

Constitution for Indiana Free State

Preamble

We, the people inhabiting the land called Indiana, free men and women assembled, invoking the unalienable rights bestowed upon us by our Creator, accepting and claiming those blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, among them our right to self governance, hereby establish, and ordain this Constitution for Indiana Free State.

Authority

Our fathers brought forth on this land a new state, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal; however, they adopted a Constitution in 1816, that, being in conflict with itself, denied those basic rights of equality and liberty to many, thereby rendering it, and all subsequent actions, void ab initio. Likewise, the Indiana Constitution adopted in 1851, being a contract in conflict with itself, was void from the beginning, because it too, denied basic rights and freedoms. All men have the absolute right to govern themselves, and, so long as they do not infringe another's rights, being responsible for their own actions, they are answerable to none, except their Creator.

We have no moral or lawful obligation to honor a document written by a few men, that deprives anyone of a right bestowed by our Creator; nor shall we be lawfully or morally bound by any contract, agreement, or trust relationship resulting from those documents; nor do we relinquish any aspect of our lives to the entities rising from those documents, posing as legitimate governments, imposing perverted laws by utilizing contrived emergencies, socialistic schemes, money manipulation, and color of law to erode our freedoms.

A controlled government being necessary for a free society to function, it is the right and duty of the people to indelibly memorialize the restrictions, guidelines, and duties of their republic servants. All powers herein granted, being irrevocably held by the people, are conditionally granted, as privileges, to our republic servants, who are hereby charged with the duty to protect the freedoms and blessings bestowed upon the Indiana inhabitants by our Creator.

Therefore, we hereby restate and implement the timeless truths proclaimed in the Unanimous Declaration of Independence for all mankind on earth to witness:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Our right, our duty, and our intent, is to peacefully:

Restore and re-inhabit the de jure institutions of lawful government; expose the practice of corporations posing as legitimate governments, in particular, the United States federal corporation headquartered in Washington, D.C. posing as the de jure government of the United States of America, and the State of Indiana corporation posing as the de jure government of Indiana, and all subchapters and derivatives thereof; reject all contracts, mandates, and the like, made by such corporations, which attempt to encumber generations of Americans with perpetual debt; nullify and end the use of adhesion contracts and other such deceptions that confess the signer to be a subject of those corporations without full disclosure and without a meeting of the minds; terminate all contracts between those corporations and foreign corporations posing as governments that would do us harm; nullify all presumed powers of attorney to such corporations and their subsidiaries and assigns; abolish all privileges, immunities, and authorities assumed without right by such corporations and their subsidiaries and assigns; expire all perpetual “declarations of emergency” allegedly giving such corporations the authority to suspend their constitutions, allowing the politicians and their minions to trample our rights; terminate the intrusion of all such corporations posing as governments into every aspect of the people’s lives; end all non-consensual and unlawful forms of taxation including all taxes on the sacred rights of labor and property; prohibit deficit spending; restore a lawful monetary system based on gold and silver; recall our service and military personnel from all foreign countries as quickly as feasible; abolish all police powers and procedures of “law enforcement”, and bind them to the restricted common law positions as peace officers; end assaults against the inhabitants for failing to exhibit a State-issued identification paper; restore all judicial institutions into lawful de jure Courts of Record; end all prosecutions under color-of-law; end all prosecutions that lack an injured party; end the perverse act of requiring the people to pray to “courts” as is now required under corporate rules and traditions, and restore the lawful trial by jury; release all inhabitants unlawfully incarcerated, and clear their record; end the covert conversion of private ownership by use of registration schemes; end the use of deeds, which classify the people as “tenants” on their own land and return to the custom of using abstract of title to record the transfer of land; end the perversion of marriage into a commercial system of state-issued privileges by using a covert three-party contract called “marriage license” whereby incorporated “courts” presume the “right” to trespass on families and kidnap children.

Article I Unalienable Rights

Section 1. Rights are Inviolable: All rights are reserved to the people. Attached to each right is the duty not to infringe upon the rights of others; to waive certain of one’s own rights by the degree to which it may infringe another’s rights, and to assume liability for whatever damages one might have imposed upon another during the exercising of one’s own rights.

Section 2. Worship: All people have a natural and indefeasible right to worship their Creator according to the dictates of their own conscience. Compelling inhabitants to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to support, maintain or attend any ministry against their consent is prohibited. Attempting to control conscience or interfering with the rights of conscience is prohibited. Giving preference to any religious societies, or modes of worship is prohibited. Drawing money from the republic treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution is prohibited. Rendering an inhabitant incompetent as a witness because of his opinions on matters of religion is prohibited. A pledge to tell the truth under penalties of perjury shall suffice as an oath or affirmation on any matter. Infringing the right to peacefully practice one’s freely chosen religion is prohibited.

