



Grassroots Amendment Proposals
to limit the LEGISLATIVE AND
EXECUTIVE POWER & JURISDICTION of
the federal government

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LEGISLATIVE AND
EXECUTIVE POWER AND
JURISDICTION



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1	The original intent of the word as backed by the original documents and the federalist papers is the only manner that judges, legislature and executives should interpret the meaning of a word or clause. The commerce clause is intended to concern transactions that crossed state lines. General welfare is intended for states in terms of military, not individual welfare.
2	Every rule should receive a yes or no vote under the Congressional Review Act and given a sunset date for review and approval after 1 yr, then 3yr, then 7 yr, then every 10 yr. Federal courts to review agency rules and decide all relevant questions of law, constitutional and statutory provisions without deferring to previous legal determinations by the agency before being presented for public hearings. Administrative agencies shall prioritize citizens and businesses concerns. They shall never ban or make it so difficult to get a permit that they essentially create a de-facto ban by making it so it is no longer is profitable or feasible to continue.
3	If there is a federal and state entity that overlap, the state has sole permit issuing authority. i.e. If EPA has a federal and state branch only the state branch can require one permit. Conflicts between multiple agencies are to be sorted out by the agencies amongst themselves-not by the citizen or business. The agency that is the most relevant to the regulated activity shall be the agency that authorizes permits. Permit costs cannot exceed 1% of profit from the regulated activity of the citizen or business. Agencies that exceed the cost of 1% of profit shall have their budget decreased by 10% the next year. Annual cost of all regulation of all agencies cannot exceed 1% of U.S. GDP (currently it is 8% of GDP). If cost is above 1% of U.S. GDP all administrative agencies shall have their budget decreased by 10% the next year.
4	Administrative Agencies shall not have armed personnel but should rely on local Police and Sheriffs when necessary.
5	Administrative Agencies shall no longer award grants. Congress shall allocate to each state according to their population, the state shall split the grant amount evenly between businesses, individual citizens and state government-1/3 to each.
6	Federal Government shall not close any roads on Public Lands if they were open when RS2477 and before the FLPM closed most of them down. All of these roads shall be reopened and remain opened at all times and maintained in good condition and never be closed, but can have roads added to them.
7	Congress may only vote on single issue bills that include, within the bill, the constitutional authority of such bill from article 1 section 8.
8	No technology, current or future, shall be used for the surveillance of the citizenry at large under any circumstances. Warrants for individual surveillance may be issued by a state judge with the proper demonstration of due process and just cause. This includes, camera surveillance, social media and any unforeseen platform that would have the ability to gather information that is outside the public square.
9	The Federal Government shall not legislate on matters not outlined in the original Constitution.
10	All proposed regulations by the various Federal agencies affecting the public at large must receive a majority vote in both chambers of congress before becoming an enforceable law.



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11	In the event that a Federal Law is deemed inconsistent with and/or repugnant to the Constitution or the Republic as evidenced by a by a simple majority of the State Legislatures, such Law shall be expunged from the records as though it had never passed through the U.S. Congress.
12	Congress shall make no law that applies to the citizens of the United States that does not apply equally to the Senators and/or Representatives; and Congress shall make no law that applies to the Senators and/or Representatives that does not apply equally to the citizens of the United States.
13	<p>No Bill passed through Congress shall be made law unless such Bill contains direct and complete justification and authority, derived by specific Constitutional citation. Nor shall any Executive Order take effect except that such Order contains direct and complete justification and authority, derived by specific Constitutional citation. Any Bill or Executive Order making reference to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 as a basis for its authority shall require supplementary justification in the form of a detailed description of any rational supporting such a “necessary and proper” justification, including supplementary citation of a constitutional authority or requirement that the “necessary and proper” action in question is intended to support.</p> <p>Should any Congressional Act be challenged as unconstitutional, all preliminary justifications/hearings/injunctions shall rely solely upon the Justification of Constitutional Authority drafted and approved by the Congress prior to the passage of the Bill effecting the Act in question.</p>
14	No Bill shall be brought to a vote in the House of Representative or the United States Senate without first having been put forward for public review, in its entirety, for the longer of 72 hours, or two hours for each 8”x10” numbered page used in printing said bill. Emergency measure may be undertaken by the respective Legislative bodies without regard to the public review process provided, first, that a three-fifths majority of the respective body votes that emergency action is required for the bill under consideration.
15	All Federal Bills, Laws, Regulation, and Guidance shall be drafted, processed, passed, and implemented via the use of the common modern vernacular, so as to facilitate proper understanding of the citizenry with regard to the content and implications of all such documents.
16	Congress shall enact no law setting a minimum wage or a maximum wage.
17	Congress must vote on any regulation before it becomes law.
18	<p>Section 1. The only areas of legitimate spending shall come from the seventeen enumerated powers in Article I, Sect. 8 for the general welfare of the United States.</p> <p>Section 2. The only commerce to be regularized or regulated by the federal government shall be any shipments of goods and services that cross state and national borders.</p> <p>Section 3. Any taxes, regulations and programs that come from the misinterpretations by the Supreme Court shall be sunset and such powers over pension programs shall be vested with the several states to do with as they see fit.</p>
19	No Bill shall include more than one topic nor shall it appropriate money for more than one department of the government.
20	No Commission or Government Panel should last for more than 90 days. All participants on a Commission or panel must be elected officials serving in the House and or Senate.



