



**OMICRON COMMONWEALTH CHARTER  
AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE OMICRON COMMONWEALTH  
REPRESENTED BY  
OMICRON COMMONWEALTH ENTITY  
OMICRON RRI  
AND  
[INSERT GRANTEE]**

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The Official Seal of Omicron Commonwealth



The Official Flag of Omicron Commonwealth



## CORE PREMISES

Omicron Commonwealth must be based on the Core Premises of other intelligent beings in the Universe, in order to become “One Voice” for Planet Earth.

*Premise One core belief:* This comes with the assumption that we humans are not privileged observers of the Universe.

Everything is energy. Energy is infinite, never dies and only converts or transforms; and therefore, the universe exchanges both matter and energy with the boundary, multi-verse, and other dimensional spaces in the continuing, evolutionary cycles of past, present, and future. Everything we do is based on the intelligent energies and we recognize that behind all happenings exists the world of these energies. Energy manifests, stores and retrieves meaning in all realities by projecting certain frequencies which create dimensional living patterns, or holograms, where all the pieces and parts contain the information of the whole.

Premise 2: These Laws may be called “Equitable Laws of the Universe” or “The Forty-Two Universal Laws”.

These forty-two Universal Laws are necessary to allow all the processes of the universe to function. There is a hierarchy that exists between the Laws that determines the amount of information and processes that each law manages and exist to provide order. As part of our core premise, we believe that these laws account for the way in which energies function and therefore how they function. Our perceptions may account for some differences or unique interpretations of these Laws within our cultural digest, but when it comes to our knowledge of energy, we believe consistently in the same terms, functionality, and interpretation of these laws.

*Premise 3: Consciousness:* The sentience or awareness of internal and external existence of all things. It is the state of consciousness in which we transcend the normal thought processes of mind centric thoughts and acquire knowledge through non-physical means or psychic mechanisms and pass that knowledge throughout the Universe. We believe we are One with the conscious mind of the Universal Source.

Consciousness is the fulfillment of the Universal Laws and in doing so it is a necessary component to understanding and perceiving every aspect of existence. Understand that there is no biological role to consciousness. It exists whether we have a biological body or not. Consciousness is not tied to or bound to time and space.

Consciousness surpasses everything that can be imagined and yet is already known. We believe the very existence of All is pervading all atoms of the cosmos and that there exists an encompassing all, through which everything is connected with each other in the Universe. While we tend to call it the matrix, we believe this consciousness forms part of an infinite consciousness, that we call Source. Our understanding is:

What we think and how we behave is a rate of frequency. If we change how we think and behave by becoming more aware, we raise our frequency. Increasing energy through the intentional connection with higher frequencies is what changes the rate of vibration. Access to higher frequency is how one accesses higher intelligence which are levels of higher operating sentience. Expanding Consciousness goes beyond acquiring mental knowledge in Linear Thinking and into the realm of direct cognition and higher sensory perceptual experiences. Expanding Consciousness allows one to perceive things as they really are and not what one wishes them to be.



Premise 4: Premise number four accounts for behaviors, cultural biases, and ownership. This not only applies to material things, but it also applies to ideologies and this is our core driver. We are each one of the billions of people on our Earth. Our Earth orbits the Sun in our Solar System. Our Sun is one star among the billions in the Milky Way Galaxy. Our Milky Way Galaxy is one among the billions of galaxies in our Universe. Each of us unique in the Universe! NOTHING about our birth, including timing and location, has ever been random. All energy is made up of partiki particle units that are encoded with keylonta and conscious codes that are our individual true eternal energetic Cosmic identity throughout all space and time. Remember, we have to go back to the premise that everything is energy. Each of us has an energetic signature that provides important information about us from an energetic perspective (Eternal Universe Aspects) rather than a DNA perspective (small phylogenic group aspects). Our lineage is a cardinal component to the continuation of species. Our energetic lineage has everything to do with root races, and root races have everything to do with our mindsets, frame of reference, and ideologies.

Premise 5: An–Ne’-Yao-Mah’, the ancient language of” the One” symbolizes the timeless infinite energy of eternal existence and creation.

We know this “One” as The Universal Source or Source. The Law of One is the Universal principle that refers to the conscious awareness and actions, that govern the conduct of every being. This force of comprehension holds an individual accountable for their actions as it influences the energies and creates a potential. This force of Creation is precise and upheld throughout all time, space, and dimensions, throughout all energy, all power, all materials, both individually and collectively, both seen and unseen, from the microscopic to the macroscopic and is perceived as the result of Universal Conscious Awareness. The Law of One is the trinity aspects of consciousness governed by the eternal truth (or what is known as the Equitable Laws of the Universe), unconditional love (the first principle of energy), and service to others (even if that service is to our own hive).

## PREAMBLE

This Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement entered into by Omicron RRI, hereinafter referred to as Omicron Commonwealth, and \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter referred to as the Grantee (s)(Member) and/or Partner(s) , has as its purpose the promotion of harmonious relations between the Omicron Commonwealth and the Grantee(s) and/or Partner(s); the establishment of an equitable and peaceful procedure for the resolution of differences; the establishment of standardized operations, methodologies, and services; global stewardship and ownership of knowledge, data, science, and technology; and other conditions of mutual benefit to the Commonwealth and a Global Charter.

## ARTICLE ONE: CODE OF ETHICS

### Section 1. Guidelines For Practice

The Code of Ethics provides a standard to assist Omicron personnel and collaborators in carrying out Omicron Commonwealth mission’s while respecting basic principles of ethical behavior. It provides guidance to ensure that the principles of integrity, accountability, independence/impartiality, respect and professional commitment are followed at all levels of the Omicron Commonwealth Organization.

1. The Omicron Commonwealth shall strive to attain the highest possible standards in all aspects of Governance, Operations, Civil Liberties, Research, Recovery, and Investigation, including, but not limited to, preventive measures, Environment, Safety and Health,

examination, documentation, treatment, outreach, and education in all aspects of society.

2. All actions of the Omicron Commonwealth must be governed by an informed respect for the cultural and ethical aspects, its unique character and significance, and the Entity or Entities who created it.
3. While recognizing the rights and respectful use of members, the Omicron Commonwealth shall serve as an advocate for the preservation of said Governance, Operations, Environment, Safety and health, Research, Recovery, and Investigation.
4. The Omicron Commonwealth shall practice within the limits of personal competence, education, and experience. as well as, within the limits of the available technology, tools, and facilities.
5. While circumstances may limit the resources allocated to a particular situation, the quality of work that the Omicron Commonwealth performs shall not be compromised.
6. The Omicron Commonwealth must strive to select methods and materials that, to the best of current knowledge, do not adversely affect the Environment, Omicron Commonwealth interest, or its future examination, scientific investigation, treatment, or function.
7. The Omicron Commonwealth shall document, audit, examine, scientifically investigate, remedy, and provide treatment by creating permanent records and reports.
8. The Omicron Commonwealth shall recognize a responsibility for preventive measures by endeavoring to limit damage or deterioration to Omicron Commonwealth interests and properties, providing guidelines for continuing use and care, recommending appropriate environmental conditions for storage and exhibition, and encouraging proper procedures for handling, packing, and transport.
9. The Omicron Commonwealth shall act with honesty and respect in all professional relationships, seek to ensure the rights and opportunities of all individuals in the profession, and recognize the specialized knowledge of others.
10. The Omicron Commonwealth shall contribute to the evolution and growth of the profession, a field of study that encompasses physics, biological sciences, chemistry, astronomy, and of other scientific fields of study This contribution may be made by such means as continuing development of personal skills and knowledge, sharing of information and experience with colleagues, adding to the profession's written body of knowledge, and providing and promoting educational opportunities in the field.
11. The Omicron Commonwealth shall promote an awareness and understanding of Universal Laws through open communication with allied professionals and the members.
12. The Omicron Commonwealth shall practice in a manner that minimizes personal risks and hazards to co-workers, the public, and the environment.
13. Each member of the Omicron Commonwealth has an obligation to promote understanding of and adherence to this Code of Ethics.

## **Section 2. Professional Conduct**

1. Conduct: Adherence to the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice is a matter of personal responsibility. The Omicron Commonwealth professional should always be

guided by the intent of this document, recognizing that specific circumstances may legitimately affect professional decisions.

2. Disclosure: In professional relationships, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should share complete and accurate information relating to the efficacy and value of materials and procedures. In seeking and disclosing such information, and that relating to analysis and research, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should recognize the importance of published information that has undergone formal peer review.
3. Laws and Regulations: The Omicron Commonwealth professional should be cognizant of laws and regulations that may have a bearing on professional activity. Among these laws and regulations are those concerning the rights of public and private interest, occupational health and safety, sacred and religious material, excavated objects, endangered species, human remains, and stolen property.
4. Practice: Regardless of the nature of event or deployment, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should follow appropriate standards for safety, security, contracts, fees, and advertising.
5. Communication: Communication between the Omicron Commonwealth professional and other members, witnesses, owners/operators, custodians, or authorized agents is essential to ensure an agreement that reflects shared decisions and realistic expectations.
6. Consent: The Omicron Commonwealth professional should act only with the consent of member, witnesses, owners/operators, custodians/guardians, or authorized agents. The members, witnesses, owners/operators, custodians/guardians, or agents should be informed of any circumstances that necessitate significant deviations from the agreement. When possible, notification should be made before such changes are made.
7. Confidentiality: Except as provided in the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should consider relationships with witnesses, owners/operators, custodians/guardians, or authorized agents as confidential. Information derived from examination, operations, missions, scientific investigation, or remedy/treatment should not be published or otherwise made public without written permission.
8. Supervision: The Omicron Commonwealth professional is responsible for work delegated to other professionals, students, interns, volunteers, subordinates, or agents and assignees. Work should not be delegated or subcontracted unless the Omicron Commonwealth professional can supervise the work directly, can ensure proper supervision, or has sufficient knowledge of the practitioner to be confident of the quality of the work. When appropriate, the witnesses, owners/operators, custodians/guardians, or agents should be informed if such delegation is to occur.
9. Education: Within the limits of knowledge, ability, time, and facilities, the Omicron Commonwealth professional is encouraged to become involved in the education of

Omicron Commonwealth personnel or other like-minded professionals. The objectives and obligations of the parties shall be agreed upon mutually.

10. Consultation: Since no individual can be expert in every aspect of processes and operations, it may be appropriate to consult with colleagues or, in some instances, to refer the witness, owner, custodian, or authorized agent to a professional who is more experienced or better equipped to accomplish the required work. If the witness, owner, custodian or authorized agent requests a second opinion, this request must be respected.
11. Recommendations and References: The Omicron Commonwealth professional should not provide recommendations without direct knowledge of a colleague's competence and experience. Any reference to the work of others must be based on facts and personal knowledge rather than on hearsay.
12. Adverse Commentary: An Omicron Commonwealth professional may be required to testify in legal, regulatory, or administrative proceedings concerning allegations of unethical conduct. Testimony concerning such matters should be given at these proceedings or in connection with paragraph 13 of these Guidelines.
13. Misconduct: Allegations of unethical conduct should be reported in writing to the authorized agencies of the State, Province, or Government in which the unethical conduct occurred. All correspondence regarding alleged unethical conduct shall be held in the strictest confidence. Violations of the Code and Guidelines that constitute unethical conduct may result in disciplinary action.
14. Conflict of Interest: The Omicron Commonwealth professional should avoid situations in which there is a potential for a conflict of interest that may affect the quality of work, lead to the dissemination of false information, or give the appearance of impropriety.
15. Related Professional Activities: The Omicron Commonwealth professional should be especially mindful of the considerable potential for conflict of interest in activities such as authentication, scientific data, operations, or disposition of debris.

### **Section 3. Examination and Scientific Investigation**

16. Justification: Before undertaking any examination or tests that may cause change to the processes or operations, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should establish the necessity for such procedures.
17. Sampling and Testing: Prior consent must be obtained from the witness, owner, custodian, or agent before any material is removed during examinations. Only the minimum required should be removed, and a record of removal must be made. When appropriate, the material removed should be retained.
18. Interpretation: Declarations of age, origin, gender, species, or authenticity should be made only when based on sound evidence.

19. Scientific Investigation: The Omicron Commonwealth professional should follow accepted scientific standards and research protocols.

#### **Section 4. Preventive Conservation**

20. Preventive Conservation: The Omicron Commonwealth professional should recognize the critical importance of preventive Conservation as the most effective means of promoting the long-term preservation of Omicron Commonwealth interests and properties. The Omicron Commonwealth professional should provide guidelines for continuing use and care, recommend appropriate environmental conditions and actions, and encourage proper procedures and operations for maintaining.