Section 3. Self Defense and Defense of Others: Impairing the right of the people to defend themselves and others, and their private property, in any lawful manner they choose is prohibited. Placing restrictions on the number or kinds of weapons or ammunition held by the inhabitants, or imposition of permission requirements, registration, permits or license requirements and the like is prohibited, unless upon determination by a Grand Jury that one is incompetent, impaired, or poses an obvious danger to society.

Section 4. Private Property: Impairing the right to acquire, hold, and enjoy private property, whether by registration, taxation, eminent domain, permits, licensing, zoning, or any other means is prohibited.

Section 5. Right to Assemble: Restricting the right to peacefully assemble for any reason, at any time, or at any place is prohibited.

Section 6. Speech: Restricting the free interchange of thought and opinion in any form or manner is prohibited.

Section 7. Journalism: Restricting the right to examine the actions and proceedings of any branch of government is prohibited. Restricting the right to freely broadcast, speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty is prohibited. Impairing the right to publication in any forum or manner is prohibited.

Section 8. Search and Seizure: Impairing the right to be secure in body, dwelling, mode of travel, commercial affairs, papers, effects, property, or rights is prohibited, except upon a warrant signed and sealed by a lawful judge or grand jury, or, in cases where an exigency exists requiring immediate action based upon a claim by an eye witness or injured party, supported by oral or written affidavit stating the probable cause that the property or individual to be searched or seized is involved in a felonious crime, and specifically describing the relevant item to be seized, and the location of said item. Punishing one who resists unlawful search and seizure is prohibited. Infringing the right to privacy in all personal communications, whether by voice, written, electronic, or other means is prohibited.

Section 9. Habeas Corpus: Suspending or delaying a writ of habeas corpus is prohibited, unless, when in cases of invasion or violent rebellion, the republic safety may require it, and then only upon unanimous agreement by a Grand Jury.

Section 10. Bail: Imposition of excessive bail, fines or cruel and unusual punishment is prohibited. All men and women shall, before conviction, be bail-able by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident.

Section 11. Due Process: Due process of law shall remain inviolable. One accused in a criminal action shall have the right to face the accuser(s); to actual notice of the nature and cause of the claim; to know sufficiently prior to trial every element of the case, giving the accused time to prepare for trial; to settle the claim privately if possible; to compel witnesses on his behalf; and to a fair trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense shall have been committed. Suspension of the operation of law is prohibited. Justice shall be administered without delay.

Section 12. Presumption of Innocence, Double Jeopardy: The accused shall enjoy the presumption of innocence until proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt; and shall not twice be subject to jeopardy in a criminal case for the same alleged act or acts.

Section 13. Trial by Jury: The right of trial by impartial jury according to maxims of common law shall be preserved in all cases valued greater than one ounce of .999 fine gold. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court.

Section 14. Compelled Testimony: In a criminal proceeding, the accused shall not be compelled to testify against himself, nor shall his immediate family be compelled, but may volunteer. No one shall be compelled to be a witness on behalf of one accused without just compensation for expenses incurred on their behalf.

Section 15. Counsel: Restriction of choice of council is prohibited. Imposition of qualifications upon counsel is prohibited, and said counsel shall be answerable only to the receiver of his services.

Section 16. Excessive Fines, Punishment: Imposition of excessive fines or cruel and unusual punishments is prohibited. Punishment shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice. The privilege of a debtor to retain the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability, and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud: The definition of "excessive fines", "cruel and unusual punishment", "reasonable amount", "fraud" and "violent crimes" shall be reviewed and described by the General Assembly every five years, and approved by the electors.

Section 17. Victims: Victims of crime shall be treated with fairness, dignity, and respect throughout the justice process. They shall be kept informed, and have the opportunity to be present during public hearings and to confer with the prosecution, to the extent that exercising these rights does not infringe upon the rights of the accused. Restitution for crimes shall accrue first to the victims.

Section 18. Bills of Attainder, ex post facto laws: Bills of attainder and ex post facto laws are prohibited.

Section 19. Land Ownership: Privately owned land shall be held in allodium unless held under contract of indenture entered into knowingly with full disclosure by both parties.

Section 20. Right to Travel: Impairing the right to peaceful travel on any republic ways, roads, streets, paths, highways, lands, waters, air, and the like, is prohibited.

Section 21. Contract: Impairing the right to contract or not to contract, whether republic or private, in any form, is prohibited. Restricting the right to practice a profession or trade of choice is prohibited.