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21	Bill must contain one item and cannot be longer than 10 pages, must double space using 12 point or a font size of 12 font type Times New Roman.
22	THE NULLIFICATION AMENDMENT SECTION 1: Upon approval of a Resolution of Nullification by a three fifths majority of the State Legislatures, all of the Federal Government actions subject to said Resolution of Nullification shall immediately be null and void and without force. No Branch of the Federal Government shall have jurisdiction over the Resolution or authority to repeal it, modify it, or alter its effect in any way.
23	THE STATEHOOD AMENDMENT SECTION 1: A four fifths majority approval of the State Legislatures shall be required to grant Statehood to any United States territory or domain, or to the District of Columbia or its successors.
24	The United States Government, people, or bodies that work for the United States cannot own copyright or patents of items that were developed under programs of the United States. The United States cannot own a copyright or patent of an item belonging to the people.
25	All bills before the Congress shall be about one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title.
26	Add a new section of Article I of the Constitution, Section 6.1 - §6.1 Passage of Bills (A) Introduction; Title; Single Object; Public Meetings. Congress shall enact no law except by a bill introduced during that session, and propose no constitutional amendment except by a joint resolution introduced during that session, which shall be processed as a bill. Every bill, except the general appropriation bill and bills for the enactment, rearrangement, codification, or revision of a system of laws, shall be confined to one object. Every bill shall contain a brief title indicative of its object. Action on any matter intended to have the effect of law shall be taken only in open, public meeting. (B) No General Reference. A bill enacting, amending, or reviving a law shall set forth completely the provisions of the law enacted, amended, or revived. No system or code of laws shall be adopted by general reference to it. (C) Germane Amendments. No bill shall be amended in either house to make a change not germane to the bill as introduced. (D) Three Readings. Each bill shall be read at least by title on three separate days in each house. No bill shall be considered for final passage unless a committee has held a public hearing and reported on the bill. (E) Rejected bills; Reconsideration. No bill rejected by either house may again be introduced or considered during the same session by the house which rejected it without the consent of a majority of the members elected to that house. (F) Concurrence in Amendments. No amendment to a bill by one house shall be concurred in by the other, and no conference committee report shall be concurred in by either house except by the same vote required for final passage of the bill. The vote thereon shall be by record vote. (G) Majority Vote; Record Vote. No bill shall become law without the favorable vote of at least a majority of the members elected to each house. Final passage of a bill shall be by record vote. In either house, a record vote shall be taken on any matter upon the request of one-fifth of the elected members. Source: Louisiana Constitution of 1976 - Article III, Section 15



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27	Neither Congress or any federal agency shall enact a regulation or law that funds, influences or interferes, within any State, or the government institutions thereof.
28	States have automatic standing in cases where the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial branches of the Federal government have attempted to assume powers not granted by the Constitution or as restated in the 10th Amendment. Also, individuals should have automatic standing in any cases where the attempted assumption of powers interferes with any rights granted to persons by the Constitution or by Constitutional Amendments. Finally, in these cases, if the injury has not yet occurred, it should automatically be considered imminent.
29	The federal government shall have no authority to regulate education, including by the use of federal funds.
30	The federal government shall have no authority compel health care or to regulate health care, including by the use of federal funds.
31	Abolish Eminent Domain, and taking peoples property for owed tax arrears.