#### **Section 5. Treatment**

21. Suitability: The Omicron Commonwealth professional performs within a continuum of care and will rarely be the last entrusted with the conservation of Omicron Commonwealth interest and properties. The Omicron Commonwealth professional should only recommend or undertake treatment that is judged suitable to the preservation of the aesthetic, conceptual, and physical characteristics Omicron Commonwealth interests and properties. When nonintervention best serves to promote the preservation of the Omicron Commonwealth interests and properties, it may be appropriate to recommend that no treatment be performed.
22. Materials and Methods: The Omicron Commonwealth professional is responsible for choosing materials and methods appropriate to the objectives of each specific treatment and consistent with currently accepted practice. The advantages of the materials and methods chosen must be balanced against their potential adverse effects on future examination, scientific investigation, treatment, and function.

#### **Section 6. Documentation**

23. Documentation: The Omicron Commonwealth professional has an obligation to produce and maintain accurate, complete, and permanent records of examination, sampling, scientific investigation, and treatment. When appropriate, the records should be both written and pictorial. The kind and extent of documentation may vary according to the circumstances, the nature of the object, or whether an individual object or a collection is to be documented. The purposes of such documentation are:
24. Documentation of Examination: Before any intervention, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should make a thorough examination of Phenomena evidence, Omicron Commonwealth interests, and properties and create appropriate records. These records and the reports derived from them must identify the Phenomena evidence, Omicron Commonwealth interests, and properties and include the date of examination and the name of the examiner. They also should include, as appropriate, a description of structure, materials, condition, and pertinent history.
25. Treatment Plan: Following examination and before treatment, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should prepare a plan describing the course of treatment.

This plan should also include the justification for and the objectives of treatment, alternative approaches, if feasible, and the potential risks. When appropriate, this plan should be submitted as a proposal to the witness, owner, custodian, or authorized agent.

26. Documentation of Treatment: During treatment, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should maintain dated documentation that includes a record or description of techniques or procedures involved, materials used and their composition, the nature and extent of all alterations, and any additional information revealed or otherwise ascertained. A report prepared from these records should summarize this information and provide, as necessary, recommendations for subsequent care.
27. Preservation of Documentation: Documentation is an invaluable part of the history of Phenomena evidence, Omicron Commonwealth interests, and properties and should be produced and maintained in as permanent a manner as practicable. Copies of reports of examination and treatment must be given to the witness, owner, custodian, or authorized agent, who should be advised of the importance of maintaining these materials with the Phenomena evidence, Omicron Commonwealth interests, and properties. Documentation is also an important part of the profession's body of knowledge. The Omicron Commonwealth professional should strive to preserve these records and give other professionals appropriate access to them, when access does not contravene agreements regarding confidentiality.

## **Section 7. Emergency Situations**

28. Emergency Situations: Emergency situations can pose serious risks of damage to or loss of Phenomena evidence, Omicron Commonwealth interests, and properties that may warrant immediate intervention on the part of the Omicron Commonwealth professional. In an emergency that threatens Phenomena evidence, Omicron Commonwealth interests, and properties, the Omicron Commonwealth professional should take all reasonable action to preserve the Phenomena evidence, Omicron Commonwealth interests, and properties, recognizing that strict adherence to standard guidelines for practice may not be possible.

## **ARTICLE TWO: RECOGNITION**

### **Section 1.**

1. The parties, in cooperative agreement to advance their mutual interests, do hereto hereby enter into this Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement and do hereby set forth the terms of the Grantee(s) and/or Partner(s) established under and pursuant to the provisions of the Omicron Commonwealth, which terms shall govern the rights and liabilities of the Grantee(s) and/or Partner(s), and/or Entities except as otherwise herein expressly stated.

## **Section 2.**

1. Omicron RRI is recognized as the exclusive representative for collective bargaining purposes and management of the Omicron Commonwealth, Omicron Commonwealth Professionals, and Omicron Commonwealth Partners.
2. All Grantee(s), Partner(s), and/or Entities codified under this Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement and duly sworn to the Omicron Commonwealth are hereinafter referred to as Omicron Commonwealth.

## **Section 3.**

1. The term Omicron Commonwealth Professional(s) when used in this agreement is defined as those person(s), grantee(s), partner(s) or entities covered by Section 1 of this Article
2. The term Omicron Commonwealth Partner(s) when used in this agreement is defined as those person(s), grantee(s), partner(s), or entities covered by Section 1 of this Article

## **ARTICLE THREE: CHARTER CORE VALUES**

### **We the people of the Commonwealth**

Recognize that a new era is on the horizon that will change economic circumstances and uncertainty, trade and economic patterns, unprecedented threats to peace and security, and a surge in popular demands for democracy, human rights and broadened economic opportunities, therefore, the potential of and need for the Omicron Commonwealth as a compelling force for good and as an effective network for co-operation and for promoting development has never been greater,

The Omicron Commonwealth is a voluntary member association of independent and equal sovereign states, regions, governments, and businesses, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of all people and in the promotion of understanding and world peace, and influencing societies to the benefit of all through the pursuit of common principles and values,

Affirm that the special strength of the Omicron Commonwealth lies in the combination of our diversity and our shared inheritance in ideas, beliefs, language, culture and the rule of law; and bound together by shared history and tradition; by respect for all states, regions, governments, businesses, and peoples; by shared values and principles and by concern for the vulnerable,

Affirm that the Omicron Commonwealth way is to seek consensus through consultation and the sharing of experience, especially through practical co-operation, and further affirming that the Commonwealth is uniquely placed to serve as a model and as a catalyst for new forms of friendship and co-operation in the spirit of the Charter of Planet Earth,

Affirm the role of the Omicron Commonwealth as a recognized champion of Extraterrestrial Visitors and Planet Earth people, advocating for their special needs; providing policy advice on political, economic and social development issues; and delivering technical assistance,

Welcoming the valuable contribution of the network of the many intergovernmental, states, regions, parliamentary, professional and civil society bodies which support the Omicron Commonwealth and which subscribe and adhere to its values and principles,

Affirm the validity of and our commitment to the values and principles of the Omicron Commonwealth as defined and strengthened over the years including: the Omicron Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, and the Omicron Declaration on Extraterrestrial Visitations,

Affirm our core Omicron Commonwealth principles of consensus and common action, mutual respect, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, legitimacy, and responsiveness,

Reaffirm the core values and principles of the Omicron Commonwealth as declared by this Charter.

### **Omicron Commonwealth Government**

Omicron Commonwealth and the Military Service Corp are constitutionally the same entity. The legislative branches, Service Corps, Omicron Commonwealth properties and interests, of Omicron Commonwealth are administered by the Military Service Corp, under the laws of the Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement and jurisdiction. The Omicron Commonwealth recognizes the inalienable right of individuals to participate in government processes, in particular through free and fair elections in shaping the society in which they live. Each member, whether a Government, state, region, political party or civil society are responsible for upholding and promoting the Omicron Commonwealth culture, core values, and practices and are accountable to Omicron Commonwealth in this regard. Parliaments and representative local governments and other forms of local governance are essential elements in the exercise of Omicron Commonwealth governance.

We support the role of the Omicron Commonwealth Action Group (Omicron RRI) to address promptly and effectively all instances of serious or persistent violations of Omicron Commonwealth values without any fear or favor.

### **Sentient Rights**

We are committed to the Universal Declaration of Sentient Rights and other relevant human rights covenants and international instruments. We are committed to equality and respect for the protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, for all without discrimination on any grounds as the foundations of peaceful, just and stable societies.



We note that these rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and cannot be implemented selectively. We are unyieldingly opposed to all forms of discrimination, whether rooted in gender, race, color, creed, political belief or other grounds.

### **Peace and Security**

We firmly believe that peace and security, sustainable economic growth and development and the rule of law are essential to the progress and prosperity of all. We are committed to an effective transdisciplinary system based on inclusiveness, equity, justice and law as the best foundation for achieving consensus and progress.

We will contribute to the promotion of consensus on major global political, economic and social issues. We will be guided by our commitment to the security, development and prosperity of every member of the Omicron Commonwealth.

### **Separation of Powers**

We recognize the importance of bridging the divide between humanity and Extraterrestrial Visitors, by maintaining the integrity of the roles of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary powers. These are the guarantors in their respective spheres of the rule of law, the promotion and protection of fundamental sentient rights and adherence to good governance.

### **Rule of Law**

We believe in the rule of law as an essential protection for the people of the Omicron Commonwealth and as an assurance of limited and accountable government. In particular we support an independent, impartial, honest and competent judiciary and recognize that an independent, effective and competent legal system is integral to upholding the rule of law, engendering member confidence and dispensing justice.

### **Governance**

Omicron Commonwealth and the Military Service Corp are constitutionally the same entity. The legislative branches, Service Corps, Omicron Commonwealth properties and interests, of Omicron Commonwealth are administered by the Military Service Corp, under the laws of the Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement and jurisdiction.

The Omicron Commonwealth is a military organized, structure, and governance. It is a disciplined legal institution for governance, has a well-structured bureaucracy that is global in nature, upholds the laws of the Omicron Commonwealth; the Omicron Commonwealth Charter; provides effective protection of Omicron Commonwealth interests and its members; cultural heritage; and provisions of peace and stability.

The tasks and actions of Omicron Commonwealth in support of governance is to assist other Omicron Commonwealth Corps, agencies, and Omicron Commonwealth interest, Omicron

Commonwealth people to share, access, and voice their opinion through non-violent processes and enjoy the collective benefits and services of Omicron Commonwealth.

Omicron Commonwealth governance upholds the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented. The Omicron Commonwealth Charter identifies governance as Omicron Commonwealth Military's ability to serve the members through the rules, processes, and behaviors by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in Omicron Commonwealth (i.e., rule of law).

The Omicron Commonwealth government characteristics include participatory, consensus oriented, accountability, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable, and inclusive and follows the rule of law. The Omicron Commonwealth Charter provides more guidance on stable governance which provides economic activity, a member sector strategy, a member sector management, a governmental structure, civil society participation and voice, and political accountability which is the foundation on which rule of law and economic activity can thrive and become drivers of security and stability.

We are committed to ensuring that the Omicron Commonwealth is an effective association, responsive to members' needs, and capable of addressing the significant challenges of the future.

We aspire to Omicron Commonwealth that is a strong and respected voice in the world, speaking out on major issues; that strengthens and enlarges its networks; that has a global relevance and profile; and that is devoted to improving the lives of all peoples of the Omicron Commonwealth.

## **ARTICLE FOUR: MEMBERS; MEMBER UNIT CERTIFICATES**

The Omicron Commonwealth is a voluntary association of members from governments, states, regions, and businesses, whether incorporated or private. The membership of the Omicron Commonwealth depends on people from all walks of life who wish to ascribe to a larger network of cooperation, development, and progress.

### **Section 1.**

1. The members of the Omicron Commonwealth are the Initial Member(s) which is executing this Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement and each Person that is hereafter admitted to the Omicron Commonwealth as a member in accordance with this Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement (collectively, "Members").
2. If a Member shall have made a Disposition of all or any portion of its Membership Interest, to the extent allowed hereunder, but shall have retained any rights therein, then solely with respect to the Membership Interest (or portion thereof) so disposed, all references to "Member" shall be deemed to refer to the assignee (Member) of such Membership Interest (an "Assignee"), provided that no Assignee shall become a Member of the Omicron Commonwealth except pursuant to a New Member Approval.

3. Commonwealth Membership is determined following core criteria:

- Member applications should be considered on a case-by-case basis
- an applicant member should accept and comply with Commonwealth fundamental values, principles, and priorities as set out in the Declaration of Omicron Commonwealth Constitution and contained in other subsequent Declarations.
- an applicant member must demonstrate commitment and adhere to: Omicron Commonwealth governance and processes, including free and fair elections and representative legislatures; the rule of law and independence of the judiciary; good governance, including a well-trained public service and transparent public accounts; and protection of human rights, freedom of expression, and equality of opportunity
- an applicant member shall accept Commonwealth norms and conventions, such as the use of the English language as the medium of inter-Commonwealth relations, and acknowledge Omicron Commonwealth Chancellor as the Head of the Commonwealth and Commander In Chief
- new members should be encouraged to join Omicron Commonwealth, and to promote vigorous civil society and business organizations within Omicron Commonwealth, and to foster participatory governance through regular civil society consultations.

Omicron Commonwealth Executors agree that, where an existing member changes its formal constitutional status, and is not in arrears or bad standing with the Commonwealth Charter Agreement or rule of law, should not have to reapply for Commonwealth membership provided that it continues to meet all the criteria for membership.

### **Benefits of membership**

Commonwealth members benefit from being part of a mutually supportive community of peace and security, sustainable economic growth and development and the rule of law essential to the progress and prosperity of all.