Section 22. Involuntary Servitude: Imposition of involuntary servitude is prohibited except upon conviction of crime where there is no complete or adequate remedy in law. All proceeds from such servitude shall accrue first to the injured party. The term of servitude shall be any term, as justice requires to make a victim whole.

Section 23. Foraging for Food: Impairing the right to forage for food of any description for personal daily sustenance, by licensing or any other manner, is prohibited.

Section 24. Right to Information: All records and information shall be made available to the electors to examine and obtain copies, except in cases where a Grand Jury determines that the release of said records and information would infringe the rights of another inhabitant.

Article II

Territorial Description

Section 1. Boundaries: In order that the land of Indiana may be identified, and claimed by the inhabitants, it is hereby ordained, that the following shall be, and will forever remain the boundaries of the free and independent land of Indiana: Bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of Ohio; on the south by the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Great Miami river, to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point, where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the northwestern shore of the said Wabash River; and from thence by a due north line until the same shall intersect an east and west line, until drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of lake Michigan; on the north by said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of Ohio, together with all mineral rights to the center of the earth, and all space above.

Section 2. Jurisdiction: We, the Indiana inhabitants, possessing jurisdiction administered through our chosen form of government called Indiana Free State, ordained by we, the people, having concurrent jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases with Kentucky on the Ohio river, and with Illinois on the Wabash river, so far as said rivers form the common boundary between Indiana and said states respectively. The border at Lake Michigan shall be under the jurisdiction of Indiana Free State, and shall be recognized as an International Border with Canada, and having direct access to international waterways, and shall forever remain open to, and protected by Indiana inhabitants.

Article III

Form of Government, Extent of Jurisdiction, and Separation of Powers

Section 1. Form of Government: The form of government shall be a Republic, both implied by construction and expressed within this Constitution, comprised of four separate branches: Legislative; Executive; Judicial; and Grand Juries comprised of the inhabitants not holding public office, remaining supreme over all other branches.

Section 2. Powers: The powers of a Grand Jury are inherent in the people to keep the peace and to investigate and arrest any abuses of power committed by anyone commissioned in the other three branches.

Section 3. Separation of Powers: One branch shall not exercise the powers of another, except as expressly provided in this Constitution. Each of the Legislative, Judicial, and Administrative branches shall provide checks and balances of the other two branches. The Grand Juries shall provide checks and balances over all other branches.

Section 4. Limitation on Jurisdiction: All republic employees, whether elected, appointed, or contracted, and all designees and assigns shall be trustees of Indiana Free State, obligated with the duties and responsibilities as remunerated herein, and as set by law. The privileges herein granted, and by law granted to the republic trustees shall be limited to those duties pertaining to their specific elected offices.

Section 5. Elections: All general elections shall be by paper ballot, the method of which shall be determined by the General Assembly and approved by the other three branches. General elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The General Assembly shall provide the procedures for the election of all judges not herein otherwise provided. Requiring a candidate for any office to be a member of a political party, or any other group is prohibited. Limiting the formation of political parties is prohibited. There shall be one non-partisan primary election held on the first Wednesday in June, in which any number of candidates may enter. There shall be at least one public debate in which each candidate shall participate. Candidates shall publish their platform and promises as their contract with the electorate for the record, on the Indiana Free State website. The number of candidates allowed on the general election ballot shall be decided by the electorate. All general elections shall be non partisan, and the listing of a party affiliation on election ballots is prohibited.

Section 6. Principles of our Government: The hierarchy of power and authority in Indiana Free State is, and shall ever remain: (1) God, the Creator of the universe and mankind. (2) Mankind. (3) Township, County, and State government. (4) Federal government. Our forefathers publicly declared these truths: George Washington stated: "Do not let anyone claim tribute of American patriotism if they even attempt to remove religion from politics." Thomas Jefferson acknowledged: "That book, sir, is the rock on which our republic rests". Abraham Lincoln confirmed: "It is the duty of nations as well as men to recognize the truth announced in Holy Scripture and proven by all of history that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord". Indiana inhabitant Benjamin Harrison, the twenty third president, agreed: "If you take out of your statutes, your constitution, your family life, all that is taken from the Sacred Book, what would there be left to bind society together?" In 1892, the Supreme Court ruled: "Our laws and institutions must necessarily be based on and must include the teachings of the Redeemer of mankind. Accordingly, we hold these truths to be self-evident, that freedom was granted to us by the Almighty Creator, and without these standards, a free society is doomed to failure. Our right, our duty, and our intent is to maintain self-governance based upon these principles.