32	<p>Amendment to Reform The Legislative Process</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All bills introduced for enactment into law shall exclusively originate and be drafted in the House of Representatives by elected representatives, with assistance of only their direct staff, and shall not be enacted into law without specific consensus of a congressional quorum vote , as defined herein, on the their respective floors by both House of Representatives and the Senate.2. All congressional votes shall fully identify each congressman's full name, state represented and party affiliation and a full record shall be permanently achieved and made available to the public on request.3. Reconciliation or "deeming" a bill passed or any other method of enactment not specified herein is strictly prohibited and treasonous.4. All bills considering laws, regulation or other legislated measures and statutes shall contain all provisions required to fully fund and implement its entire implementation or enactment.5. Quorums required for various actions within both legislative houses shall be only as defined herein the USA Constitution.<ol style="list-style-type: none">5.1. All input to a bill shall be fully identified and become permanently attached to the bill and made publicly available on request without delay.5.2. Identification of all special interest groups, lobbyist etc. and the individuals of these groups participating in the input shall included.5.3. All measures provided within a bill shall identify all authors and contributors to each measure and what they provided to the measure.5.4. Floor debates shall fully cover all measures contained within a bill with time allocated such that it will allow full and comprehensive debate of all measures within a bill to be completed before debate closure is allowed. A minimum of one hour per standard page of a bill will be allocated for debate with an absolute minimum of twenty four hours over not more than ten business days shall be allocated for legislative debate before closure of debate and a mandatory minimum of two calendar months will be allocated for further public consideration and input after publication of finalized bill before proceeding for final vote on bill.<ol style="list-style-type: none">5.4.1. Mandatory minimum time shall begin on day of full and wide spread public notification of the finalized bill5.5. Only legislative members of congress who were present for debates of the bill shall be qualified and eligible to vote on passage of the finalized bill and are required to have fully read and understood the finalized bill and required to certify this by a personally signed and dated affidavit attached to bill.5.6. All amendments, attachments and any other modifications to a preliminary bill shall include written statements explaining rational for the modifications to be made and affirm the constitutionality of such changes and are required to be personally signed and dated by all members submitting the bill modifications.5.7. All mediated bills resulting from both legislative bodies review process shall start anew as a new bill and be subject to the same legislative procedures as described herein.5.8. No amendments, attachments or any other modifications shall be made to a finalized bill submitted for publication to public and subsequently to a final vote by either legislative body.6. All bills introduced for enactment shall first have its constitutional compliance confirmed and independently certified by each legislative body before coming to respective floor for final enactment vote; this mandate does not preclude future constitutional challenge by the USA citizenry.7. Confirmation and certification shall at a minimum require:<ol style="list-style-type: none">7.1. Proof of direct constitutional authorization by listing explicit constitutional enumeration authorizing the proposed bill and with viable and direct statement expounding on claimed authorization and shall be without abstract interpretation.7.2. Proof that proposed bill or any part of it will not violate any individual citizens' rights guaranteed by the constitution.
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33	<p>Amendment for Constitutional Complicity of Governance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The exclusive mechanism for changing our fundamental governance or governmental structures or its enumerated powers is by formal constitutional amendment in full constitutional compliance.2. No government branch or government member shall exercise or advocate exercising any power not explicitly and clearly enumerated in the US Constitution.
34	<p>Amendment for Legislative Review</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Both legislative bodies shall establish and initiate and conduct systematic USA Constitutional compliance reviews of all existing laws, regulations and other legislated measures and statutes and that a minimum time of 1/3rd of every legislative year shall be set aside to conduct these reviews and requires the participation of all legislative members for the duration of the review process. All preexisting laws enacted prior to these amendments to the Constitution of the USA shall also be reviewed for relevance and compliance during the review process and all laws in the future shall be periodically reviewed for relevance and compliance.<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Congress, to include every state representative and senator, shall, until all existing laws and statues are reviewed and constitutionally resolved, devote 3/4 of every legislative year exclusively to completion of these law and statute reviews and to resolving their constitutionality.<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1.1. Legislative year is defined to be 12 months with 5 days per week and 8 hours per day excluding only federal holidays and reasonably excused personal leaves.1.1.2. During the remaining quarter of the legislative year no new law or statute shall be enacted, except for extreme emergency or declared war, before all existing laws and statues are reviewed and constitutionally resolved as required herein.1.2. Congress shall setup 87 review committees with 5 representative members each and 10 review committees with 10 senate members each and distribute the work among the committees such that all committees have an equal work load in accomplishing the review process.1.3. After initial review of all laws and statutes is completed then a minimum of 1/3rd of every legislative year shall be required for the review process.1.4. All laws found irrelevant shall be repealed via submittal of legislative bills as prescribed herein.1.5. All laws found redundant or repetitive will be consolidated into a single law via submittal of legislative bill as prescribed herein and the separate redundant/repetitive laws repealed.1.6. All laws found in contention to Constitution of the USA but deemed relevant shall be fully resolved such that they shall fully comply to the Constitution of the USA and be resubmitted to the legislative bodies for renewal through legislative bills as prescribed.1.7. All laws found to be unconstitutional by legislative review shall be repealed or brought into full constitutional compliance through legislative process as prescribed herein.1.8. Unconstitutional law is null and void and if not repealed within the current legislative year identified, it is automatically and permanently repealed by constitutional command and authority.1.9. Should any subsequent review of law find that the law was originally found erroneously constitutional when it is in fact not constitutional; the reviewers who erred are guilty of breaching the people's trust and, if still in office, shall be removed from office for derelict of sworn duty to their office and the USA citizens. All such laws and statutes are null and void of any authority.1.10. If a Constitutional Compliance Branch exists, it shall have review oversight to ensure work is effectively being accomplished.



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35	Each Act of Congress shall contain a concise and definite statement of the constitutional authority relied upon for the enactment of each portion of that Act. The failure to comply with this section shall give rise to a point of order in either House of Congress. The availability of this point of order does not affect any other available relief.
36	To protect the second amendment: No law, ordinance, regulation, shall be written that will infringe on the people's right to keep and bear arms. Existing laws that restrict or infringe on the people's right to keep and bear arms shall be null and void.
37	The federal government shall not create a department, agency, bureau or office of any kind that duplicates the same department, agency, bureau or office in existence by the states (i.e., education, health, agriculture, environment).
38	All bills/laws have to be passed with 2/3rds
39	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Every piece of legislation, regardless of classification, will be assigned a default expiration date of 10 years to the day after the date of passage. The only exception to this rule is legislation of a budgetary or taxation concern, which will be assigned a default expiration of 9 months.2. The expiration date assigned may be shortened by Congress as part of the passage process, but the expiration date may not be lengthened in any way past the default expiration date assigned.3. Congress may not renew any legislation past its expiration date. However, Congress is allowed to craft, from scratch, similar legislation with the passage process starting no sooner than one year to the day prior to the expiration of the active legislation.4. Upon passage of this amendment, the default expiration date shall be assigned retroactively to all current legislation. Any legislation that has been on the books longer than its assigned expiration period must be considered expired and unenforceable.
40	For matters of Immigration to the U. S., three-fifths (3/5) of the U. S. States (currently equal to thirty (30) States) may override federal Immigration Law and set Immigration procedures and policies.