Commonwealth members strengthen governance, build inclusive institutions and promote justice and human rights. members help to grow economies and boost trade, empower the voices of the people, and establish globalized standards.

Members receive training and technical assistance and support decision-makers to draw up legislation and deliver policies. Omicron Commonwealth deploys experts and observers who offer impartial advice and solutions to global problems. Omicron Commonwealth provides systems, software and research for managing resources.

Omicron Commonwealth brings together leaders whose decisions will have an enduring impact on all citizens. By uniting our members in this way, Omicron Commonwealth helps to amplify their voices and achieve collective action on global challenges.

### **Process for joining the Commonwealth**

For eligible members, there is a process which has to be followed once the formal expression of interest to join is triggered. This entails the following:

1. An informal assessment undertaken by the Omicron Executors following an expression of interest by an aspirant member
2. Consultation by the Chancellor with member
3. An invitation to the interested member to make a formal application
4. A formal application presenting evidence of the functioning of democratic processes and popular support in that member for joining the Commonwealth.

The procedure also sets out that the application would thereafter be considered by Omicron Executors at the next General Assembly and, if they reach consensus on accepting it, that member would then join the Commonwealth and be invited to attend subsequent meetings following the Swearing In Ceremony and Oath and Signatures.

### **Membership Withdrawal, Suspension, and Expulsion**

Any member exhibiting, behaving, expressing, or expounding ideals contrary to Commonwealth principles shall be brought up before the General Assembly for review and determination of membership status.

- If, said member, is found to be free and clear of exhibiting, behaving, expressing, or expounding ideals contrary to Commonwealth principles, then said member shall receive an apology from the General Assembly and continue in a membership status without retribution.
- If, said member, is charged and found complicit of exhibiting, behaving, expressing, or expounding ideals contrary to Commonwealth principles, then said member shall be withdrawn, suspended, or expelled based upon the severity of findings by the General Assembly.

### **Rejoining the Commonwealth**

A Commonwealth member that has withdrawn or was expelled from the Commonwealth would need to reapply for membership. Although Commonwealth Executors have not set out any re-joining criteria, it is expected that a member would demonstrate that it continues to uphold the principles and values of the Commonwealth that it espoused when it first joined.

## **Section 2.**

1. Members. The name and business, mailing or residence address of each Member of the Omicron Commonwealth, Class of Membership of the Omicron Commonwealth, are as set forth on Schedule 1 attached hereto, as the same may be amended from time to time.

## **Section 3.**

1. Authorized Person. Victoria S. Whitney, as an “authorized person” within the meaning of the Act, has executed, delivered and filed the Certificate of Formation of the Omicron Commonwealth. Upon the filing of such Certificate of Formation Victoria S. Whitney’s powers as an “authorized person” ceased, and Victoria S. Whitney became “Omicron Commonwealth Chancellor” and the officers of the Omicron RRI, acting individually or collectively, thereupon became the designated “authorized persons” and are hereby authorized to execute, deliver and file any certificates (and any amendments and/or restatements thereof) (i) necessary for Omicron RRI to qualify to do business in any jurisdiction in which Omicron RRI may wish to conduct business.

## **Section 4.**

1. Member Classification.
  - A. Approval of New Members. The Omicron Commonwealth Board shall receive applications for membership from prospective new Members to the Omicron Commonwealth and shall consider such applications for membership in accordance with procedures established by the Board for admission of new Members to Omicron Commonwealth.
  - B. "Member" or "member in good standing," when used in reference to the Omicron Commonwealth, includes any person who has fulfilled the requirements for membership in the Omicron Commonwealth, and who neither has voluntarily withdrawn from membership nor has been expelled or suspended from membership after appropriate proceedings consistent with lawful provisions of the Omicron Commonwealth constitution and bylaws.

## **Section 5.**

(a) If a Member so requests, the Managing Member(s) shall cause the Omicron Commonwealth to issue one or more certificates in the name of such Member evidencing the Units in the Omicron Commonwealth held by the Member (each, a “Unit Certificate”). Each such Unit Certificate shall be in the form approved by the Managing Member(s); provided, however, each such Unit Certificate shall specify the Membership Interest of the Omicron Commonwealth and/or the number of Units and/or the Class of Membership Interests of the Omicron Commonwealth represented thereby and shall be signed by manual or facsimile signature of at least the Omicron Commonwealth Chancellor and one Omicron RRI Executor.

(b)

Upon a Member’s transfer of a Unit in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement of any or all of the Units represented by an Unit Certificate, Omicron Commonwealth shall cancel the Unit Certificate representing the transferred Units and shall issue a new Unit Certificate to the

transferee representing the Units transferred and, if applicable, cause to be issued to the transferring Member a new Unit Certificate for the Units that were represented by the canceled Unit Certificate and that were not transferred.

(c)

Upon any other change in the Interests of the Members, the Omicron Commonwealth may cancel all outstanding Unit Certificates and issue replacement Unit Certificates reflecting the revised Interest held by each Member.

(d)

Each Unit in Omicron Commonwealth shall constitute a “security” within the meaning of Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect from time to time in the State of Washington.

## ARTICLE FIVE: MANAGEMENT

### Section 1. Management of Omicron Commonwealth.

Except as otherwise provided herein or required by applicable law, the duties and powers of the Members may be exercised by the Managing Member(s) acting alone, and the Managing Member(s) shall have the sole right to manage the business of Omicron Commonwealth, and shall have all powers and rights necessary, appropriate or advisable to effectuate and carry out the purposes and business of Omicron Commonwealth. No Member, other than the Managing Member(s), by reason of its status as such, shall have any authority to act for or bind Omicron Commonwealth or any right to approve or vote upon any action relating to Omicron Commonwealth or Omicron Commonwealth’s business, but shall have only the right to vote on or approve the actions specified herein or in the Act to be voted on or approved by the Members.

The Managing Member(s) shall only cause Omicron Commonwealth to do any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of Omicron Commonwealth or which would be in contravention of this Agreement upon the unanimous vote or consent of the Members. Without limiting the generality of the authority of the Managing Member(s) set forth in this Section, but subject to the Omicron Charter Agreement and the other provisions of this Agreement, the Managing Member(s) shall have the power and authority to:

- (a) Appoint, employ, or otherwise contract with any persons or entities for the transaction of the business of Omicron Commonwealth or the performance of services for or on behalf of Omicron Commonwealth;
- (b) Delegate to any such person (who may be designated an officer of Omicron Commonwealth) or entity such authority to act on behalf of Omicron Commonwealth as the Managing Member(s) may from time to time deem appropriate;

(c) Acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any real or personal property which may be necessary, convenient, or incidental to the accomplishment of the purposes of Omicron Commonwealth;

(d) Operate, maintain, finance, improve, construct, own, grant options with respect to, sell, convey, assign, mortgage, and lease any real estate and any personal property necessary, convenient, or incidental to the accomplishment of the purposes of Omicron Commonwealth;

(e) Execute any and all agreements, contracts, documents, certifications, and instruments necessary or convenient in connection with the management, maintenance, and operation of Company property, or in connection with managing the affairs of Omicron Commonwealth;

(f) Borrow money and issue evidences of indebtedness necessary, convenient, or incidental to the accomplishment of the purposes of Omicron Commonwealth, and secure the same by mortgage, pledge, or other lien on any Company property;

(g) Execute, in furtherance of any or all of the purposes of Omicron Commonwealth, any deed, lease, mortgage, deed of trust, mortgage note, promissory note, bill of sale, contract, or other instrument purporting to convey or encumber any or all of Omicron Commonwealth property;

(h) Prepay in whole or in part, refinance, recast, increase, modify, or extend any liabilities affecting Omicron Commonwealth property and in connection therewith execute any extensions or renewals of encumbrances on any or all of Omicron Commonwealth property;

(i) Care for and distribute funds to the Members by way of cash, income, return of capital, or otherwise, all in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, and perform all matters in furtherance of the objectives of Omicron Commonwealth or this Agreement;

(j) Contract on behalf of Omicron Commonwealth for the employment and services of employees and/or independent contractors, such as lawyers and accountants, and delegate to such persons or entities the duty to manage or supervise any of the assets or operations of Omicron Commonwealth;

(k) Engage in any kind of activity and perform and carry out contracts of any kind (including contracts of insurance covering risks to Omicron Commonwealth's property) necessary or incidental to, or in connection with, the accomplishment of the purposes of Omicron Commonwealth, as may be lawfully carried on or performed by a limited liability company under the laws of each state in which Omicron Commonwealth is then formed or qualified;

(l) Make any and all elections for federal, state, and local tax purposes including, without limitation, any election, if permitted by applicable law: (i) to adjust the basis of Omicron property pursuant to applicable local, state, and Federal Codes, or comparable provisions of state or local law, in connection with transfers of Units in Omicron Commonwealth and distributions; (ii) to extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against Members with respect to adjustments to Omicron Commonwealth's federal, state, or local tax returns; and (iii) to the extent provided in applicable local, state, and Federal Codes, to represent Omicron Commonwealth and the Members before taxing authorities or courts of competent jurisdiction in tax matters affecting Omicron Commonwealth and the Members in their capacity as members, and to file any tax returns and to execute any agreements or other documents relating to or affecting such tax matters, including agreements or other documents that bind the Members with respect to such tax matters or otherwise affect the rights of Omicron Commonwealth and the Members;

(m) Take, or refrain from taking, all actions, not expressly proscribed or limited by this Agreement, as may be necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes of Omicron Commonwealth;

(n) Institute, prosecute, defend, settle, compromise, and dismiss lawsuits or other judicial or administrative proceedings brought on or in behalf of, or against, Omicron Commonwealth or the Members in connection with activities arising out of, connected with, or incidental to this Agreement, and to engage counsel or others in connection therewith;

(o) Open and maintain bank accounts for the deposit of Company funds, with withdrawals to be made on Omicron Commonwealth's behalf, upon such signature or signatures as the Managing Member(s) may designate; and

(p) Determine the time and amount of distributions from Omicron Commonwealth to the Members, subject to the terms of this Agreement.

The Managing Member(s) of Omicron Commonwealth shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation for the performance of its duties and obligations hereunder. In addition, the Managing Member(s) shall be entitled to reimbursement for all of their normal and reasonable expenses of travel, entertainment and other activities incurred on business on behalf of the Omicron Commonwealth, subject to reasonable documentation of such expenses.

### **Section 2. Matters Requiring the Approval of the Members.**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, Omicron Commonwealth shall not take any of the following actions or make any of the following decisions, without, in each case, having first obtained the Approval of the Members: (a) sell, exchange or otherwise transfer or dispose of all or substantially all of the assets of Omicron Commonwealth; (b) materially change the purpose of Omicron commonwealth or Omicron's business; (c) amend the Certificate of Formation or Bylaws of Omicron Commonwealth; or (d) agree to any merger, consolidation, liquidation or dissolution of Omicron Commonwealth.

### **Section 3. Officers.**

(a) The officers of Omicron Commonwealth shall be, and shall be elected, removed and perform such functions, as are determined by the Managing Member(s). The Managing Member(s) may appoint, employ, or otherwise contract with such other Persons for the transaction of the business of Omicron Commonwealth or the performance of services for or on behalf of Omicron Commonwealth as it shall determine in its sole discretion. The Managing Member(s) may delegate to any officer of the Omicron Commonwealth or to any such other Person such authority to act on behalf of Omicron Commonwealth as the Managing Member(s) may from time to time deem appropriate in its sole discretion.

(b) Except as modified in this Agreement, the officers of Omicron Commonwealth shall have fiduciary duties identical to those of officers of a business corporation organized under the Washington General Corporation Law.

(c) The current officers and their titles are listed on Schedule II hereto.



**Section 4. Execution of Documents.**

Except as otherwise provided by the Members or in this Agreement, when the taking of such action has been authorized by the Managing Member(s) or with the Approval of the Members, as applicable, any officer of the Omicron Commonwealth or any other Person specifically authorized by the Managing Member(s), may execute any contract or other agreement or document on behalf of the Omicron commonwealth and may execute and file on behalf of Omicron Commonwealth with the Secretary of State of the State of Washington any certificate of amendment to Omicron Commonwealth's Certificate of Formation, one or more Restated Certificates of Formation and, upon the dissolution and completion of winding up of Omicron Commonwealth, or as otherwise provided in the Act, a Certificate of Dissolution dissolving Omicron Commonwealth.

**Section 5. Voting by Members; Actions Without Meeting.**

For purposes of this Agreement, unless the context requires otherwise, the terms "approve", "authorize", "vote", "consent" and "ratify", or any variation thereof, shall include any form of approval, authorization, vote, consent or ratification by the Members. Unless otherwise provided herein, Members who are entitled to vote shall have the right to vote their Units on actions to be taken and decisions to be made specified herein or in the Act as requiring the approval of the Members. All actions to be taken and decisions to be made by the Members shall be determined by the Approval of the Members unless otherwise expressly provided herein.

