

Constitution by availing themselves of unconstitutional government programs rather than voluntary charity; and instead to vigorously and generously support churches and religious organizations that boldly stand for the Principles of Liberty enshrined in our Constitution; and, additionally, to rebuild strong community structures on the basis of voluntary association rather than government coercion.

5. Refuse to give the federal government absolute control over our children's education while compelling us to pay for it; and to practice our parental rights by providing our children education at home or through private institutions, thereby protecting them from harmful, dishonest, and subversive government indoctrination.
6. To live our lives as free individuals, not ceding any authority to the federal government which we have not expressly granted to it in our Constitution; and to disobey, when appropriate, any unconstitutional laws; and use every means at our disposal to challenge usurpations through the courts, political action, and any other means deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 2.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE²

A. REMEDIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGRESS

WHEREAS, Laws inconsistent with the Letter or Spirit of The Declaration of Independence and The Constitution for the United States may be hastily and unadvisedly passed: Be it

ORDAINED, that {here shall be listed the members of the Joint *Committee for Constitutional Governance*} shall be constituted a Joint Committee called the *Committee for Constitutional Governance*, to review all bills about to be passed into law by the Congress. And for that purpose the Committee shall assemble themselves, from time to time, when the Congress shall be convened. The size and funding of the Committee shall be sufficient to allow the effective and efficient operation of the Committee, based on an annual review by and containing the recommendations of the General Accounting Office (GAO). All bills that have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, before they become Laws, be presented to the Committee, which will identify and record in its minutes the provision(s) of the Constitution, if any, that authorize the parts of the bill, and prohibitions or restrictions that would be violated. If upon such consideration it should appear improper to said Committee or a majority of them, that the bill should become a law of the Nation, that the Committee return the bill, together with their objections thereto in writing, to the Senate or House of Representatives, in whichever the same shall have originated, who shall enter the objections set down by the Committee at large, in their Minutes and proceed to reconsider the

² Learn more about this Article: read the [CONSTITUTION](#) and the [DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE](#). See the related CC 2009 video presentations: Michael Badnarik, President, Continental Congress 2009, Keynote Address – [Charters of Freedom](#), November 12, 2009; and Robert Schulz, organizer of CC 2009, Keynote Address – [The Constitution Does Not Defend Itself And Is Not A Menu](#).

bill. If a provision(s) in any bill is found to be repugnant to the Letter or Spirit of our Declaration of Independence, and/or our Constitution, the bill shall be returned to the Chamber where it originated, together with its objections. That Chamber shall publish the objections in its Minutes and proceed to an up or down roll call vote, accepting or rejecting the Committee's report, prior to any future action. If the bill passes the roll call vote, accepting the Committee's report the bill, itself, would then be voted on. If a majority of the members agree to pass the bill in spite of the Committee's objections, the bill together with the objections shall then be sent to the other Chamber, where the process would then be repeated: up or down roll call vote on the Committee's Report followed by the vote on the bill itself.

And in order to prevent any unnecessary delays,

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, each bill shall be returned by the Committee within ten days:

- i) unless the Committee notifies each Chamber that it requires more time to complete its review, specifying the time required, but in no event shall the Committee take more than thirty days to return the bill, or
- ii) unless the Congress, by their adjournment, renders a return of the bill within ten days impractical, in which case the bill will be returned on the first day of the meeting of the Congress, after the expiration of ten days.

B. REMEDIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO EACH OF THE SEVERAL STATES

WHEREAS, Laws inconsistent with the Letter or Spirit of The Declaration of Independence and The Constitution for the United States may be hastily and unadvisedly passed: Be it

ORDAINED, that {here shall be listed the members of the Joint *Committee for Constitutional Governance*} shall be constituted a Committee, to be called Committee for Constitutional Governance, which shall review all bills about to be passed into law by the State Legislature. And for that purpose the Committee shall assemble themselves, from time to time, when the Legislature shall be convened. The size and funding of the Committee shall be sufficient to allow the effective and efficient operation of the Committee, based on an annual review by and including the recommendations of the Comptroller's Office. All bills that have passed by each Chamber of the Legislature shall, before they become Laws, be presented to the Committee, which will identify and record in its minutes the provision(s), if any, of the State Constitution that authorize the parts of the bill and any prohibitions or restrictions that would be violated. If upon such consideration it should appear improper to said Committee or a majority of them, that the bill should become a law of the State, then the Committee shall return the bill, together with their objections thereto in writing, to the Chamber in whichsoever the bill shall have originated, who shall enter the objections set down by the Committee at large, in their Minutes and proceed to reconsider the bill. If a provision in any bill is found to be repugnant to the Letter or Spirit of our Declaration of Independence, and/or the State Constitution, the bill shall be returned to the Chamber where it originated, together with its objections. That Chamber shall publish the objections in its Minutes and proceed to an up or down roll call vote, accepting or rejecting the Committee's report, prior to any future action on the bill. If the bill passes the roll call vote, accepting the Committee's report the bill, itself, would then be voted on. If a majority of the members agree to pass the bill despite of the Committee's objections, the bill

together with the objections shall then be sent to the other Chamber, where the process would then be repeated by an up or down roll call vote on the Committee's Report followed by the vote on the bill itself.

And in order to prevent any unnecessary delays,

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, each bill shall be returned by the Committee within ten days:

- (i) unless the Committee notifies each Chamber that it requires more time to complete its review, specifying the time required, but in no event shall the Committee take more than thirty days to return the bill, or
- (ii) unless the Legislature, by its adjournment, renders a return of the bill within ten days impractical, in which case the bill will be returned on the first day of the meeting of the Legislature, after the expiration of ten days.

ARTICLE 3.

PETITIONS FOR REDRESS AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT³

A. BACKGROUND AND STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The Constitution for The United States of America is being violated. It has been violated over many years, by many administrations, by every branch of government, by each party.

Much as our forefathers repeatedly petitioned the King for redress of violation of their rights, We the People, pursuant to the last ten words of the First Amendment to the Constitution, otherwise known as the "accountability clause", have repeatedly petitioned the three branches of our federal government for Redress of Grievances. The People have petitioned in many ways, over many years, by many means including, by individual, informal, written, and verbal communication, and by countless formal proper Petitions for Redress of Grievances. [See attached petitions]

Among the proper petitions filed are those related to:

1. Meddling in the internal affairs of other countries without any constitutional authority;
2. Undeclared wars in violation of the War Powers Clauses of Articles I and II;

³ Learn more about this Article: see the [PETITIONS FOR REDRESS](#); see the [PETITION for Writ of Certiorari and Appendix](#) to the Supreme Court of the United States (the unsuccessful attempt by the People to have the Court, for the first time in America's history, define the meaning of the last ten words of the First Amendment). See the related CC 2009 video presentation: Mark Lane, Attorney- [The Right to Petition and the First Amendment](#); and Robert L. Schulz, Chairman, We The People Foundation for Constitutional Education, Inc.- [We The People v. United States](#).