41	<p>SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article Congress shall be prohibited from considering any bill unless the authority provided by the Constitution of the United States for the legislation can be determined and is clearly specified within the bill.</p> <p>SECTION 2. Each Act of Congress, bill, and resolution, or conference report thereon or amendment thereto, shall contain a concise explanation of the specific authority in the Constitution of the United States relied upon as the basis for enacting each portion of the measure.</p> <p>SECTION 3. To the extent that any Act of Congress, bill or resolution, or conference report thereon or amendment thereto, limits or abolishes any Federal activity, spending, or power overall, a statement of constitutionality may cite the 9th Amendment or the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.</p> <p>SECTION 4. Invoking a clause included in the enumerated spending clause under clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States, such as the common defense clause and the general welfare clause, or the necessary and proper clause under clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States in a statement of constitutionality is not sufficient to satisfy the requirement of Section 1.</p> <p>SECTION 5. Invoking the commerce clause of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States in a statement of constitutionality for any purpose other than the regulation of the buying and selling of goods or services, or the transporting for those purposes, across boundaries with foreign nations, across State lines, or with the Indian tribes is not sufficient to satisfy the requirement of Section 1.</p> <p>SECTION 6. The Congress shall have power to implement this article by appropriate legislation and pursuant to the power granted to each House of Congress to determine the rules of its proceedings under article I, section 5, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.</p>
42	<p>There will be no time limit specified or required for the ratification by the states for any Constitutional Amendment proposed either by the United States Congress or by an Article V Convention of States.</p>
43	<p>Any legislation proposed by Congress shall be aptly and appropriately named and contain laws and regulations only related to the original intent of the legislation. No unrelated riders, additions or pork are allowed that are not germane to the original purpose of the regulation or legislation.</p>
44	<p>Section 1. Congress may regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes. Congress shall pass no law which regulates business transactions when both parties reside in the same State. Congress shall pass no law which regulates business activities of any kind which are performed completely within one state.</p> <p>Section 2. Commerce is defined as, and limited to business transactions between two parties. Regulate is defined as “to make regular” by consistent rules which address actual controversies.</p> <p>Section 3. The power to regulate commerce is limited to business transactions between two parties where one party resides in any State and the other party either: a) Resides in a foreign nation; b) Is a recognized Indian Tribe; c) Resides in a different State.</p> <p>Section 4. Any existing laws, rules, regulations or guidelines in conflict with this provision become void, prohibited and repealed upon final ratification of this amendment.</p>



45	<p>The Federal United States Congress shall only meet biannually on all odd numbered years for their legislative sessions. Special sessions may be convened when needed or if the President of the Senate shall deem proper.</p>
46	<p>Amendment XXIX: Limitation of Federal Power and Jurisdiction</p> <p>Section 1. The power of the federal government shall be strictly confined to the enumeration within the original Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>Section 2. Any attempt by the federal government to extend its power beyond the original Constitution and the Bill of Rights must be expressly approved by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Such an amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states.</p> <p>Section 3. No law, treaty, regulation, or executive action that grants the federal government powers or jurisdiction beyond the scope expressly stated within the original Constitution and the Bill of Rights shall be valid unless it has been duly authorized by an amendment to the Constitution.</p> <p>Section 4. All existing laws, treaties, regulations, or executive actions that are inconsistent with the limitations established by this amendment shall be null and void.</p> <p>Section 5. The federal government shall not impose or delegate duties, financial responsibilities, or powers to the states that are not expressly permitted within the original Constitution and the Bill of Rights, except with the explicit consent of the affected states.</p> <p>Section 6. Any dispute regarding the constitutionality or legality of federal actions under this amendment shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States.</p>
47	<p>Amendment XXXIV: Prohibition of Government Interference in Free Market Economy</p> <p>Section 1. The federal government shall not intervene in the economic affairs of the private sector, except for the maintenance of competitive market conditions and the protection of consumers from fraud and dangerous products or practices.</p> <p>Section 2. The federal government shall not establish or maintain ownership or control of any corporation, bank, or other commercial entity, except as a temporary measure in response to a national emergency, and must divest any such ownership or control as soon as reasonably possible.</p> <p>Section 3. The federal government shall not establish or maintain any law or regulation that unduly interferes with the free operation of the market, including but not limited to price controls, tariffs, or market subsidies, except as necessary to maintain competitive market conditions or protect consumers.</p> <p>Section 4. The federal government shall not enact fiscal or monetary policy that intentionally manipulates the direction of the economy, except as necessary to maintain the stability of the national currency and the integrity of the financial system.</p> <p>Section 5. This amendment shall take effect on the date of its ratification.</p>