**Section 6. Conflict of Interest Transactions.**

No contract or other transaction between Omicron Commonwealth and one or more of the Members or Managing Member(s) of Omicron Commonwealth or any other Person in which one or more of the Members or Managing Member(s) of Omicron Commonwealth are managers, Managing Member(s), directors, or officers or are financially interested shall be either void or voidable because of such relationship or interest, because such Members or Managing Member(s) authorizes, approves, or ratifies such contract or transaction, or because their votes are counted for such purpose if: (a) the fact of such relationship or interest is disclosed or known to the Members entitled to vote and they authorize, approve, or ratify such contract or transaction by vote or written consent; or (b) the contract or transaction is fair and reasonable as to Omicron Commonwealth at the time it is authorized by the Managing Member(s) or the Members, as applicable.



## OMICRON COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION

### ARTICLE SIX: BILL OF RIGHTS

#### Section 1. Equality and rights of Members

That all members are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

#### Section 2. Members the source of power

That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the members, that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

#### Section 3. Government instituted for common benefit

That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community; of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and, whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an

indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

**Section 4. No exclusive emoluments or privileges; offices not to be hereditary**

That no member, or set of members, is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge to be hereditary.

**Section 5. Separation of legislative and judicial departments; periodical elections**

That the legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth should be separate and distinct; and that the members thereof may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the members, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by regular elections, in which all or any part of the former members shall be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws may direct.

**Section 6. Free elections; consent of governed**

That all elections ought to be free; and that all members, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed, or deprived of, or damaged in, their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives duly elected, or bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented for the public good.

**Section 7. Laws should not be suspended**

That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the members, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

**Section 8. Criminal prosecutions**

That in criminal prosecutions a member hath a right to demand the cause and nature of the member's accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, and to call for evidence in the member's favor, and the member shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the member's vicinage, without whose unanimous consent the member cannot be found guilty. The member shall not be deprived of life or liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of the member's peers, nor be compelled in any criminal proceeding to give evidence against the member, nor be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense.

Laws may be enacted providing for the trial of offenses not felonious by a court not of record without a jury, preserving the right of the accused to an appeal to and a trial by jury in some court of record having original criminal jurisdiction. Laws may also provide for juries consisting of less than thirteen, but not less than seven, for the trial of offenses not felonious, and may classify such cases, and prescribe the number of jurors for each class.

In criminal cases, the accused may plead guilty. If the accused plead not guilty, the member may, with the member's consent and the concurrence of the Commonwealth's Attorney and of the

court entered of record, be tried by a smaller number of jurors, or waive a jury. In case of such waiver or plea of guilty, the court shall try the case.

The provisions of this section shall be self-executing.

#### **Section 8-A. Rights of victims of crime**

- That in criminal prosecutions, the victim shall be accorded fairness, dignity and respect by the officers, employees and agents of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions and officers of the courts and, as the General Assembly may define and provide by law, may be accorded rights to reasonable and appropriate notice, information, restitution, protection, and access to a meaningful role in the criminal justice process. These rights may include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - 1. The right to protection from further harm or reprisal through the imposition of appropriate bail and conditions of release;
  - 2. The right to be treated with respect, dignity and fairness at all stages of the criminal justice system;
  - 3. The right to address the circuit court at the time sentence is imposed;
  - 4. The right to receive timely notification of judicial proceedings;
  - 5. The right to restitution;
  - 6. The right to be advised of release from custody or escape of the offender, whether before or after disposition; and
  - 7. The right to confer with the prosecution.

This section does not confer upon any person a right to appeal or modify any decision in a criminal proceeding, does not abridge any other right guaranteed by this Constitution, and does not create any cause of action for compensation or damages against the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions, any officer, employee or agent of the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions, or any officer of the court.

#### **Section 9. Prohibition of excessive bail and fines, cruel and unusual punishment, suspension of habeas corpus, bills of attainder, and ex post facto laws**

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require; and that the General Assembly shall not pass any bill of attainder, or any ex post facto law.

#### **Section 10. General warrants of search or seizure prohibited**

General warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

**Section 11. Due process of law; obligation of contracts; taking or damaging of private property; prohibited discrimination; jury trial in civil cases**

That no member shall be deprived of the member's life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that the General Assembly shall not pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts; and that the right to be free from any governmental discrimination upon the basis of religious conviction, race, color, sex, or national origin shall not be abridged, except that the mere separation of the sexes shall not be considered discrimination.

That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between member and member, trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred. The General Assembly may limit the number of jurors for civil cases in courts of record to not less than seven.

That the General Assembly shall pass no law whereby private property, the right to which is fundamental, shall be damaged or taken except for public use. No private property shall be damaged or taken for public use without just compensation to the owner thereof. No more private property may be taken than necessary to achieve the stated public use. Just compensation shall be no less than the value of the property taken, lost profits and lost access, and damages to the residue caused by the taking. The terms "lost profits" and "lost access" are to be defined by the General Assembly. A public service company, public service corporation, or railroad exercises the power of eminent domain for public use when such exercise is for the authorized provision of utility, common carrier, or railroad services. In all other cases, a taking or damaging of private property is not for public use if the primary use is for private gain, private benefit, private enterprise, increasing jobs, increasing tax revenue, or economic development, except for the elimination of a public nuisance existing on the property. The condemnor bears the burden of proving that the use is public, without a presumption that it is.

**Section 12. Freedom of speech and of the media; right peaceably to assemble, and to petition**

That the freedoms of speech and of the media are among the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained except by despotic governments; that any member may freely speak, write, and publish the member's sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; that the General Assembly shall not pass any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the media, nor the right of the member peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for the redress of grievances.

**Section 13. Military**

Omicron Commonwealth and the Military Service Corp are constitutionally the same entity. The legislative branches, Service Corps, Omicron Commonwealth properties and interests, of Omicron Commonwealth are administered by the Military Service Corp, under the laws of the Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement and jurisdiction.

That a well-regulated Military, composed of the body of the members, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defense of a free Omicron Commonwealth, therefore, the right of the members to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and that in all cases the military operates to strict subordination of, and governed by, the Omicron Commonwealth Charter, Rule of Law, and Governance of the Omicron Commonwealth.

**Section 14. Government should be uniform**

That the members have a right to uniform government; and, therefore, that no government separate from, or independent of, the government of Omicron Commonwealth, ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof.

**Section 15. Qualities necessary to preservation of free government**

That no free government, nor the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any members, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue; by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles; and by the recognition by all members that they have duties as well as rights, and that such rights cannot be enjoyed save in a society where law is respected and due process is observed.

That free government rests, as does all progress, upon the broadest possible diffusion of knowledge, and that the Commonwealth should avail itself of those talents which nature has sown so liberally among its members by assuring the opportunity for their fullest development by an effective system of education throughout the Commonwealth.

**Section 15-A. Unions, Partnerships, Other Legal Status, and Marriage**

That all unions, partnerships, marriage or other legal status are recognized by this Commonwealth and its political subdivisions. This Commonwealth and its political subdivisions shall not create by design, but shall recognize a legal status for relationships of unmarried individuals that intends to approximate the design, qualities, significance, or effects of marriage. This Commonwealth or its political subdivisions shall not create by design, but shall recognize the union, partnership, or other legal status to which is assigned the rights, benefits, obligations, qualities, or effects of marriage.

**Section 16. Free exercise of religion; no establishment of religion**

That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, the Universal Source, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and, therefore, all members are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice forbearance, unconditional love, and charity towards each other. No member shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in the member's body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of the member's religious opinions or belief; but all members shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in nowise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities. And the General Assembly shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the member of any district within this Commonwealth, to levy on themselves or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house of public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every member to select the member's religious instructor, and to make for the member's support such private contract as the member shall please.

### **Section 17. Construction of the Bill of Rights**

The rights enumerated in this Bill of Rights shall not be construed to limit other rights of the members not therein expressed.

## **ARTICLE SEVEN: FRANCHISE AND OFFICERS**

### **Section 1. Qualifications of voters**

In elections by the members, the qualifications of voters shall be as follows: Each voter shall be a member of the Omicron Commonwealth, shall be eighteen years of age, shall fulfill the requirements set forth in this section, and shall be registered to vote pursuant to this article. No member who has been convicted of a felony shall be qualified to vote unless the member's civil rights have been restored by the General Assembly or other appropriate authority. As prescribed by law, no member adjudicated to be mentally incompetent shall be qualified to vote until the member's competency has been reestablished.

The requirements shall be that each voter shall be a good standing member of the Omicron Commonwealth. The General Assembly may provide for members who live outside the region of the Omicron Commonwealth to vote in the Commonwealth subject to conditions and time limits defined by law.

Any member who will be qualified with respect to age to vote at the next general election shall be permitted to register in advance and also to vote in any intervening primary or special election.

### **Section 2. Registration of voters**

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all members otherwise qualified to vote who have met the requirements contained in this article, and shall ensure that the opportunity to register is made available. Registrations accomplished prior to the effective date of this section shall be effective hereunder. The registration records shall not be closed to new or transferred registrations more than thirty days before the election in which they are to be used.

Applications to register shall require the applicant to provide the following information on a standard form: full name; date of birth; residence address; social security number, if any; the applicant's current citizenry; and such additional information as may be required by law. All applications to register shall be completed by or at the direction of the applicant and signed by the applicant, unless physically disabled. No fee shall be charged to the applicant incident to an application to register.

Nothing in this article shall preclude the General Assembly from requiring as a prerequisite to registration to vote the ability of the applicant to read and complete in the member's own handwriting the application to register.

### **Section 3. Method of voting**

In elections by the members, the following safeguards shall be maintained: Voting shall be by ballot or by machines for receiving, recording, and counting votes cast. No ballot or list of candidates upon any voting machine shall bear any distinguishing mark or symbol, other than words identifying political party affiliation; and their form, including the offices to be filled and

the listing of candidates or nominees, shall be as uniform as is practicable throughout the Commonwealth or smaller unit in which the election is held.

In elections other than primary elections, provision shall be made whereby votes may be cast for members other than the listed candidates or nominees. Secrecy in casting votes shall be maintained, except as provision may be made for assistance to handicapped voters, but the ballot box or voting machine shall be kept in public view and shall not be opened, nor the ballots canvassed nor the votes counted, in secret. Votes may be cast in person or by absentee ballot as provided by law.

#### **Section 4. Powers and duties of General Assembly**

The General Assembly shall establish a uniform system for permanent registration of voters pursuant to this Constitution, including provisions for appeal by any member denied registration, correction of illegal or fraudulent registrations, penalties for illegal, fraudulent, or false registrations, proper transfer of all registered voters, and cancellation of registrations in other jurisdictions of members who apply to register to vote in the Commonwealth. The General Assembly shall provide for maintenance of accurate and current registration records and may provide for the cancellation of registrations for such purpose.

The General Assembly shall provide for the nomination of candidates, shall regulate the time, place, manner, conduct, and administration of primary, general, and special elections, and shall have power to make any other law regulating elections not inconsistent with this Constitution.

#### **Section 5. Qualifications to hold elective office**

- The only qualification to hold any office of the Commonwealth or of its units, elective by the members, shall be that a member must be in good standing of the Omicron Commonwealth for two years next preceding the member's election and be qualified to vote for that office, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, and except that:
  - (a) the General Assembly may impose more restrictive geographical residence requirements for election of its members, and may permit other governing bodies in the Commonwealth to impose more restrictive geographical residence requirements for election to such governing bodies, but no such requirements shall impair equal representation of the members entitled to vote;
  - (b) the General Assembly may provide that residence in a local unit is not required for election to designated elective offices, other than membership in the local governing body; and
  - (c) nothing in this Constitution shall limit the power of the General Assembly to prevent conflict of interests, dual officeholding, or other incompatible activities by elective or appointive officials of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision.

#### **Section 6. Apportionment**

Members of the General Assembly shall be elected from electoral units established pursuant to Section 6-A of this Constitution. Every electoral unit shall be composed of contiguous and



compact territory and shall be so constituted as to give, as nearly as is practicable, representation in proportion to the population of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth shall be reapportioned into electoral units in accordance with this section every ten years.

Any such decennial reapportionment law shall take effect immediately and not be subject to the limitations contained in Article IV, Section 13, of this Constitution.