Article IV

General Qualifications and Disqualifications for Office

Section 1. General Qualification for Public Office: Except where otherwise specified within this Constitution, any inhabitant who is at least twenty five years of age and has been domiciled in Indiana for a period of two years, passing a background check for eligibility, and passing a test on this Constitution with a grade of at least 90 percent correct answers, is qualified to seek election to public office. Candidates shall reveal all holdings, businesses, property owned, income sources, or ties thereto, and any other holdings or conflict of interest that could enrich the office holder by virtue of his position. Public officials may hold only one public office or position at any given time. Receipt of enrichment by any public official other than wages, as a result of any action by that public official is prohibited.

Section 2. Ineligibility to Hold Public Office: Anyone who: (a) has been convicted by a de jure jury of an infamous or capitol crime, or b) holds a position of trust or fealty which conflicts with this trust, or (c) is a member of any Order, or group, or organization requiring an oath of allegiance, unless they publicly denounce their allegiance, and obtain a release from their oath before running for office, or (d) has been found guilty of violating any portion of this Constitution, or (e) has accepted a bribe, gift, or any form of enrichment other than their just pay while holding office.

Section 3. Removal from Office: Any elected official or their agent, delegate, or appointee shall, for crime, incapacity, negligence, misfeasance, malfeasance, nonfeasance, or absence, be subject for removal by special recall election, initiative, referendum, or indictment of a Grand Jury. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or assisting its hostile enemies. No individual shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. Any public employee found guilty of violating any portion of this constitution, shall immediately vacate the office, forfeit all benefits, and shall never be eligible to hold public office again.

Article V

Duties and Limitations of Public Office

Section 1. Pledge: All republic trustees, and their assignees or designees, regardless of the nature of their office, shall pledge under penalties and pains of punishment to uphold and abide by this Constitution and the duties of their office; in all other aspects one remains free and independent.

Section 2. Public Information: All records of every department shall be posted daily on a website, making information accessible in real-time to all Indiana inhabitants. A fundamental principle of the American constitutional form of government is that government is the servant of the people and not their master. Accordingly, all inhabitants are entitled to all information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of all republic trustees. Providing information shall be an essential function of Indiana Free State, and an integral part of the daily duties of republic trustees.

Section 3. Bond: All public officials shall be held liable for any damage or harm willfully and intentionally inflicted as a result of their activities in public office.

Section 4. Money: The General Assembly shall recognize nothing but gold or silver coin a lawful tender in payment of debt, and keep its accounts denominated in no other medium. This is not to preclude actual acceptance of, nor tender of, bona fide certificates exchangeable for specie.

Section 5. Debt Prohibited: Public debt is prohibited.

Section 6. Restriction on Contracts: Contracts entered into by public officers on behalf of Indiana Free State, or on behalf of the inhabitants are void ab initio, unless the remuneration is certain and the funds for payment are on hand, and the transaction has been approved by the inhabitants.

Section 7. Common, or Presumptive, Indenture: Binding any inhabitant to specific performance or position of fealty, except upon a lawful conviction as provided herein is prohibited.

Section 8. Military: The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power, and to the inhabitants. Any military or law enforcement member or peace officer, or other trustee, who infringes upon the rights of the inhabitants, whether acting alone or in concert with others, whether under orders or not, shall be held liable by criminal prosecution, enjoying no privilege of status or immunities.

Section 9. Declaration of War and Peace Treaties: Declaration of war by any public official is prohibited unless invasion is imminent, and consent by the inhabitants is obtained by referendum, which shall have been publicly announced. Peace treaties shall be approved by the inhabitants.

Section 10 : Foreign Troops and Military Presence: Granting or withholding consent to the entrance of foreign troops into Indiana, or for the stay of warships at ports or aircraft at airfields is prohibited by any branch of Indiana Free State without the consent of the inhabitants by initiative or referendum.

Section 11. Public Property: Purchasing land to be added to this trust, or selling the same is prohibited, except upon an act of the General Assembly and approval by the inhabitants of the area in which the land exists.

Section 12. Public Discrimination: Discrimination of any sort, including, but not limited to, race, color, creed, spiritual belief, national origin, health, mental or physical condition, appearance, age, or any other form of discrimination by any public official or office is prohibited.

Section 13. Titles of Nobility: Granting of any title of nobility, or conferring hereditary distinctions by public officials is prohibited.

Section 14. Supreme Law: This Constitution shall be the supreme law for the control of all public servants, binding them hereto with respect to their ministerial duties. The law of the land shall be Common Law, the Common Law as herein defined.