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48	<p>The legislature shall accept only one issue in a bill at a time, and debate and vote on only one bill at a time.</p> <p>Each bill shall begin by clearly indicating which of the Constitution's enumerated powers gives the legislator the power to submit that bill.</p>
49	<p>Congress shall make no law requiring citizens to buy any product or service. Congress shall make no law requiring citizens or companies to produce a product or service</p>
50	<p>In accordance with The tenth amendment, The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.</p> <p>All federal departments and agencies are to be audited and evaluated for Constitutional relevance by the House of Representatives every five years.</p> <p>Any department falling short of a Constitutional function in the opinion of the House by simple majority must be eliminated. Additionally, a 2/3 majority of state legislatures may eliminate a federal department or agency if in their opinion, it usurps a state power.</p>
51	<p>The "Necessary and Proper" applies only to the foregoing enumerated powers.</p>
52	<p>Section 1. No law passed by congress which varies the compensation, benefits, retirements, privileges, rights, or duties – including but not limited to cost of living adjustments or inflation adjustments by any name – for Senators and Representatives, shall take effect until after the seating following an election of those Senators or Representatives shall have intervened.</p> <p>Section 2. Every member of any congress who voted for legislation in violation of Section 1 of this amendment after ratification, shall immediately be removed from their position and never be eligible to serve in any capacity in the federal government, be it elected or non-elected, for the remainder of their life; furthermore, shall lose all benefits and retirements to which they were previously qualified; and furthermore if found guilty of this crime shall be subject to not more than twenty years in prison.</p>
53	<p>Congress shall make no law prohibiting or taxing citizens from moving from one state to another, and no state shall tax a citizen for leaving that state. Congress shall make no law imposing a tax on mileage, or otherwise distance travelled.</p>
54	<p>Congress shall not delegate any enumerated power to another Branch of Government nor entity subordinate to that Branch without a vote of the Congress.</p>
55	<p>Any new proposed legislation must be read in full by all members of the House and Senate and proof of such reading be provide before any voting to approve the new legislation can take place.</p>
56	<p>The House may not impeach a President in times when there is no Vice President. The House may not impeach more than one Justice of the Supreme Court per year.</p>
57	<p>In any subject matter on which the majority of states have enacted legislation or regulation, the federal government may not legislate or regulate in the absence of a grant of power by constitutional amendment. Five years from the adoption of this amendment any federal regulatory agency shall cease to be funded and previously enacted laws and regulations shall become null and void.</p>



58	<p>Treaties do not supersede the Constitution of the United States of America or any of the States' Constitutions. Any treaty that exists that violates the Constitution or any of its amendments is hereby rescinded. Treaties must have seventy-five percent of all Senators to be ratified.</p>
59	<p>Congress shall make no law that compels a person to enter a contract; nor shall a tax or penalty be imposed for refusal thereby.</p>
60	<p>The right of a person to acquire, hold, and trade gold, or other precious metal, in any amount, shall not be infringed; and, contracts specifying payment in gold or other precious metal shall not be abrogated.</p>
61	<p>Amendment for the purpose of accountability by our elected Congress: Congress shall not vest in any unelected officer or person of authority, any power or authority to make or interpret any law or regulation. Each member of Congress will be required to read each law and regulation for which he or she will cast a vote--yea or nay--in order to give a reason for his or her vote upon request by his or her voting constituents.</p>
62	<p>The Federal Government may not allow the crossing of the national border except at regular ports of entry. Refusal by the federal government to address illegal border crossings immediately grants this authority to the states respectively.</p>
63	<p>Amendment XXXIII: Reduction of Scope and Size and Limitation of Federal Government Powers</p> <p>Section 1. The federal government of the United States shall be restricted in its scope and size to the powers expressly delegated to it in the Constitution of the United States, as understood at the time of the Constitution's original ratification.</p> <p>Section 2. All federal agencies, departments, commissions, or other entities not directly associated with powers enumerated in the original Constitution shall be dissolved within a period of five years following the ratification of this amendment.</p> <p>Section 3. Federal regulatory power shall be limited to those areas explicitly identified in the Constitution. All existing federal regulations exceeding this scope shall be declared null and void within a period of five years following the ratification of this amendment.</p> <p>Section 4. No new federal laws or regulations shall be enacted that extend beyond the powers explicitly enumerated in the Constitution.</p> <p>Section 5. Any disputes arising from the interpretation or application of this amendment shall be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall interpret this amendment according to the original understanding and intention of the framers of the Constitution.</p> <p>Section 6. This amendment shall take effect in the fiscal year following its ratification, allowing the federal government time to implement these changes.</p>



