Constitutional Pictorial Outline

Preamble

We the People of the United States

In order to form a more perfect Union

Establish Justice

Ensure domestic Tranquility
Provide for the common defense

Promote the general Welfare

And secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity

Article I: The Legislative Branch

Section 1

1.1.1 A congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives shall have all Legislative Power
Section 2: House of Representatives

1.2.1 The members of the House of Representatives will be elected every two years by people who qualify as electors of the State Legislature.

1.2.2 To be a representative, one must be at least twenty-five years old, have been a citizen of the United States for seven years and must be residing in the state in which they are chosen.

1.2.3 The number of representatives for each state will be determined by a specific calculation of the number of people in that state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>3,456,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>4,567,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>5,678,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>6,789,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>7,890,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>8,901,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>9,012,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>10,123,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11,234,567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 38,000,000

1.2.4 The executive authority will fill any vacancies in the Representation from any state.

1.2.5 The House of Representatives will have the authority to choose speakers, officers, and can impeach.
Section 3: Senate

1.3.1 Two senators from each state, with one vote each, will compose the United States Senate for six years.

1.3.2 The senators will be divided into three equal classes and if there are vacancies, the executive may make temporary appointments until the next meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.3 To be a senator one must be thirty years old, a citizen of the United States for nine years, and live in the state in which that person is chosen.

1.3.4 The Vice President will be the President of the Senate, but will not vote except to break ties.

1.3.5 The Senate will choose their other officers and a temporary President if the Vice President is unavailable.
1.3.6 The Senate can try all impeachments under an Oath or Affirmation. If the President of the United States is being tried, the Chief Justice will be in charge and nobody will be convicted except after a majority vote of at least two thirds.

1.3.7 Consequences of impeachment will not be any more than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office or honor.

Section 4: Elections

1.4.1 State legislatures will decide when, where and how elections for Senator shall take place but Congress may alter these regulations.

1.4.2 The Congress must assemble at least once every year on the first Monday of December.
Section 5: Procedures

1.5.1 Each house will be the judge of the processes and acts of its own members.

1.5.2 Each house will determine its own rules for proceedings, punish its members, and expel a member if agreed to by two thirds of the house.

1.5.3 Each house will from time to time publish a journal of all its proceedings except parts that they think require secrecy.

1.5.4 Neither house will adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress unless consented to by the other house.

Section 6: Service Compensation

1.6.1 Senators and representatives will be paid out of the treasury of the United States and will not be arrested during their attendance of their session except in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace.
1.6.2 Nobody will be a senator or representative at the same time as holding any office under United States authority.

Section 7: Tax and Veto Powers

1.7.1 Bills for raising revenue must be from the House of Representatives but the Senate may propose amendments.

1.7.2 All bills that passed through the House and the Senate must be approved by the President. If not approved by the President, it must be reconsidered by the House and Senate and if approved by two thirds of both, it shall become a law.

1.7.3 Any order resolution or vote that is agreed upon by the Senate and the House must be approved by the President. If it is disapproved, then it must be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and the House.
Section 8: Enumerated Powers

1.8.1 Congress will be able to collect taxes in order to pay off debts and provide for the general welfare. All taxes, however, must be the same throughout the United States.

1.8.2 The Congress will be able to borrow money on the credit of the United States.

1.8.3 The Congress will be in charge of commerce and trade with foreign nations, among states, and with Indian tribes.

1.8.4 The Congress will be able to put into action rules and laws of naturalization and on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

1.8.5 The Congress will coin money and put into use a standard of weights and measures.
1.8.6 Congress will be in charge of punishment of counterfeiting United States currency.

1.8.7 The Congress will put into place post offices and post roads.

1.8.8 The Congress will be able to give authors and inventors exclusive rights to their work for the promotion and betterment of science and arts.

1.8.9 The Congress will be able to establish courts with less authority than the Supreme Court.

1.8.10 Congress will be in charge of putting into place punishment and penalties for piracies and other acts of crime committed on the seas.

1.8.11 Congress will have power over declaration of war, retaliation, and captures.
1.8.12 - 1.8.16 Congress shall have the power to raise, support, maintain, organize, arm, and discipline forces for the defense of the people like the army and the navy.

1.8.17 Congress will have all legislative power over the capital of the United States.

1.8.18 The Congress will be able to make any laws regarding the power vested by this Constitution in any department or officer.