Section 15. Limitation on Powers: All powers herein granted by the inhabitants to be exercised by the trustees of this trust are limited to those enumerated herein. The Inhabitants reserve the right to remove from office and prosecute any offender through whatever lawful means is necessary. The Inhabitants reserve unto themselves all other powers and rights.

Section 16. Government Subservient: All public officials and offices shall remain subservient to the Inhabitants, and provide a method for redress of grievances. All powers and privileges herein granted by the Inhabitants can be revoked by the Inhabitants.

Section 17. Gifts Prohibited: Accepting a gift, favor, kickback, bribe, or any form of enrichment as a result of any governmental position, other than the wages earned is prohibited. Paid lobbyists are prohibited.

Section 18. Duty to Report Violations: It is the duty of all republic trustees to immediately report any violations of terms of this Constitution by anyone, public or private, to a Grand Jury.

Section 19. Suffrage: The General Assembly shall have power to render anyone convicted of an infamous crime ineligible for the right of suffrage.

Section 20. Holder of Public Money: Anyone owing money to Indiana Free State or who may be a collector or holder of public money shall be ineligible to hold any office until they shall have accounted for, and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

Section 21. Budgets: All public offices shall have an operating budget, and strict adherence to their budget is mandatory. In case of unusual or emergency circumstances, the General Assembly may be petitioned, and exceptions may be granted, but only upon approval by the electorate by emergency referendum.

Section 22. Number of Terms: Elected officials shall serve no more than twelve years combined in Indiana Free State, except Justices and Appellate Court Judges, who shall serve no more than twenty years.

Article VI

Grand Jury

Section 1. Formation: Grand juries shall be convened upon the request of a Justice of the Peace and shall consist of twenty-one qualified electors who do not occupy a public office, nineteen of which shall make up a Grand Jury, two of which shall be alternates. A fewer number of jurors may convene in an exigent circumstance, in which the exigency shall be specified and assented to by all jurors present, but under no circumstance shall the number be fewer than twelve. County Grand Juries shall be drawn from their respective county electors, and shall have jurisdiction over county issues. State Grand Juries shall be drawn from the county where the seat of government is located, and the immediate surrounding counties, and have jurisdiction over state issues. Electors in other counties may volunteer to serve on a State Grand Jury by notifying their local Justice of the Peace. If two or more counties are involved in the same issue, the State Grand Jury shall have jurisdiction. The Secretary of State shall stamp a unique number on each Jural Covenant after an inhabitant autographs the Covenant and the Constitution; keep a record of those numbers; and pass the number to the appropriate Justice of the Peace, who shall perform a blind drawing from the number pool, with which to form a Grand Jury. The General Assembly shall make procedural rules to implement the seating of a Grand Jury; make the process uniform between counties throughout the state; and provide procedural rules for funding for all supplies and personnel needed by the Grand Jury. A Grand Jury shall hear a complaint, claim, or information directly from the injured party, and shall not be influenced by any public official. Grand jury members' service shall be limited to one case, after which, their number shall be entered back into the jury pool, making them eligible to be drawn again. More than one Grand Jury may be convened at any given time. Grand Jury members shall elect a foreman from among their members upon their initial convening, and shall serve on no other juries or office during their jury service term.

Section 2. Coordinator: One Grand Jury Coordinator shall be elected in each County to assemble local Grand Juries, and one Coordinator shall be elected to assemble State Grand Juries. They shall have the duty to convene a Grand Jury upon presentment by a Justice of the Peace; establish the time and place for the convening; draw from the numbers in the jury pool; assure that twenty-one jurors are available and ready to convene when needed; provide for all material and personnel necessary for Grand Jury operation; and assure due process of law and redress of grievance. The term of office for Grand Jury Coordinators shall be two years.

Section 3. Moderator: Each Grand Jury Moderator shall; be appointed by the County Commissioner; have the duty to assist, but not influence, a Grand Jury in any manner they request, including, but not limited to, obtaining and making available any witness or evidence needed; be present during a Grand Jury operation; and assure that due process of law and redress of grievance is satisfied.

Section 4. Grand Jury Powers: Grand Juries shall have authority to issue warrants and summonses, investigate or cause to be investigated, misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance, crimes, misdemeanors, acts that violate an inhabitant's rights, acts that violate this Constitution, and any other reason necessary to protect the rights of the inhabitants. The jury shall have the duty to judge the law as applied to the case, as well as the facts. Grand Juries hearing a criminal complaint against an inhabitant, shall, upon probable cause, issue a true bill, giving the Jury Coordinator authorization to assemble a jury, and a prosecutor authorization to begin trial preparations. If the true bill is issued against an office holder, he shall be removed from office immediately. If new evidence presented before a Grand Jury shows that the outcome of any trial, where the defendant was found guilty, would have been different, had that evidence been known, the case shall be reopened, provided that, said case is not in the appeals process, in which case, it shall be monitored by the Grand Jury. Said new evidence shall not have been

readily available at the time of the original trial. A unanimous decision shall be necessary to issue a true bill, and all Grand Jury members shall sign the bill. Decisions made by a Grand Jury shall not be reviewable by any other court.