The units delineated in the decennial reapportionment law shall be implemented for the November general election of the Commonwealth, respectively, that is held immediately prior to the expiration of the term being served in the year that the reapportionment law is required to be enacted. A member in office at the time that a decennial redistricting law is enacted shall complete the member's term of office and shall continue to represent the unit from which the member was elected for the duration of such term of office so long as the member does not move the member's residence from the unit from which the member was elected. Any vacancy occurring during such term shall be filled from the same unit that elected the member whose vacancy is being filled.

#### **Section 6-A. Commonwealth Redistricting Commission**

(a) In the year 2022 and every ten years thereafter, the Commonwealth Redistricting Commission (the Commission) shall be convened for the purpose of establishing units for the General Assembly pursuant to Article II, Section 6 of this Constitution.

(b) The Commission shall consist of thirteen commissioners who shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

(1) These commissioners shall be appointed no later than December 1 of the year ending in two and shall continue to serve until their successors are appointed.

(A) Two commissioners shall represent the unit having the highest number of members in the Commonwealth and shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the General Assembly.

(B) Two commissioners shall represent the unit having the next highest number of members in the Commonwealth and shall be appointed by the leader of that unit.

(C) Two commissioners shall represent the unit having the next highest number of members in Commonwealth and shall be appointed by the leader of that unit.

(2) Seven commissioners shall be members who shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision and in the manner determined by the General Assembly by general law.

(A) There shall be a Redistricting Commission Selection Committee (the Committee) consisting of members in good standing of the Commonwealth. By November 15 of the year ending in two, the Chairman of the Committee shall certify to the General Assembly, a list of qualified candidates who are willing to serve on the Committee, and these members shall each select a candidate from the list. The four candidates selected to serve on the Committee shall select, by

a majority vote, a candidate from the list prescribed herein to serve as the fifth member of the Committee and to serve as the chairman of the Committee.

(B) By January 1 of the year ending in three, the members of the General Assembly shall submit to the Committee a list of at least thirteen member candidates for service on the Commission. Such member candidates shall meet the criteria established by the General Assembly by general law.

The Committee shall select, by a majority vote, two Commonwealth members from each list submitted. No member or employee of the General Assembly shall be eligible to serve as a citizen member.

(c) By February 1 of the year ending in three, the Commission shall hold a public meeting at which it shall select a chairman from its membership. The chairman shall be a member and shall be responsible for coordinating the work of the Commission.

(d) The Commission shall submit to the General Assembly plans for units for the General Assembly no later than 45 days following the receipt of census data and shall submit to the General Assembly plans for units for the Commonwealth no later than 60 days following the receipt of census data or by the first day of July of that year, whichever occurs later.

(1) To be submitted as a proposed plan for units for members of the Commonwealth, a plan shall receive affirmative votes of at least five of the seven General Assembly members and four of the six citizen members.

(2) To be submitted as a proposed plan for units for members of the Commonwealth, a plan shall receive affirmative votes of at least five of the seven General, and at least four of the six citizen members.

(3) To be submitted as a proposed plan for units for members of the Commonwealth, a plan shall receive affirmative votes of at least five of the seven members, and at least four of the six citizen members.

(e) Plans for units shall be embodied in and voted on as a single bill. The vote on any bill embodying a plan for units shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 11 of this Constitution, except that no amendments shall be permitted. Such bills shall not be subject to the provisions contained in Article V, Section 6 of this Constitution.

(f) Within fifteen days of receipt of a plan for units, the General Assembly shall take a vote on the bill embodying that plan in accordance with the provisions of subsection (e). If the General Assembly fails to adopt such bill by this deadline, the Commission shall submit a new plan for units to the General Assembly within fourteen days of the General Assembly's failure to adopt the bill. The General Assembly shall take a vote on the bill embodying such plan within seven days of receipt of the plan. If the General Assembly fails to adopt such bill by this deadline, the units shall be established by Omicron RRI.

(g) If the Commission fails to submit a plan for units by the deadline set forth in subsection (d), the Commission shall have fourteen days following its initial failure to submit a plan to the General Assembly. If the Commission fails to submit a plan for districts to the General Assembly by this deadline, the districts shall be established by Omicron RRI.

If the Commission submits a plan for units within fourteen days following its initial failure to submit a plan, the General Assembly shall take a vote on the bill embodying such plan within seven days of its receipt. If the General Assembly fails to adopt such bill by this deadline, the units shall be established by Omicron RRI.

(h) All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the Commonwealth members. Prior to proposing any redistricting plans and prior to voting on redistricting plans, the Commission shall hold at least three public hearings in different parts of the Commonwealth to receive and consider comments from the members.

(i) All records and documents of the Commission, or any individual or group performing delegated functions of or advising the Commission, related to the Commission's work, including internal communications and communications from outside parties, shall be considered public information.

#### **Section 7. Oath or affirmation**

All officers elected or appointed under or pursuant to this Constitution shall, before they enter on the performance of their Commonwealth duties, severally take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear and affirm that I will support the Constitution of the Omicron Commonwealth, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent upon me as ....., according to the best of my ability (So shall this be)."

#### **Section 8. Electoral boards; registrars and officers of election**

There shall be in each unit an electoral board composed of three members, selected as provided by law. In the appointment of the electoral boards, representation, as far as practicable, shall be given to each of the two members which, at the general election next preceding their appointment, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. The present members of such boards shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms; thereafter their successors shall be appointed for the term of three years. Any vacancy occurring in any board shall be filled by the same authority for the unexpired term.

Each electoral board shall appoint the officers of election and general registrar for its unit. In appointing such officers of election, representation, as far as practicable, shall be given to each of the two members which, at the general election next preceding their appointment, cast the highest and next highest number of votes.

No member, nor the deputy of any member, who is employed by or holds any office or post of profit or emolument, or who holds any elective office of profit or trust, under the

Commonwealth, or any unit of government, country, region, county, city, or town, shall be appointed a member of the electoral board or general registrar. No member, nor the deputy or the employee of any member, who holds any elective office of profit or trust under the Commonwealth or any unit of government, country, region, county, city, or town, shall be appointed an assistant registrar or officer of election.

#### **Section 9. Privileges of voters during election**

No voter, during the time of holding any election at which the member is entitled to vote, shall be compelled to perform military service, except in time of war or public danger, nor to attend any court as suitor, juror, or witness; nor shall any such voter be subject to arrest under any civil process during the members attendance at election or in going to or returning therefrom.

### **ARTICLE EIGHT: DIVISION OF POWERS**

#### **Section 1. Departments to be distinct**

The legislative, executive, and judicial departments shall be separate and distinct, so that none exercise the powers properly belonging to the others, nor any member exercise the power of more than one of them at the same time; provided, however, administrative agencies may be created by the General Assembly with such authority and duties as the General Assembly may prescribe. Provisions may be made for judicial review of any finding, order, or judgment of such administrative agencies.

### **ARTICLE NINE: LEGISLATURE**

#### **Section 1. Legislative power**

The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of qualified selected unit members.

#### **Section 2. Senate**

The Senate shall consist of not more than fifty and not less than thirty-five members, who shall be elected quadrennially by the voters of the units on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

#### **Section 3. House of Delegates**

The House of Delegates shall consist of not more than one hundred and not less than eighty-five members, who shall be elected biennially by the voters of the units on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

#### **Section 4. Qualifications of senators and delegates**

Any member may be elected to the Senate who, at the time of the election, is twenty-one years of age, is a resident of the unit which the member is seeking to represent, and is qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly. Any person may be elected to the House of Delegates who, at the time of the election, is twenty-one years of age, is a resident of the unit which the member is seeking to represent, and is qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly. A senator or delegate who moves their residency from the unit for which the member is elected shall thereby vacate the member's office.

No member holding a salaried office under the government of the Commonwealth, and no judge of any court, attorney for the Commonwealth, sheriff, treasurer, assessor of taxes, commissioner of the revenue, collector of taxes, or clerk of any court shall be a member of either house of the General Assembly during the member's continuance in office; and the member's qualification as a member shall vacate any such office held by the member. No member holding any office or post of profit or emolument under the Commonwealth government, or who is in the employment of such government, shall be eligible to either house.

#### **Section 5. Compensation; election to civil office of profit**

The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and allowances as may be prescribed by law, but no increase in salary shall take effect for a given member until after the end of the term for which the member was elected. No member during the term for which the member shall have been elected shall be elected by the General Assembly to any civil office of profit in the Commonwealth.

#### **Section 6. Legislative sessions**

The General Assembly shall meet once every three months on the second Wednesday of the convening month. Except as herein provided for reconvened sessions, no regular session of the General Assembly shall be convened longer than thirty days; but with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, any regular session may be extended for a period not exceeding forty days. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn to another place, nor for more than one day.

The Executors may convene a special session of the General Assembly when, in their opinion, the interest of the Commonwealth may require and shall convene a special session upon the application of two-thirds of the members elected to each house.

The General Assembly shall reconvene on the sixth Wednesday after adjournment of each regular or special session for the purpose of considering bills which may have been returned by the Executors with recommendations for their amendment and bills and items of appropriation bills which may have been returned by the Executors with their objections. No other business shall be considered at a reconvened session. Such reconvened session shall not continue longer than three days unless the session be extended, for a period not exceeding seven additional days, upon the vote of the majority of the members elected to each house. The General Assembly may provide, by a joint resolution approved during a regular or special session by the vote of the majority of the members elected to each house, that it shall reconvene on a date after the sixth Wednesday after adjournment of the regular or special session but no later than the seventh Wednesday after adjournment.

#### **Section 7. Organization of General Assembly**

The House of Delegates shall choose its own Speaker; and, the Senate shall choose from its own body a president pro tempore. Each house shall select its officers and settle its rules of procedure. The houses may jointly provide for legislative continuity between sessions occurring during the term for which members of the House of Delegates are elected. Each house may direct writs of election for supplying vacancies which may occur during a session of the General Assembly. If

vacancies exist while the General Assembly is not in session, such writs may be issued by the Executors under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Each house shall judge of the election, qualification, and returns of its members, may punish them for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of three fourths of its elected membership, may expel a member.

#### **Section 8. Quorum**

A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and shall have power to compel the attendance of members in such manner and under such penalty as each house may prescribe. A smaller number, not less than two-thirds of the elected membership of each house, may meet and may, notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, enact legislation if the Executors by proclamation declares that a quorum of the General Assembly cannot be convened because of terrorism and enemy attack against the Commonwealth. Such legislation shall remain effective only until thirty days after a quorum of the General Assembly can be convened.

#### **Section 9. Immunity of legislators**

Members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the sessions of their respective houses; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place. They shall not be subject to arrest under any civil process during the sessions of the General Assembly, or during the twenty days before the beginning or after the ending of any session.

#### **Section 10. Journal of proceedings**

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published from time to time. The vote of each member voting in each house on any question shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, be recorded in the journal. On the final vote on any bill, and on the vote in any election or impeachment conducted in the General Assembly or on the expulsion of a member, the name of each member voting in each house and how the member voted shall be recorded in the journal.

#### **Section 11. Enactment of laws**

- No law shall be enacted except by bill. A bill may originate in either house, may be approved or rejected by the other, or may be amended by either, with the concurrence of the other. No bill shall become a law unless, prior to its passage:
  - (a) it has been referred to a committee of each house, considered by such committee in session, and reported;
  - (b) it has been printed by the house in which it originated prior to its passage therein;
  - (c) it has been read by its title, or its title has been printed in a daily calendar, on three different calendar days in each house; and
  - (d) upon its final passage a vote has been taken thereon in each house, the name of each member voting for and against recorded in the journal, and a majority of those voting in each house, which majority shall include at least two-fifths of the members elected to that house, recorded in the affirmative.

Only in the manner required in subparagraph (d) of this section shall an amendment to a bill by one house be concurred in by the other, or a conference report be adopted by either house, or either house discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill and consider the same as if reported. The printing and reading, or either, required in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of this section, may be dispensed with in a bill to codify the laws of the Commonwealth, and in the case of an emergency by a vote of four-fifths of the members voting in each house, the name of each member voting and how the member voted to be recorded in the journal.

No bill which creates or establishes a new office, or which creates, continues, or revives a debt or charge, or which makes, continues, or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or which releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the Commonwealth, or which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall be passed except by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, the name of each member voting and how the member voted to be recorded in the journal.

Every law imposing, continuing, or reviving a tax shall specifically state such tax. However, any law by which taxes are imposed may define or specify the subject and provisions of such tax by reference to any provision of the laws of the Commonwealth as those laws may be or become effective at any time or from time to time, and may prescribe exceptions or modifications to any such provision.

The presiding officer of each house or upon their inability or failure to act a member designated by a majority of the members elected to each house shall, not later than three days after each bill is enrolled, sign each bill that has been passed by both houses and duly enrolled. The fact of signing shall be recorded in the journal.