Section 9: Limits on the Government

1.9.1 Congress will not forbid migration or importation of people that the states admit.

1.9.2 The only time the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall be suspended will be when the public safety requires it.
1.9.3 There will be no ex post facto law bill passed.

1.9.4 Taxes shall only be laid in proportion to the census.

1.9.5 There will be no taxes laid on items exported from any state.

1.9.6 Regulations of commerce or revenue will be equal for ports of all states.

1.9.7 A statement of all expenditures of public money shall be occasionally published.

1.9.8 The United States shall grant no titles of nobility. No person holding office shall accept any honor or title from foreign rulers or states.
Section 10: State Limitations

1.10.1 No state shall have power over issues that Congress is in charge of such as treaties, alliances, coining money, ex post facto law, or titles of nobility.

1.10.2 No state may tax any imports or exports except if absolutely necessary for executing inspection laws. The net produce of all taxes will be for the treasury of the United States.

1.10.3 None of the states will lay taxes of tonnage, keep troops or warships in time of peace, enter into any treaty with another state, or engage in war unless in extreme and imminent danger.

Article II: Executive

Section 1: Requirements

2.1.1 The President shall have the executive power for the United States of America. The President and his Vice President shall both serve for four years.
2.1.2 - 2.1.3 Each state will appoint the same number of electors as the number of senators and representatives to which the state is entitled. These electors shall cast their votes and the person with the highest number of votes will be President.

2.1.4 The day that the Congress chooses for the electors to give their votes will be the same throughout the country.

2.1.5 To be the President, a person must be a natural born citizen of the United States, at least 35 years old, and must have been a resident of the United States for at least 14 years.

2.1.7 The President of the United States will receive a set payment that will not be changed during the period of his service.

2.1.8 Before entering office the President shall take an oath confirming his faithful service to the United States by the constitution.
Section 2: Jobs of the President

2.2.1 The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy, and militia of the states. He will also be able to pardon offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2.2.2 The President, with the consent of two thirds of the senators present, shall have the power to make treaties. He will also appoint ambassadors, public ministers, justices, and other inferior officers.

Section 3: State of the Union

2.3.1 The President shall, from time to time, address the Congress with information about any measures he shall be taking and his plans for governing the United States.

Section 4: Impeachment

2.4.1 The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office if they commit treason, bribery, or any high crimes.
Article III: The Supreme Court

Section 1: Term

3.1.1 The judicial power of the United States will be held by one Supreme Court and other inferior courts established by the Congress. The judges will receive payment for their services which will not be decreased during their term.

Section 2: The Duties of the Supreme Court

3.2.1 All crimes will be tried by jury in the state where they were committed, except impeachment.

Section 3: Treason

3.3.1 Treason against United States is only be committed in declaring war against them, or aiding their enemies. A person will only be convicted of treason on the testimony of two witnesses, or a confession in court.

Article IV: Rights

Section 1: Full Faith and Credit

4.1.1 Every state must respect the acts, records, and court proceedings of all other states. The Congress may decide how this rule will be enforced.
Section 2: Rights of the Citizens

4.2.1 Citizens of one state will have all the advantages and privileges of citizens in all the other states.

4.2.2 If a person charged with a crime flees from a state, when found, he will be returned to the state in which he committed the crime.

4.2.3 Slaves who escape will not be freed; instead they will be returned to their owners.

Section 3: State Status

4.3.1 The Congress may accept new states into the union; but no new state can be formed within the jurisdiction of another state, or by combining two or more states without consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as the Congress.
4.3.2 The Congress may dispose of and make all rules about any property or territory of the United States.

Section 4: Government Type

4.4.1 Every state in the union is guaranteed a republican form of government and protection against invasion and domestic violence.

Article V: Amendment Procedures

5.1.1 When two thirds of both houses consent, the Congress may propose amendments to the constitution. No state may be deprived of its equal suffrage in senate without its consent.

Article VI: Supreme Law

Section 1: National Debts

6.1.1 Any debts formed before the making of this Constitution will still be held against the United States.
Section 2: Supreme Law of the Land

6.2.1 This constitution will be the supreme law of the land.

Section 3: Oath

6.3.1 Senators, representatives, members of state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers shall be bound by oath to support this constitution.

Article VII: Supreme Law

7.1.1 The ratification of nine states will be enough to establish this Constitution. This has been done in convention by unanimous consent of the states present on 17 September 1787.