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64	The federal government shall not allow any foreign entity, whether a nation or group entity, any authority for any action, under any circumstances over the state legislatures whether under emergency conditions or otherwise.
65	Without exception, no Federal Branch, Agency, or Department of the Federal Government shall be entitled to restrict access to information or historical documentation regarding governmental acts conducted in whole, or in part, within any of the United States, or Federal Territories. Not less than six months from the date of any action, or governmental actions including consideration of future acts, all facts and circumstances surrounding those acts shall be declassified and made immediately available for the public; so as to ensure an informed citizenry may appropriately guide their elected officials as to the "consent of the governed".
66	The Federal Government shall not be entitled, authorized, or allowed ownership or control of any land except that which is authorized herein. 1) A single contiguous Federal property (Qualifying as a Territory) officially designated as the Federal Capital, which property shall not be admitted as a State within the Union so long as it is so designated, 2) United States Territories, which have not yet been accepted to Statehood, and 3) Lands duly, and willingly, leased from the many States, or private citizens under mutually acceptable terms and conditions.
67	The Federal Government shall not accept, authorize, endorse, or publicize any political parties. Nor shall any Federal ballot, or State ballots for Federal elections, contain any reference to party affiliations to which private citizens are entitled to join in accordance with the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.
68	No Federal Government department or agency shall permit, engage in, or collaborate towards the surveillance of United States Citizens without first having satisfied due process in accordance with the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution as relates to due process. This prohibition exists regardless the public, private, domestic, or foreign nature of any entity with which the respective governmental body might seek to collaborate with or employ.
69	The powers conveyed under Article 10, Section 8, Clause 3, of the United States Constitution (i.e., "the commerce clause") shall be constricted in their interpretation to only such powers required regulate matters of conflict between the many States and resident Indian Tribes, and to maintain within the borders of the United States a free and unrestrained market pertaining to interstate commerce. Under no circumstances shall the Federal Government have any power to compel, tax, regulate, punish, or otherwise engage a citizen, business, or State, outside of active participation in business transactions equating to interstate "commerce". The Federal Government is further, and expressly, prohibited from regulating individuals that are not already actively engaged in commerce. It is the intent of this Amendment to expressly repudiate the constitutional opinion represented in Wickard v. Filburn (317 U.S. 111, 63 S. Ct. 82, 87 L. Ed. 122 (1942)), claiming that Congress may regulate the activities of entities totally apart from interstate commerce, if those activities may have some effect on interstate commerce.



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70	<p>With the exception of the Department of Defense, no Executive or Federal Agency shall be permitted to acquire, own, or utilize Arms or Ammunition, with the exception that the Congress has voted by a sixty percent (60%) majority to invest such Agency with Domestic Law Enforcement Authority.</p> <p>With the exception of the Department of Defense, no Government Agency shall be entitled to, or authorized the use of, Arms or Ammunition that is prohibited to the general citizenry of the United States.</p>
71	<p>Sunset all non-trivial Executive Orders since 2000 (4 years maximum expiration date, preferably 1 - 2 years for most). Require Congress to enact specific authorizing legislation to address any they choose to restore. Require Congress to consider each (via at least one properly pre-announced public hearing in each house) then, after posting the text for 30 days - vote (recorded votes, no 'unanimous consent', or other schemes to hide votes) on each individually (no hidden vote-deals in 'mega-bills').</p>
72	<p>Require all executive orders to be reviewed by SCOTUS for constitutionality before becoming effective.</p>
73	<p>Limit the scope and power of executive orders to prevent them from being used to make law.</p>
74	<p>All Federal Agencies charters shall expire within 7 years, and every 7 years thereafter; Congress must pass a Law to re-authorize Federal Agency's charter about to expire within one year of its expiration. Congress must pass Laws approving Federal agencies' new rules and regulations over \$100m, as deemed by the Congressional Budget Office. Two-thirds of the states might pass a resolution to remove any Federal Rule or Regulation from the books.</p>
75	<p>The President shall draft no executive order which carries the force of law or for which the legislative branch is ideally suited to address.</p>
76	<p>The citizens of the United States shall not be mandated to utilize digital currency to perform personal or family related financial transactions.</p>
77	<p>The United States Senate must approve by a majority vote any treaty, accord or agreement wherein the United States is bound to any international promise or function.</p>
78	<p>The Presidential order/ Executive order will only apply to the departments that are under the Executive Branch. They do not and will not ever apply to the People that are living in the Borders of the United States.</p> <p>Only The Congress of the United States of America can write pass, laws rules and regulations that apply to the powers of the government. No National agency can write rules and regulations that are passed on to the citizens of the United States.</p>
79	<p>THE WAR POWERS ACT OF 1973 IS HEREBY REPEALED AND NO UNITED STATES PRESIDENT SHALL MAKE WAR.</p>



80	<p>The Attorney General shall hold his office during the term of 5 years and not hold their office for more than two consecutive terms and be elected, as follows: The Attorney General shall be elected from a simple majority of the popular vote. The Attorney General shall appoint Federal attorneys to prosecute offenders of federal laws. The Senate shall provide a majority confirmation vote for those appointments. For all Federal laws that have been enacted by the Legislative and Executive branches, according to the Constitution and are contested to the Supreme Court, the Attorney General shall provide defense of those laws and those laws only. A candidate for Attorney General must be a citizen of the United States, born in a legal US territory and be 35 years of age.</p>
81	<p>All Federal agency regulations shall have mandatory sunset periods of not less than 8 years that require Congress to act if it is to be retained.</p>
82	<p>Federal Bureau of Investigation Amendment Section 1 The power to investigate violations of Federal Laws shall be invested in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Federal Bureau of Investigation power shall extend to the investigations of Federal Laws and the execution of warrants to persons who violate Federal Laws.</p> <p>Section 2 Investigations of violations of Federal Laws shall require notification be given of all investigations to the Law Enforcement Agencies who have jurisdiction in the state, commonwealth, county, parish, city, municipality, town, township or village where the investigation is being conducted for assistance to be involved in conducting the investigation.</p> <p>No investigations shall be conducted without notification being given to the Law Enforcement Agencies who have jurisdiction in the state, commonwealth, county, parish, city, municipality, town, township or village where the investigation is being conducted. Shall assist in investigating of violations of state and local laws when requests for assistance to be involved in the investigation are made by the Law Enforcement Agencies who have jurisdiction in the state, commonwealth, county, parish, city, municipality, town, township or village where the investigation is being conducted.</p> <p>Section 3 Warrants to be executed to persons who violate Federal Laws shall require notification to be given of the warrant to be executed to the Law Enforcement Agencies who have jurisdiction in the state, commonwealth, county, parish, city, municipality, town, township or village where the warrant is being executed for assistance to be involved in the execution of a warrant.</p> <p>No warrant shall be executed without notification to be given to the Law Enforcement Agencies who have jurisdiction in the state, commonwealth, county, parish, city, municipality, town, township or village where the warrant is being executed. Shall assist in executing of warrant to persons who violate state and local laws when requests for assistance to be involved in the execution of warrants are made by the Law Enforcement Agencies who have jurisdiction in the state, commonwealth, county, parish, city, municipality, town, township or village where the investigation is being conducted.</p>