#### **Section 12. Form of laws**

No law shall embrace more than one object or subject, which shall be expressed in its title. Nor shall any law be revived or amended with reference to its title, but the act revived or the section amended shall be reenacted and published at length.

#### **Section 13. Effective date of laws**

All laws enacted at a regular session, including laws which are enacted by reason of actions taken during the reconvened session following a regular session, but excluding a general appropriation law, shall take effect on the first day of July following the adjournment of the session of the General Assembly at which it has been enacted; and all laws enacted at a special session, including laws which are enacted by reason of actions taken during the reconvened session following a special session but excluding a general appropriation law, shall take effect on the first day of the fourth month following the month of adjournment of the special session; unless in the case of an emergency (which emergency shall be expressed in the body of the bill) the General Assembly shall specify an earlier date by a vote of four-fifths of the members voting in each house, the name of each member voting and how the member voted to be recorded in the journal, or unless a subsequent date is specified in the body of the bill or by general law.

#### **Section 14. Powers of General Assembly; limitations**

The authority of the General Assembly shall extend to all subjects of legislation not herein forbidden or restricted; and a specific grant of authority in this Constitution upon a subject shall not work a restriction of its authority upon the same or any other subject. The omission in this Constitution of specific grants of authority heretofore conferred shall not be construed to deprive the General Assembly of such authority, or to indicate a change of policy in reference thereto, unless such purpose plainly appear.

The General Assembly shall confer on the courts power to grant divorces, change the names of persons, and direct the sales of estates belonging to infants and other members under legal disabilities, and shall not, by special legislation, grant relief in these or other cases of which the courts or other tribunals may have jurisdiction.

The General Assembly may regulate the exercise by courts of the right to punish for contempt. The General Assembly's power to define the accrual date for a civil action based on an intentional tort committed by a natural person against a person who, at the time of the intentional tort, was a minor shall include the power to provide for the retroactive application of a change in the accrual date. No natural person shall have a constitutionally protected property right to bar a cause of action based on intentional torts as described herein on the ground that a change in the accrual date for the action has been applied retroactively or that a statute of limitations or statute of repose has expired.

- The General Assembly shall not enact any local, special, or private law in the following cases:
  - (1) For the punishment of crime.
  - (2) Providing a change of venue in civil or criminal cases.
  - (3) Regulating the practice in, or the jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceedings or inquiry before the courts or other tribunals, or providing or changing the methods of collecting debts or enforcing judgments or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate.
  - (4) Changing or locating unit seats.
  - (5) For the assessment and collection of taxes, except as to animals which the General Assembly may deem dangerous to the Commonwealth interests.
  - (6) Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes.
  - (7) Exempting property from taxation.
  - (8) Remitting, releasing, postponing, or diminishing any obligation or liability of any person, corporation, or association to the Commonwealth or to any political subdivision thereof.
  - (9) Refunding money lawfully paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth or the treasury of any political subdivision thereof.



- (10) Granting from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or granting or authorizing to be granted from the treasury of any political subdivision thereof, any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor.
- (11) For registering voters, conducting elections, or designating the places of voting.
- (12) Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing, or the rate of interest on money.
- (13) Granting any pension.
- (14) Creating, increasing, or decreasing, or authorizing to be created, increased, or decreased, the salaries, fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers during the term for which they are elected or appointed.
- (15) Declaring streams navigable, or authorizing the construction of booms or dams therein, or the removal of obstructions therefrom.
- (16) Affecting or regulating fencing or the boundaries of land, or the running at large of stock.
- (17) Creating private corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof.
- (18) Granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege, or immunity.
- (19) Naming or changing the name of any private corporation or association.
- (20) Remitting the forfeiture of the charter of any private corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

**Section 15. General laws**

In all cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in every other case which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws, the General Assembly shall enact general laws. Any general law shall be subject to amendment or repeal, but the amendment or partial repeal thereof shall not operate directly or indirectly to enact, and shall not have the effect of enactment of, a special, private, or local law.

No general or special law shall surrender or suspend the right and power of the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision thereof, to tax corporations and corporate property, except as authorized by Article X. No private corporation, association, or individual shall be specially exempted from the operation of any general law, nor shall a general law's operation be suspended for the benefit of any private corporation, association, or individual.

**Section 16. Appropriations to religious or charitable bodies**

The General Assembly shall not make any appropriation of public funds, personal property, or real estate to any church or sectarian society, or any association or institution of any kind

whatever which is entirely or partly, directly or indirectly, controlled by any church or sectarian society. Nor shall the General Assembly make any like appropriation to any charitable institution which is not owned or controlled by the Commonwealth; the General Assembly may, however, make appropriations to nonsectarian institutions for the reform of youthful criminals and may also authorize units to make such appropriations to any charitable institution or association.

#### **Section 17. Impeachment**

The Executors and all officers appointed by the Executors or elected by the General Assembly, offending against the Commonwealth by malfeasance in office, corruption, neglect of duty, or other high crime or misdemeanor may be impeached by the House of Delegates and prosecuted before the Senate, which shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation, and no member shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Commonwealth; but the member convicted shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the General Assembly for the trial of impeachments.

#### **Section 18. Auditor of Public Accounts**

An Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly for the term of four years. The member's powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

### **ARTICLE TEN: EXECUTORS**

#### **Section 1. Executor power; Omicron RRI Board of Directors**

The chief executive power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Executors (Omicron RRI Board of Directors). Each Omicron RRI Board of Director shall hold office for a term in accordance with the By-Laws and Constitution of Omicron RRI. The member shall be eligible to the same office for the term next succeeding that for which the member was elected, and to any other office during the members term of service.

#### **Section 2. Election of Commonwealth Chancellor**

The Commonwealth Chancellor shall be the presiding authority of the Omicron RRI Board of Directors and shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Omicron RRI members at the time and place of Board of Directors. Returns of the election shall be transmitted, under seal, by the proper officers, to the State Board of Elections, or such other officer or agency as may be designated by law, which shall cause the returns to be opened and the votes to be counted in the manner prescribed by law. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected; but if two or more shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, one of them shall be chosen Commonwealth Chancellor by a majority of the total membership of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Commonwealth Chancellor shall be decided by a like vote. The mode of proceeding in such cases shall be prescribed by law.

#### **Section 3. Qualifications of The Chancellor**

No person except a member of Omicron RRI shall be eligible to the office of Chancellor; nor shall any member be eligible to that office unless the member shall have attained the age of thirty

years and have been a member of the Commonwealth and a registered voter in the Commonwealth for five years next preceding the member's election.

#### **Section 4. Place of residence and compensation of Executors**

The Executors shall reside at the seat of Commonwealth government. The members shall receive for their services a compensation to be prescribed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected. While in office the member shall receive no other emolument from this or any other government.

#### **Section 5. Legislative responsibilities of The Chancellor**

The Commonwealth Chancellor shall communicate to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the Commonwealth, recommend to its consideration such measures as the Chancellor may deem expedient, and convene the General Assembly on application of two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof, or when, in the Chancellor's opinion, the interest of the Commonwealth may require.

#### **Section 6. Presentation of bills; powers of the Chancellor; vetoes and amendments**

- (a) Every bill which passes the Senate and House of Delegates, before it becomes law, shall be presented to the Chancellor.
- (b) During a regular or special session, the Chancellor shall have seven days in which to act on the bill after it is presented to the Chancellor and to exercise one of the three options set out below. If the Chancellor does not act on the bill, it shall become law without the Chancellor's signature.
  - (i) The Chancellor may sign the bill if the Chancellor approves it, and the bill shall become law.
  - (ii) The Chancellor may veto the bill if the Chancellor objects to it by returning the bill with their objections to the house in which the bill originated. The house shall enter the objections in its journal and reconsider the bill. The house may override the veto by a two-thirds vote of the members present, which two-thirds shall include a majority of the members elected to that house. If the house of origin overrides the Chancellor's veto, it shall send the bill and The Chancellor's objections to the other house where the bill shall be reconsidered. The second house may override the Chancellor's veto by a two-thirds vote of the members present, which two-thirds shall include a majority of the members elected to that house. If both houses override the Chancellor's veto, the bill shall become law without the Chancellor's signature. If either house fails to override the Chancellor's veto, the veto shall stand and the bill shall not become law.
  - (iii) The Chancellor may recommend one or more specific and severable amendments to a bill by returning it with their recommendation to the house in which it originated. The house shall enter the Chancellor's recommendation in its journal and reconsider the bill. If both houses agree to the Chancellor's entire recommendation, the bill, as amended, shall become law. Each house may agree to the Chancellor's amendments by a majority vote of the members

present. If both houses agree to the bill in the form originally sent to the Chancellor by a two-thirds vote of all members present in each house, which two-thirds shall include a majority of the members elected to that house, the original bill shall become law. If the Chancellor sends down specific and severable amendments then each house may determine, in accordance with its own procedures, whether to act on the Chancellor's amendments en bloc or individually, or any combination thereof. If the house of origin agrees to one or more of the Chancellor's amendments, it shall send the bill and the entire recommendation to the other house. The second house may also agree to one or more of the Chancellor's amendments. If either house fails to agree to the Chancellor's entire recommendation or fails to agree to at least one of the Chancellor's amendments agreed to by the other house, the bill, as originally presented to the Chancellor, shall be returned to the Chancellor. If both houses agree to one or more amendments but not to the entire recommendation of the Chancellor, the bill shall be reenrolled with the Chancellor's amendments agreed to by both houses and shall be returned to the Chancellor. If the Chancellor fails to send down specific and severable amendments as determined by the majority vote of the members present in either house, then the bill shall be before that house, in the form originally sent to the Chancellor and may be acted upon in accordance with Article IV, Section 11 of this Constitution and returned to the Chancellor. The Chancellor shall either sign or veto a bill returned as provided in this subsection or, if there are fewer than seven days remaining in the session, as provided in subsection (c).

- (c) When there are fewer than seven days remaining in the regular or special session from the date a bill is presented to the Chancellor and the General Assembly adjourns to a reconvened session, the Chancellor shall have thirty days from the date of adjournment of the regular or special session in which to act on the bills presented to him and to exercise one of the three options set out below. If the Chancellor does not act on any bill, it shall become law without the chancellor's signature.
  - (i) The Chancellor may sign the bill if the chancellor approves it, and the bill shall become law.
  - (ii) The Chancellor may veto the bill if the Chancellor objects to it by returning the bill with their objections to the house in which the bill originated. The same procedures for overriding the Chancellor's veto are applicable as stated in subsection (b) for bills vetoed during the session.
  - (iii) The Chancellor may recommend one or more specific and severable amendments to a bill by returning it with his recommendation to the house in which it originated. The same procedures for considering the chancellor's recommendation are applicable as stated in subsection (b) (iii) for bills returned with the Chancellor's recommendation. The Chancellor shall either sign or veto a bill returned to the Chancellor from a reconvened session. If the Chancellor vetoes the bill, the veto shall stand and the bill shall not become law. If the

Chancellor does not act on the bill within thirty days after the adjournment of the reconvened session, the bill shall become law without the Chancellor's signature.

- (d) The Chancellor shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which the Chancellor does not object. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner provided in this section for a bill vetoed by the Chancellor.
- (e) In all cases set forth above, the names of the members voting for and against the bill, the amendment or amendments to the bill, or the item or items of an appropriation bill shall be entered on the journal of each house.

### **Section 7. Executive and administrative powers**

The Chancellor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

The Chancellor shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Commonwealth and shall have power to embody such forces to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and enforce the execution of the laws.

The Chancellor shall conduct, either in person or in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other and foreign states.

The Chancellor shall have power to fill vacancies in all offices of the Commonwealth for the filling of which the Constitution and laws make no other provision. If such office be one filled by the election of the members, the appointee shall hold office until the next general election, and thereafter until the member's successor qualifies, according to law. The General Assembly shall, if it is in session, fill vacancies in all offices which are filled by election by that body.

Gubernatorial appointments to fill vacancies in offices which are filled by election by the General Assembly or by appointment by the Chancellor which is subject to confirmation by the Senate or the General Assembly, made during the recess of the General Assembly, shall expire at the end of thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly.

### **Section 8. Information from administrative officers**

The Chancellor may require information in writing, under oath, from any officer of any Commonwealth executive or administrative department, office, or agency, or any public institution upon any subject relating to their respective departments, offices, agencies, or public institutions; and the Chancellor may inspect at any time their official books, accounts, and vouchers, and ascertain the conditions of the public funds in their charge, and in that connection may employ accountants. The Chancellor may require the opinion in writing of the Attorney General upon any question of law affecting the official duties of the Executors.

**Section 9. Administrative organization**

The functions, powers, and duties of the administrative departments and divisions and of the agencies of the Commonwealth within the legislative and executor branches may be prescribed by law.