Article VII

Trial Juries

Section 1. Formation: Trial Juries shall consist of twelve impartial members of the community where the controversy arose, except in exigent circumstances the number may be fewer, but in no wise less than nine, who shall be seated as needed. The jury shall have the authority to obtain all evidence or facts relative to the case upon request, during the trial and deliberation, and have the power and duty to judge the law as applied to the case, as well as the facts. Jury members may question any party at any time, under oath, or obtain any evidence it deems necessary for a just verdict.

Section 2. Grand Jury Members Excluded: Grand jury members shall be excluded from sitting on a Trial Jury hearing the same case.

Section 3. Function Twofold: Grand Juries and Trial Juries shall be a check on private men and women who choose a life of crime, and a safeguard against the abuse of public office.

Article VIII

Judicial

Section 1. Judicial Jurisdiction: The judicial jurisdiction shall be Grand Juries and courts of common law and shall be reserved to the inhabitants.

Section 2. Qualifications: In addition to the general qualifications for office as herein provided, and the disqualifications, a candidate for the office of Justice, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace must pass an examination based upon maximums of law, and fundamental principles of law and equity, which shall be prepared by the General Assembly, and which shall be given at regular intervals, and at such place and time as they may determine. Anyone obtaining a passing score of 90 percent shall be eligible to accept and hold judicial office for a period of up to five years on good behavior, at which time one must again take the then- current qualifying test.

Section 3. Judicial Nominating Commission: There shall be one Judicial Nominating Commission for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, who shall also set the qualifications for the same. The Judicial Nominating Commission shall consist of seven members, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, one of whom shall be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or a Justice of the Supreme Court whom he may designate, who shall act as chairman, two judges chosen by the General Assembly, and four electors chosen by the Governor. The terms of office and compensation for members of a Judicial Nominating Commission shall be fixed by the General Assembly. No member of a Judicial Nominating Commission other than the Chief Justice or his designee and the two Judges chosen by the General Assembly shall hold any other salaried public office. Members shall hold no office in a political party or organization. Members of the Judicial Nominating Commission shall not be eligible for appointment to a judicial office so long as he is a member of the commission and for a period of three years thereafter. Candidates selected for judicial office shall then be approved by two thirds of the General Assembly, and the Governor, and then placed on the ballot in the general election. Procedures for implementing this section shall be set by the General Assembly.

Section 4. One Supreme Court: There shall be one Supreme Court serving the inhabitants of Indiana. It is the paramount function and duty of the Supreme Court to bind all branches of this government to the confines of this Constitution. The Supreme Court shall exercise free and independent authority only over controversies brought before it. The Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and not less than four, nor more than eight associate Justices; a unanimous decision is required for a ruling. The court may appoint such personnel as may be necessary.

Section 5. Chief Justice: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be selected by the Judicial Nominating Commission from the members of the Supreme Court and shall retain that office for a period of four years, subject to reappointment in the same manner, except that a member of the Court may resign the office of Chief Justice without resigning from the Court. During a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, all powers and duties of that office shall devolve upon the member of the Supreme Court who is senior in length of service and if equal in length of service the determination shall be by lot until such time as the cause of the vacancy is terminated or the vacancy is filled. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall, as the General Assembly by law may provide, appoint the personnel for the

administration of his office. The Chief Justice shall prepare and submit regular reports to the General Assembly describing and explaining the decisions of the courts and such other reports as may be requested.

Section 6. Supreme Court Jurisdiction: The Supreme Court shall have no original jurisdiction except reviewing new legislation; discipline, removal and retirement of justices, and judges; supervision of the administration of due process by the other courts of Indiana Free State, and issuance of writs. The Supreme Court shall exercise appellate jurisdiction under such terms and conditions as specified by law. Appeals from a judgment imposing a sentence of death, shall be taken directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall have, in all appeals of criminal cases, the power to review all questions of law and due process. Access to the Supreme Court shall be open to sui juris litigants and without fee.