	<p>Amendment Defining The Executive Branch to be Administrative</p> <p>1. The executive branch of government is not the leader of government but shall be the administrator of government who's duties shall exclusively be the equal and full protection and equal and full enforcement of the law and all other statutes as established by the Constitution of the USA and the individual USA citizens through their legislatures. The executive branches shall not set governmental policy as this is the exclusive duty of the USA citizens and legislative branches representing the USA citizens by statute and law enactment in full Constitutional Compliance.</p> <p>2. All executive departments and regulatory agencies shall exclusively administer constitutionally compliant statutes and shall equally and fully enforce all such statutes without exception, exemption or targeting on consequence of treason for not being fully compliant.</p> <p>3. Executive branch or its members shall not have prosecutorial discretion of any statute and shall equally and fully enforce all statutes in full Constitutional Compliance.</p> <p>4. Executive branch or its members shall not modify or attempt to modify any law or statute by any method.</p> <p>5. Executive orders shall apply only to the executive members directly under the jurisdiction of the executive branch department of issuance and shall be for the exclusive purpose to directly enforce compliance first and foremost to the Constitution of the USA and then federal laws and statutes.</p>
83	<p>Every regulation created by any organization in the executive branch shall be ratified by two thirds of the state governors offices or the regulation is nullified.</p>
84	<p>Limit only laws enacted by Congress as being enforced in a court of law. Regulations created by the Executive Branch can only be limited to how the laws are implemented and can not be enforced on people and businesses.</p>
85	<p>No portion of any international agreement may be implemented within the US without first being approved by Congress. This may be done by either the Senate approving the agreement in total or portions of it being enacted by passage by both houses of Congress.</p>
86	<p>The goal of this amendment is to expand the authority of the accounting office (GAO) to review proposed executive branch rules, regulations, and guidance. This new authority would be in addition to GAO's traditional role as the investigative arm of Congress. The intent behind this amendment is to restore constitutional balance and congressional oversight authority by using the power of the purse and/or hold administration officials in contempt when they do not comply.</p>
87	<p>No Executive orders can be issued without the consent of 2/3 of both Houses of Congress.</p>
88	<p>When, in service to the citizenry and to Congress, a federal agency is required to clarify or codify legislation for purposes of regulation or enforcement, said agency is required to propose such clarifications or codifications to Congress.</p> <p>To approve such clarifications or codifications, Congress must craft legislation specifying the enforcement methods approved. No federal agency may use any enforcement method not explicitly approved by a two-thirds vote of each body of Congress. Any federal agent using a method of enforcement not explicitly approved by Congress will face criminal penalties which may include fines, imprisonment, or the disbandment of the entire agency.</p>



89	<p>1. All patents and copyrights may be granted a one-time 20-year exclusive right of use, distribution, and licensing. This exclusive right may not be renewed.</p> <p>2. The expiration date of this right will be set at 20 years to the day after the date of approval of the patent or copyright. The agency authorized by Congress to review, approve, or deny such applications will assign the date of expiration as part of the approval process.</p> <p>3. Should the rights holder choose to transfer this right to another, the new holder will only will only possess the right for the time remaining until the expiration date assigned.</p> <p>4. Once the expiration date assigned has passed, the patent or copyright will enter the public domain for all to benefit from. Should a patent or copyright be denied, it will be immediately considered to be part of the public domain. Should the approval lack an expiration date for any reason, it will immediately be considered to be part of the public domain.</p>
90	<p>SECTION 1. The executive power of the United States shall be limited to providing operational and administrative direction to agencies within the executive branch on how to faithfully implement duly-passed Laws and shall not be construed to apply to any other branch or sphere of government.</p> <p>SECTION 2. All executive orders, memoranda, letters, proclamations or any other communications, expire when the president who signed them is no longer in office as president.</p> <p>SECTION 3. The right of citizens of the United States to bring suit against the executive officer who signed an offending executive action shall not be denied.</p> <p>SECTION 4. This Article shall be effective two years from the date of its ratification.</p>
91	<p>Decentralizing Federal Government outside DC: At least half of the official Federal workforce of each Federal Department must reside, work and function outside the limits of the District of Columbia.</p>
92	<p>The President of the United States shall not have unilateral authority or power to execute any treaty or executive agreement or court ruling of any sort of any international organization or other entity that shall override the authority or power of the states nor any individual department thereof nor any individual citizen without the advice and consent of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Senate nor that puts any authority above the Constitution under any circumstance.</p>