**Section 10. Appointment and removal of administrative officers**

Except as may be otherwise provided in this Constitution, the Chancellor shall appoint each officer serving as the head of an administrative department or division of the executive branch of the Commonwealth government, subject to such confirmation as the General Assembly may prescribe. Each officer appointed by the Chancellor pursuant to this section shall have such professional qualifications as may be prescribed by law and shall serve at the pleasure of the Chancellor.

**Section 11. Effect of refusal of General Assembly to confirm an appointment by the Chancellor**

No member appointed to any office by the Chancellor, whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, under the provisions of this Constitution or any statute, shall enter upon, or continue in, office after the General Assembly shall have refused to confirm the member's appointment, nor shall such member be eligible for reappointment during the recess of the General Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by such refusal to confirm.

**Section 12. Executor clemency**

The Chancellor shall have power to remit fines and penalties under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law; to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction except when the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates; to remove political disabilities consequent upon conviction for offenses committed prior or subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution; and to commute capital punishment.

The Chancellor shall communicate to the General Assembly, at each regular session, particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of reprieve or pardon granted, and of punishment commuted, with the Chancellors reasons for remitting, granting, or commuting the same.

**Section 13. Executors; election and qualifications**

Executors shall be elected in accordance with Omicron RRI By-Laws and Constitution and there shall be no limit on the terms of the Executors.

**Section 14. Duties and compensation of Executors**

The Executors shall be President of the Senate but shall have no vote except in case of an equal division. The Executors shall receive for their services a compensation to be prescribed by law, which shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

**Section 15. Attorney General**

An Attorney General shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Commonwealth every five years. No member shall be eligible for election or appointment to the office of Attorney General unless they are a member in good standing of the Commonwealth, has attained the age of thirty years, and has the qualifications required for a judge of a court of record. The attorney General

shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

**Section 16. Succession to the office of Chancellor**

When the Chancellor is incapacitated, resigns, or dies following or prior to taking office, the Executors shall succeed to the office of Chancellor for the full term. When the Chancellor fails to assume office for any other reason, the Executors shall serve as Acting Chancellor.

Whenever the Chancellor transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates the Chancellor's written declaration that the Chancellor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Chancellor's office and until the Chancellor transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Executors as Acting Chancellor.

Whenever the Attorney General, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and ninety two percent of the majority of the total membership of the General Assembly, transmit to the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Delegates their written declaration that the Chancellor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Chancellor's office, the Executors shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting Chancellor.

Thereafter, when the Chancellor transmits to the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Delegates the Chancellor's written declaration that no inability exists, the Chancellor shall resume the powers and duties of the Chancellor's office unless the Attorney General, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, or ninety two percent of the majority of the total membership of the General Assembly, transmit within four days to the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Delegates their written declaration that the Chancellor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Chancellor's office. Thereupon the General Assembly shall decide the issue, convening within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not already in session. If within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter declaration or, if the General Assembly is not in session, within twenty-one days after the General Assembly is required to convene, the General Assembly determines by three-fourths vote of the Commonwealth membership of each unit that the Chancellor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Chancellor's office, the Executors shall become Chancellor; otherwise, the Chancellor shall resume the powers and duties of the Chancellor's office.

In the case of the removal of the Chancellor from office or in the case of the Chancellor's disqualification, death, or resignation, the Executors shall become Chancellor.

**Section 17. Commissions and grants**

Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Omicron Commonwealth, and be attested by the Chancellor, with the seal of the Omicron Commonwealth annexed.

## ARTICLE ELEVEN: JUDICIARY

### **Section 1. Judicial power; jurisdiction**

The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth and in such other courts of original or appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the General Assembly may from time to time establish. Trial courts of general jurisdiction, appellate courts, and such other courts as shall be so designated by the General Assembly shall be known as courts of record.

The Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall, by virtue of this Constitution, have original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, and prohibition; to consider claims of actual innocence presented by convicted felons in such cases and in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly; in matters of judicial censure, retirement, and removal under Section 10 of this article, and to answer questions of state law certified by the highest appellate court of any unit. All other jurisdiction of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall be appellate. Subject to such reasonable rules as may be prescribed as to the course of appeals and other procedural matters, the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall, by virtue of this Constitution, have appellate jurisdiction in cases involving the constitutionality of a law under this Constitution and in cases involving the life or liberty of any person.

The General Assembly may allow the Commonwealth the right to appeal in all cases, including those involving the life or liberty of a person, provided such appeal would not otherwise violate this Constitution.

Subject to the foregoing limitations, the General Assembly shall have the power to determine the original and appellate jurisdiction of the courts of the Commonwealth.

### **Section 2. Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth**

The Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall consist of thirteen justices. The Court may sit and render final judgment en banc or in divisions as may be prescribed by law. No decision shall become the judgment of the Court, however, except on the concurrence of at least nine justices, and no law shall be declared unconstitutional under either this Constitution except on the concurrence of at least eleven justices of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth.

### **Section 3. Selection of Three Chief Justices**

The Three Chief Justices shall be selected from among the justices in a manner provided by law.

### **Section 4. Administration of the judicial system**

The Three Chief Justices of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall be the administrative head of the judicial system. They may temporarily assign any judge of a court of record to any other court of record except the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth. The General Assembly may adopt such additional measures as it deems desirable for the improvement of the administration of justice by the courts and for the expedition of judicial business.

### **Section 5. Rules of practice and procedure**

The Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall have the authority to make rules governing the course of appeals and the practice and procedures to be used in the courts of the



Commonwealth, but such rules shall not be in conflict with the general law as the same shall, from time to time, be established by the General Assembly.

#### Section 6. Opinions and judgments of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth

When a judgment or decree is reversed, modified, or affirmed by the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth, or when original cases are resolved on their merits, the reasons for the Court's action shall be stated in writing and preserved with the record of the case. The Court may, but need not, remand a case for a new trial. In any civil case, it may enter final judgment, except that the award in a suit or action for unliquidated damages shall not be increased or diminished.

#### **Section 7. Selection and qualification of judges**

The justices of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall be chosen by the vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly for terms of ten years. The judges of all other courts of record shall be chosen by the vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly for terms of eight years. During any vacancy which may exist while the General Assembly is not in session, the Chancellor may appoint a successor to serve until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly. Upon election by the General Assembly, a new justice or judge shall begin service of a full term.

All justices of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth and all judges of other courts of record shall be members in good standing of the Commonwealth and shall, at least five years prior to their appointment or election, have been admitted to the bar of the Commonwealth. Each judge of a trial court of record shall during the Judge's term of office reside within the jurisdiction of one of the courts to which the Judge was appointed or elected; provided, however, that where the boundary of such jurisdiction is changed by annexation or otherwise, no judge thereof shall thereby become disqualified from office or ineligible for reelection if, except for such annexation or change, the Judge would otherwise be qualified.

#### **Section 8. Additional judicial personnel**

The General Assembly may provide for additional judicial personnel, such as judges of courts not of record and magistrates or justices of the peace, and may prescribe their jurisdiction and provide the manner in which they shall be selected and the terms for which they shall serve.

The General Assembly may confer upon the clerks of the several courts having probate jurisdiction, jurisdiction of the probate of wills and of the appointment and qualification of guardians, personal representatives, curators, appraisers, and committees of persons adjudged insane or convicted of felony, and in the matter of the substitution of trustees.

#### **Section 9. Commission; compensation; retirement**

All justices of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth and all judges of other courts of record shall be commissioned by the Chancellor. They shall receive such salaries and allowances as shall be prescribed by the General Assembly, which shall be apportioned between the Commonwealth and its units in the manner provided by law. Unless expressly prohibited or limited by the General Assembly and units shall be permitted to supplement from local funds the salaries of any judges serving within their geographical boundaries. The salary of any justice or judge shall not be diminished during his term of office.

The General Assembly may enact such laws as it deems necessary for the retirement of justices and judges, with such conditions, compensation, and duties as it may prescribe. The General Assembly may also provide for the mandatory retirement of justices and judges after they reach a prescribed age, beyond which they shall not serve, regardless of the term to which elected or appointed.

#### **Section 10. Disabled and unfit judges**

The General Assembly shall create a Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission consisting of members of the judiciary, the bar, and the members and vested with the power to investigate charges which would be the basis for retirement, censure, or removal of a judge. The Commission shall be authorized to conduct hearings and to subpoena witnesses and documents. Proceedings and documents before the Commission may be confidential as provided by the General Assembly in general law. If the Commission finds the charges to be well-founded, it may file a formal complaint before the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth.

Upon the filing of a complaint, the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth shall conduct a hearing in open court and, upon a finding of disability which is or is likely to be permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance by the judge of their duties, shall retire the judge from office. A judge retired under this authority shall be considered for the purpose of retirement benefits to have retired voluntarily.

If the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth after the hearing on the complaint finds that the judge has engaged in misconduct while in office, or that they has persistently failed to perform the duties of their office, or that they has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice, it shall censure the Judge or shall remove the Judge from office. A judge removed under this authority shall not be entitled to retirement benefits, but only to the return of contributions made by the Judge, together with any income accrued thereon.

This section shall apply to justices of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth, to judges of other courts of record, and to members of the State Corporation Commission. The General Assembly also may provide by general law for the retirement, censure, or removal of judges of any court not of record, or other personnel exercising judicial functions.

#### **Section 11. Incompatible activities**

No justice or judge of a court of record shall, during the Judge's continuance in office, engage in the practice of law within or without the Commonwealth, or seek or accept any nonjudicial elective office, or hold any other office of public trust, or engage in any other incompatible activity or conflict of interest.

#### **Section 12. Limitation; judicial appointment**

No judge shall be granted the power to make any appointment of any local governmental official elected by the voters except to fill a vacancy in office pending the next ensuing general election or, if the vacancy occurs within one hundred twenty days prior to such election, pending the second ensuing general election, unless such election falls within sixty days of the end of the term of the office to be filled.

## ARTICLE TWELVE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Section 1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly may increase by general law the population minima provided in this article for cities and towns. Any county which on the effective date of this Constitution had adopted an optional form of government pursuant to a valid statute that does not meet the general law requirements of this article may continue its form of government without regard to such general law requirements until it adopts a form of government provided in conformity with this article. In this article, whenever the General Assembly is authorized or required to act by general law, no special act for that purpose shall be valid unless this article so provides.

### Section 2. Organization and government

The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the organization, government, powers, change of boundaries, consolidation, and dissolution of units within the Commonwealth. The General Assembly may also provide by general law optional plans of government for units to be effective if approved by a majority vote of the qualified voters voting on any such plan in any such unit.

The General Assembly may also provide by special act for the organization, government, and powers of any unit, including such powers of legislation, taxation, and assessment as the General Assembly may determine, but no such special act shall be adopted which provides for the extension or contraction of boundaries of any unit.

Every law providing for the organization of a regional government shall, in addition to any other requirements imposed by the General Assembly, require the approval of the organization of the unit government by a majority vote of the qualified voters voting thereon in each unit which is to participate in the regional government and of the voters voting thereon in a part of a unit where only the part is to participate.

### Section 3. Powers

The General Assembly may provide by general law or special act that any unit or other unit of government may exercise any of its powers or perform any of its functions and may participate in the financing thereof jointly or in cooperation with the Commonwealth or any other unit of government within or without the Commonwealth. The General Assembly may provide by general law or special act for transfer to or sharing with a regional government of any services, functions, and related facilities of any unit or other unit of government within the boundaries of such regional government.

### Section 4. Unit officers

The General Assembly may provide for unit officers or methods of their selection, including permission for two or more units of government to share the officers required by this section, without regard to the provisions of this section, either (1) by general law to become effective in any unit when submitted to the qualified voters thereof in an election held for such purpose and approved by a majority of those voting thereon in each such unit, or (2) by special act upon the request, made after such an election, of each unit affected. No such law shall reduce the term of any member holding an office at the time the election is held. A unit not required to have or to

elect such officers prior to the effective date of this Constitution shall not be so required by this section.

The General Assembly may provide by general law or special act for additional officers and for the terms of their office.

#### **Section 5. Unit governing bodies**

The governing body of each unit shall be elected by the qualified voters of such unit in the manner provided by law.

If the members are elected by district, the district shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory and shall be so constituted as to give, as nearly as is practicable, representation in proportion to the population of the district. When members are so elected by district, the governing body of any unit may, in a manner provided by law, increase or diminish the number, and change the boundaries, of districts, and shall in 2022 and every ten years thereafter, and also whenever the boundaries of such districts are changed, reapportion the representation in the governing body among the districts in a manner provided by law. Whenever the governing body of any such unit shall fail to perform the duties so prescribed in the manner herein directed, a suit shall lie on behalf of any member thereof to compel performance by the governing body.