Section 7. Selection of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Appellate Court: To be eligible for nomination as a Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Appellate Court, a candidate must be domiciled within the geographic jurisdiction for at least seven years; must have served as a Judge of a circuit court of Indiana Free State for a period of not less than five years, and meet the other requirements enumerated in this Constitution. A vacancy in a judicial office in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals shall be filled by the Governor, with advice and consent of three-fourths of the General Assembly, without regard to political affiliation, from a list of three nominees presented to him by the appropriate Judicial Nominating Commission. If the Governor shall fail to make an appointment from the list within sixty days from the day it is presented to him, the appointment shall be made by the Chief Justice or the acting Chief Justice from the same list. In all other cases, any vacancy shall be filled as provided by law.

Section 8. Tenure of Justices of Supreme Court and Judges of the Appellate Courts: A Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals shall serve until the next general election following the expiration of two years from the date of appointment, and subject to approval or rejection by the electorate, shall continue to serve for terms of six years, so long as he retains his office. The General Assembly shall provide the procedure for removal of a justice by the electorate. In the case of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the electorate of the entire state shall vote on the question of approval or rejection. In the case of Judges of the Court of Appeals the electorate of the geographic district in which he serves shall vote on the question of approval or rejection. Every such justice and judge shall retire at the age specified by statute in effect at the commencement of his current term. Every such justice or judge is disqualified from acting as a judicial officer, without loss of salary, while there is pending (1) an indictment or information charging him in any court with a crime punishable as a felony. (2) a recommendation to the Supreme Court by the commission on judicial qualifications for his removal or retirement. On recommendation of the commission on judicial qualifications or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend such justice or judge from office without salary when in any court he pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony or of any other crime that involves moral turpitude under that law. If his conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and he shall be paid his salary for the period of suspension. If he is suspended and his conviction becomes final the Supreme Court shall remove him from office. On recommendation of the commission on judicial qualifications the Supreme Court may (1) retire such justice or judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of his duties and is or is likely to become permanent, and (2) remove such justice or judge, for any action constituting willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute. A justice or judge so retired by the Supreme Court shall be considered to have retired voluntarily. A justice or judge so removed by the Supreme Court is ineligible for office. Upon receipt by the Supreme Court of any such recommendation, the Court shall hold a hearing, at which such justice or judge is entitled to be present, and make such determinations as shall be required. No justice shall participate in the determination of such hearing when it concerns himself. The Supreme Court shall make rules implementing this section and provide for convening of hearings. Hearings and proceedings shall be public. No such justice or judge shall, during his term of office, run for elective office other than a judicial office, directly or indirectly make any contribution to, or hold any office in, a political party or organization or take part in any political campaign.

Section 9. Appellate Courts: The Appellate Courts shall consist of as many geographic districts and sit at such locations as the General Assembly shall determine to be necessary. Each geographic district of the Court shall consist of three judges. The judges of each geographic district shall appoint such personnel as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Section 10. Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts: The Appellate Court shall have no original jurisdiction. It shall be authorized by procedural rules set by the Supreme Court to review decisions of administrative agencies or inferior courts.

Section 11. Judicial Circuits: The State shall, from time to time, be divided into judicial circuits; and a Judge for each circuit shall be elected by the electors thereof. He shall reside within the circuit; he shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behaves well.

Section 12. Circuit Courts: The Circuit Courts shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

Section 13. Substitution of Judges: The General Assembly may provide, by law, that the Judge of one circuit may hold the Courts of another circuit, in cases of necessity or convenience; and in case of temporary inability of any Judge, from sickness or other cause, to hold the Courts in his circuit, provision may be made, by law, for holding such courts.

Section 14. County Courts: Administrative courts may be established, as needed in each county.

Section 15. County Judges, Elections, Term: Judges of all county courts shall be elected by the inhabitants of the county which they inhabit, and shall hold their office, with good behavior, for four years.

Section 16. Township Courts: Each township shall elect Justices of the Peace, the number of which, in each township may vary according to need as determined by the General Assembly. Small Claims court judges shall be elected, if it is determined by the General Assembly that they are needed. Justices of the Peace and Small Claims court judges shall hold their offices for two years; and whose powers and duties shall be defined and regulated by the General Assembly. Each justice or judge must live within the township in which they serve, and moving their domicile from the township shall forfeit the office.

Section 17. Prosecutors: There shall be elected in each judicial circuit by the electors thereof a prosecutor, who shall hold his office for four years, and whose term of office shall begin on the first day of January following election. The election of prosecutors under this section shall be held at the time of holding the general election.

Section 18. Clerks: The Supreme Court, Appellate Court, and Circuit Court shall appoint their own clerk or clerks. County clerks shall be elected by the county electorate, shall hold office for a term of four years, and shall serve as the clerk of the county and the county court of record. Restriction of posting of any document for the public record shall be prohibited.

