one year after ratification.

CRA leadership and representative votes must occur every three months for the first two years and then yearly for the next ten years; the current government may only fund CRA expenses for the first six months.

Sector 25 collects the 10% head tax and other head taxes required in this Constitution when a Sector Board establishes a proportional tax.

Sector 26. Environmental

The Environmental Sector is established.

The purpose of the Environmental Sector is to protect the natural environment.

Sector 27. Work Safety and Disability

The Work Safety and Disability Sector is established.

The purpose of the Work Safety and Disability Sector is to regulate work areas and standards regarding accommodations for the disabled.

Sector 28. Transportation

The Transportation Sector is established.

The purpose of the Transportation Sector is to regulate transportation infrastructure.

Roads that were previously open to the public must be owned by a public corporation where citizens may buy stock, share profits, and have voting rights.

The Transportation Sector's Rating System must create a Rating Floor regarding common traffic laws and signage, among other issues relating to the proper road system management.

The Transportation Sector Board must create a standard anonymous transponder payment system but without control over prices.

Roads that were previously open to the public must remain open to the public, subject to Sector 28 and Sector 30 regulations.

Sector 29. Media and Communications

The Media and Communications Sector is established.

The purpose of the Media and Communications Sector is to regulate media and communications.

The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press is a civil liberty and must not be infringed.

Sector 30. Land and Water

The Land and Water Sector is established.

The purpose of the Land and Water Sector is to regulate land and water.

Sector 25 must collect proportional real-estate taxes when properly authorized; real-estate taxes must be on the occupant regardless of ownership; if there is no occupant, the owner must pay the tax.

The Land and Water Sector must control zoning and quality of life ordinances.

State-level or local-level Sector 30 Sector Boards with a 50% vote may designate small subdivisions, home-owner associations, business areas, and the like with control over specific aspects of responsibilities.

If 50% of Rating System representatives declare the removal or diminishment of a regulation would negatively impact the quality of life of the citizens or property values of the area, the regulations must remain; the Rating System may set a Rating Floor on quality-of-life issues.

100% of American land and water must be privately owned, which includes CRA's; Sector Boards may only rent necessary office space.

A state Sector 30 CRA may become exclusive to a geographic area containing less than 1,000 entities; a CRA may start a new subdivision or may become exclusive with an agreement of 70% of the entities within the well-defined geographic area; the state level CRA governs its CRA exclusive areas for Sector 30 responsibilities.

A percentage of the land and water per CRA must be under the ownership of publicly traded corporations where stock ownership is available to all citizens; the Rating System must create a Rating Floor for that percentage.

A percentage of the land and Water per CRA must be declared public spaces where any American citizen may lawfully enter or travel; the Rating System must create a Rating Floor for that percentage that includes ease of travel.

Sector 30 CRA's must proportionally create nature parks open to the public and creating protection for nature; that percentage must be set by the Environmental Sector's Rating System as a Rating Floor.

A 60% Rating System vote may declare a company a utility; this vote forces a company to be a publicly traded corporation where any citizen may purchase stocks; this vote also requires the corporation to be open to all customers and to respect civil liberty Rating Floors; the Rating System may make a partial list of requirements or create a customized list for a corporation; the Rating System may make requirements for a class of companies; these Rating System requirements must meet the standard of addressing significant negative externalities.

A 70% vote of each of the CRA Sector Boards and Rating Systems of Sectors 25 and Sector 30 is required for eminent domain, and the price must be at least double the fair market value.

The federal Parent Rating System must set Rating Floors regarding population density.