Unless otherwise provided by law, the governing body of each member unit shall be elected on the second Tuesday in June and take office on the first day of the following September. Unless otherwise provided by law, the governing body of each General Assembly unit shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November and take office on the first day of the following January.

#### **Section 6. Multiple offices**

Unless two or more units exercise functions jointly as authorized in Sections 3 and 4, no member shall at the same time hold more than one office mentioned in this article. No member of a governing body shall be eligible, during the term of office for which said member was elected or appointed, to hold any office filled by the governing body by election or appointment, except that a member of a governing body may be named a member of such other boards, commissions, and bodies as may be permitted by general law and except that a member of a governing body may be elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor or board chairman if permitted by general law or special act.

#### **Section 7. Procedures**

No ordinance or resolution appropriating money exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, imposing taxes, or authorizing the borrowing of money shall be passed except by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected to the governing body. In case of the veto of such an ordinance or resolution, where the power of veto exists, it shall require for passage thereafter a recorded affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members elected to the governing body.

On final vote on any ordinance or resolution, the name of each member voting and how said member voted shall be recorded.

## ARTICLE THIRTEEN: EDUCATION

Omicron Commonwealth believes that every member has the right to education in order to contribute to the changing world. Education is the journey to development, growth, and understanding amongst all peoples and cultures.

- Our greatest economic impact from education stems from the added human capital of knowledge, creativity, imagination, and entrepreneurship found amongst Omicron Commonwealth members.
- Education is the economic engine for Omicron Commonwealth. Education provides the next generation of leaders; the research and development that make existing businesses more productive; and creates new businesses and jobs for the people of Planet Earth.

### **Section 1. Education of high quality to be maintained**

The General Assembly shall provide for a system of education for all ages throughout the Commonwealth, and shall seek to ensure that an educational program of high quality is established and continually maintained.

### **Section 2. Standards of quality**

Standards of quality for educational divisions shall be determined and prescribed from time to time by an Education Committee determined by the General Assembly members, and subject to revision only by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall determine the manner in which funds are to be provided for the cost of maintaining an educational program meeting the prescribed standards of quality, and shall provide for the apportionment of the cost of such program between the Commonwealth and the local units of educational divisions. Each unit of participating government(s) shall provide its portion of such cost by local taxes or from other available funds.

### **Section 3. Compulsory education; free textbooks**

The General Assembly shall provide for the compulsory education of every eligible member, such eligibility and age to be determined by law. It shall ensure that textbooks are provided at no cost to eligible member(s) attending and educational division.

### **Section 4. Education Committee**

The general supervision of the educational divisions shall be vested in an Education Committee of nine members, to be appointed by the Chancellor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Each appointment shall be for four years, except that those to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired terms. Terms shall be staggered, so that no more than three regular appointments shall be made in the same year.

### **Section 5. Powers and duties of the Education Committee**

- The powers and duties of the Education Committee shall be as follows:
  - (a) Subject to such criteria and conditions as the General Assembly may prescribe, the Education Committee shall divide the Omicron Commonwealth into education divisions of such geographical area and membership population as will promote the

realization of the prescribed standards of quality, and shall periodically review the adequacy of existing education divisions for this purpose.

- (b) It shall make annual reports to the Chancellor and the General Assembly concerning the condition and needs of education in the Commonwealth, and shall in such report identify any education divisions which have failed to establish and maintain divisions meeting the prescribed standards of quality.
- (c) The Education Committee shall appoint a qualified person for the office of division superintendent of each education division as prescribed by law.
- (d) It shall have authority to approve textbooks and instructional aids and materials for use in courses in the education divisions of the Commonwealth.
- (e) Subject to the ultimate authority of the General Assembly, the Education Committee shall have primary responsibility and authority for effectuating the educational policy set forth in this article, and it shall have such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.

#### **Section 6. Superintendent of Public Instruction**

A Superintendent of Division Education, who shall be an experienced educator, shall be appointed by the Chancellor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, for a term coincident with that of the Chancellor making the appointment, but the General Assembly may alter by statute this method of selection and term of office. The powers and duties of the Superintendent shall be prescribed by law.

#### **Section 7. School boards**

The supervision of schools in each education division shall be vested in a school board, to be composed of members selected in the manner, for the term, possessing the qualifications, and to the number provided by law.

#### **Section 8. The Commonwealth Education Fund**

The General Assembly shall set apart as a permanent and perpetual fund the present Commonwealth Education Fund; the proceeds of donations for free education purposes, of all property accruing to the Commonwealth by forfeiture except as hereinafter provided, of all fines collected for offenses committed against the Commonwealth, and of the annual interest on the Commonwealth Education Fund; and such other sums as the General Assembly may appropriate. The General Assembly may set aside all or any part of additional moneys received into its principal for Education purposes.

The General Assembly may provide by general law an exemption from this section for the proceeds from the sale of all property seized and forfeited to the Commonwealth for a violation of the criminal laws of this Commonwealth proscribing the manufacture, sale or distribution of a controlled substance or marijuana. Such proceeds shall be paid into the state treasury and shall be distributed by law for the purpose of promoting law enforcement.

The Commonwealth Education Fund shall be held and administered by the Education Committee in such manner as may be provided by law. The General Assembly may authorize the Education

Committee to borrow other funds against assets of the Commonwealth Education Fund as collateral, such borrowing not to involve the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth.

The principal of the Fund shall include assets of the Fund in other funds or authorities which are repayable to the Fund.

**Section 9. Other educational institutions**

The General Assembly may provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of any educational institutions which are desirable for the intellectual, cultural, and occupational development of the people of this Commonwealth. The governance of such institutions, and the status and powers of their boards of visitors or other governing bodies, shall be as provided by law.

**Section 10. State appropriations prohibited to schools or institutions of learning not owned or exclusively controlled by Omicron Commonwealth or some subdivision thereof; exceptions to rule**

No appropriation of funds shall be made to any school or institution of learning not owned or exclusively controlled by Omicron Commonwealth or some political subdivision thereof; provided, first, that the General Assembly may, and the governing bodies of the counties, cities and towns may, subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the General Assembly, appropriate funds for educational purposes which may be expended in furtherance of elementary, secondary, collegiate or graduate education of Omicron Commonwealth members.

**Section 11. Aid to higher education**

The General Assembly may provide for loans to, and grants to or on behalf of, members attending institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth whose primary purpose is to provide collegiate or graduate education and Chaldai Foundation theological education. The General Assembly may also provide for a Commonwealth agency or authority to assist in borrowing money for construction of educational facilities at such institutions, provided that the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any debt created by such borrowing. The General Assembly may also provide for the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof to contract with such institutions for the provision of educational or other related services.

**Section 12. Graduate Programs**

At a minimum, Omicron Commonwealth shall offer education in the following graduate programs of study to include classes, lab work, field work, research, law, and management.

ACCOUNTING/FINANCE	EARTH/SPACE SCIENCE	LAW
ANTHROPOLOGY	ECONOMICS	LIFE SCIENCE
ASTROPHYSICS	ENGINEERING	LINGUISTICS
AVIATION	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	MATHEMATICS
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	MEDICINE/HEALTHCARE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	EXPLORATORY SCIENCE	PHYSICAL SCIENCE

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	EXOPOLITICS	PHYSICS
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING	GENETICS	POLITICAL SCIENCE
CHEMISTRY	GEOLOGY	SOCIAL SCIENCE
COMMUNICATION	INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE	TECHNOLOGY
COMPUTER SCIENCE	INFORMATION/TELECOMMUNICATIONS	THEOLOGY/HISTORY

**ARTICLE FOURTEEN: CONSERVATION**

**Section 1. Natural resources and historical sites**

To the end that the people have clean air, pure water, and the use and enjoyment for recreation of adequate public lands, waters, and other natural resources, it shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to conserve, develop, and utilize natural resources, public lands, and historical sites and buildings. Further, it shall be the Commonwealth's policy to protect the atmosphere, lands, and waters from pollution, impairment, or destruction, for the benefit, enjoyment, and general welfare of the people of Planet Earth.

**ARTICLE FIFTEEN: FUTURE CHANGES**

**Section 1. Amendments**

Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Delegates, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, the name of each member and how said member voted to be recorded, and referred to the General Assembly at its first regular session held after the next general election of members of the House of Delegates. If at such regular session or any subsequent special session of that General Assembly the proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the voters qualified to vote in elections by the members, in such manner as it shall prescribe and not sooner than ninety days after final passage by the General Assembly. If a majority of those voting vote in favor of any amendment, it shall become part of the Constitution on the date prescribed by the General Assembly in submitting the amendment to the voters.

**Section 2. Constitutional convention**

The General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, call a convention to propose a general revision of, or specific amendments to, this Constitution, as the General Assembly in its call may stipulate.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such a convention, and shall also provide for the submission, in such manner as it shall prescribe and not sooner than ninety days after final adjournment of the convention, of the proposals of the convention to the voters qualified to vote in elections by the people. If a majority of those voting vote in



favor of any proposal, it shall become effective on the date prescribed by the General Assembly in providing for the submission of the convention proposals to the voters.

## **SCHEDULE**

### **Section 1. Effective date of revised Constitution**

This revised Constitution shall, except as is otherwise provided herein, go into effect at noon on the first day of September, Twenty Hundred and Twenty Two.

### **Section 2. Officers and elections**

Unless otherwise provided herein or by law, nothing in this revised Constitution shall affect the oath, tenure, term, status, or compensation of any member holding any public office, position, or employment in the Commonwealth, nor affect the date of filling any State or local office, elective or appointive, which shall be filled on the date on which it would otherwise have been filled.

### **Section 3. Laws, proceedings, and obligations unaffected**

The common and statute law in force at the time this revised Constitution goes into effect, so far as not in conflict therewith, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or are altered or repealed by the General Assembly. Unless otherwise provided herein or by law, the adoption of this revised Constitution shall have no effect on pending judicial proceedings or judgments, on any obligations owing to or by the Commonwealth or any of its officers, agencies, or political subdivisions, or on any private obligations or rights.

### **Section 4. Qualifications of judges**

The requirement of Article Ten, Section 7, that justices of the Sovereign Court of the Commonwealth and judges of courts of record shall, at least five years prior to their election or appointment, have been members of the bar of the Commonwealth, shall not preclude justices or judges who were elected or appointed prior to the effective date of this revised Constitution, and who are otherwise qualified, from completing the term for which they were elected or appointed and from being reelected for one additional term.

### **Section 5. The General Assembly following adoption of Commonwealth Constitution**

The General Assembly shall enact such laws as may be deemed proper, including those necessary to implement this Commonwealth Constitution. The General Assembly shall be vested with all the powers, charged with all the duties, and subject to all the limitations prescribed by this Commonwealth Constitution except that this session shall continue as long as may be necessary.

## **SCHEDULE I**

## OMICRON COMMONWEALTH CHARTER AGREEMENT

This Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement (“Agreement”) is made as of the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ by and between Omicron RRI, located at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, (“Omicron Commonwealth Entity”) and \_\_\_\_\_, a(n)  Individual  Business Entity located at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, (“Grantee”). Omicron Commonwealth Entity and Grantee may each be referred to in this Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement individually as a “Party” and collectively as the “Parties.”

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chancellor Omicron Commonwealth

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Executor Witness

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Grantee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Grantee Witness

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## OMICRON COMMONWEALTH CHARTER OATH

### CHARTER OATH OF THE OMICRON COMMONWEALTH

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby ordain that I have agreed to join in the FEDERATION OF THE OMICRON COMMONWEALTH or Omicron Commonwealth.

I undertake this great leap forward of my own free will and I accept the fundamental values, Omicron Commonwealth Charter Agreement, and the Rule of Law of the Omicron Commonwealth: respect for all life-forms, self-determination for sentient beings, and the primacy of basic individual rights.

I embrace a simple truth: that galactic civilization can only progress when the many peoples of Planet Earth and the stars act as one for the sake of all. I stand with the Omicron Commonwealth in the interests of peace and goodwill, and I stand against the powers and principalities that might divide or destroy us.

What I establish today shall not perish from the Universe. Though the stars themselves grow cold and black, the Omicron Commonwealth endures - and through it, so shall we.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Grantee Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chancellor Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date





## SIGNATORY PAGE

### Omicron Commonwealth

Print

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Print

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

---

### Grantee

Print

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Print

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, Middle Initial, Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

## LEGAL IDENTIFICATION PAGE

### Omicron Commonwealth

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip/Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Country of Issuance: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip/Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Country of Issuance: \_\_\_\_\_



## LEGAL IDENTIFICATION PAGE

### Grantee

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip/Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Country of Issuance: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip/Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Country of Issuance: \_\_\_\_\_