93	<p>Amendment XXXII: Executive Power and Accountability</p> <p>Section 1. The powers and duties of the Executive Branch of the United States shall be strictly confined to those enumerated in the Constitution of the United States. The Executive Branch shall not undertake or assume any power or duty not expressly provided for in the Constitution, unless such power or duty is granted by a law enacted by Congress and consistent with the Constitution.</p> <p>Section 2. The President of the United States shall ensure the laws be faithfully executed. Any intentional failure, neglect, or refusal by the President or any member of the Executive Branch to enforce, apply, follow, or comply with any law enacted by Congress that the President is required to enforce, apply, follow, or comply with, shall be considered a breach of the President's constitutional duties.</p> <p>Section 3. Upon evidence of such a breach, Congress shall have the power to initiate proceedings to hold the President or responsible member of the Executive Branch accountable. This includes the power to censure, impeach, or otherwise sanction according to the procedures and standards provided for in the Constitution.</p> <p>Section 4. The Judiciary shall without delay of any kind expeditiously, upon application by Congress or any State affected, shall have the power to review and determine whether the President or any member of the Executive Branch has failed to faithfully execute the laws. If such a failure is found, the Judiciary shall declare the act or omission retroactively unconstitutional and void.</p> <p>Section 5. This amendment shall take effect on the date of its ratification.</p>
94	<p>To protect the citizens from corruption of power, No individual may be leader for more than ten years of any federal government organization which has the authority to use force, collects intelligence on US citizens, or collects taxes.</p>
95	<p>Section 1. No President shall be the child, step-child, parent, step-parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, half-sibling, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, first cousin, spouse, or former spouse of a previous President, without a term of at least four years intervening. Congress, the Supreme Court, and every State each have the authority to enforce this provision.</p> <p>Section 2. No Vice President shall be the child, step-child, parent, step-parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, half-sibling, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, first cousin, spouse, or former spouse of the current or incoming President. Congress, the Supreme Court, and every State each have the authority to enforce this provision.</p> <p>Section 3. No Senator shall be the child, step-child, parent, step-parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, half-sibling, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, first cousin, spouse, or former spouse of the other Senator from that state. Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President each have the authority to enforce this provision.</p>
96	<p>Amendment IV also applies to electronic media, data, and transmissions.</p>
97	<p>Legislation is solely the authority of Congress. With the exception of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• federal government employees to include military,• persons on federal government property,• and those selling products or services to the federal government, <p>no Citizen may be arrested, indicted, prosecuted, or suffer loss of life, limb, liberty, or property, for not obeying any order, rule, regulation, or edict – by any name – that was issued by any member of the Executive branch, unless it was legislation passed by Congress as described in Article I.</p>



CONVENTION of STATES FOUNDATION
ARTICLE V
SIMULATED CONVENTION 2023

98	<p>Section 1. All independent agencies, Czars, regulatory agencies, commissions, and offices not specifically authorized under Article I Section 8 of the Federal Constitution shall be gradually phased out over seven years commencing from the date of ratification of this amendment.</p> <p>Section 2. All rules and regulations promulgated by regulatory agencies established by the Federal Government of the United States must be specifically authorized in Article I Section 8 of the Federal Constitution.</p> <p>Section 3. All rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal regulatory agencies must be reviewed by Congress and passed by both houses before they can be implemented.</p> <p>Section 4. Federal agencies may identify violations of the rules, regulations, and guidelines; however, adjudication and assessment of penalties shall be done in the federal court system.</p>
99	<p>Expanding on Amendment III, No one other than soldiers in time of war – including but not limited to government civilian employees, police, immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, patients, victims, homeless – shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, in war or in peace.</p>
100	<p>No Branch of Government shall usurp the delegated powers of the other Branches nor shall any Branch establish a power reserved to the people or the States.</p>
101	<p>Within 90 days of ratification of this proposal, the Department of Transportation and its sub agencies such as the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration are hereby eliminated.</p>
102	<p>Within 60 days of ratification of this proposal, the EPA and the Department of Energy shall be eliminated.</p>
103	<p>No administrative regulation from the executive branch of government shall have the force of law except it be passed by both houses of congress.</p>
104	<p>No Executive order shall last more than one year from date of implementation. Congress may vote on and approve such order subject to yearly review and approval.</p>
105	<p>The Federal Government shall have no authority to grant money or advantage, in any form whatever, to any person or group of persons based on gender, race, class, physical or mental advantage or disadvantage, financial status, age, or business stability. Neither shall the Federal Government grant money or advantage to the states for any of the above-mentioned purposes.</p>
106	<p>The President of the United States of America may not, under any circumstances, make any agreement or sign any treaty with any foreign nation or their subsidiaries, or with any territory that pays taxes to the United States of America, without the consent of three-fourths of both Houses of Congress.</p>