Section 19. Commencement of Actions: All actions to prosecute felonious crimes shall commence by Grand Jury indictment. Any inhabitant accused of a crime is innocent until proven otherwise in a court of law. Penalties shall be proportionate to the character and degree of the offense.

Section 20. Foreign Law Prohibited: Use of foreign law in any court in Indiana Free State is prohibited.

Section 21. Style of Process: The style of process shall be "Indiana Free State".

Section 22. Pay: The Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation which shall not be diminished, nor raised during their current term of office.

Article IX

Legislative Branch

Section 1. Initiative: The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, whereby laws may be enacted and constitutional amendments may be adopted by the people independently of the General Assembly. This power may be invoked by petition wherein the proposed measure shall be set forth at length. If the petition be for the enactment of a law, it shall be signed by five percent of the electors who voted in the last general election prior to the inception of the initiative. If the petition be for the amendment of this Constitution, the petition shall be signed by ten percent of the electors who voted in the last general election prior to the inception of the initiative. In all cases the electors signing such petition shall be so distributed as to include five percent of the electors of each of three fourths of the counties of the state, and when thus signed, the petition shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least ninety days before the next general election, who shall place the measure thus proposed on the ballot at the next general election. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election be approved, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The constitutional limitations as to the scope and subject matter of statutes enacted by the General Assembly shall apply to those enacted by the initiative. Initiative measures shall contain only one subject. The General Assembly shall not amend, repeal, modify, or impair a law enacted by the people by initiative.

Section 2. Referendum: The second power reserved by the people is the referendum, which may be invoked, by petition, against any act or part of an act of the General Assembly, following the same procedures as for initiative petitions. Each such petition shall set out the title of the act against which the referendum is invoked and, in addition thereto, when only a portion of the act is sought to be referred, the number of the section or sections or portion of sections of the act designating such portion. No more than one act or portion of an act of the General Assembly shall be the subject of each referendum petition.

Section 3. Initiative or referendum; signatures required; veto; election returns; constitutional amendments; non-partisan ballot; The whole number of votes cast for Governor at the general election next preceding the filing of an initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of signatures to such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. A measure initiated shall become a law or part of the Constitution, as the case may be, when seventy-five percent of the votes cast thereon, and not less than seventy-five percent of the total vote cast at the election at which the same was submitted, are cast in favor thereof, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the Governor which shall be made within ten days after the official canvass of such votes. The method of submitting and adopting addendums provided by this article shall comply with article eighteen, of this Constitution, and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. The provisions with respect to the initiative and referendum shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted to facilitate their operation. All propositions submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization. Only the title or proper descriptive words of measures shall be printed on the ballot and when two or more measures have the same title they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and the number shall be followed by the name of the first petitioner on the corresponding petition.

Section 4. Legislative Authority: The Legislative authority of Indiana Free State shall be vested in a General Assembly, and shall be comprised of one Representative per each County, charged with the duty of honoring, supporting, and maintaining this Constitution and its principles; reporting and explaining their actions, and the acts of the General Assembly to the electorate; and consult with the County Ambassadors to best involve each inhabitant in self-governing. The General Assembly may not delegate its lawmaking function; shall not administer appropriations once made; upon creating an administrative body, cannot delegate power which is bestowed solely upon the General Assembly; has no power to delegate legislative authority to an administrative board or to outside agency.

Section 5. Style: The style of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Indiana Free State".

Section 6. Vacancies: The General Assembly may provide by law for the filling of such vacancies as may occur in the General Assembly.

Section 7. Arrest: In all cases except treason or felony, representatives shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process, during the session of the General Assembly, nor during the fifteen days prior to the commencement thereof.

Section 8. Term of Office: Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years from the day they take office. One half of the Representatives, as nearly as possible, shall be elected on alternating years.

Operation of the General Assembly

Section 9. Session Schedule: The General Assembly shall convene on the second Tuesday in January of each year, if necessary. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be held at the capitol of this State. The Governor shall have the authority to call special sessions.

Section 10. Officer Election; Adjournment: The General Assembly shall choose its own officers; judge the elections, qualifications, and return of its own members; determine its rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournment; it shall not adjourn for more than three days during any session, nor to any place other than the capitol, unless required by a catastrophic event.

Section 11. Quorum: Three-fourths of the membership of General Assembly shall constitute a quorum, such that if only three-fourths are present, approval must be unanimous. A quorum shall be necessary to pass any legislation; and legislation so passed, shall be signed by the leader of the General Assembly. No member shall be eligible to vote unless he was present during at least two readings of said bill.

Section 12. Open Doors: The doors of General Assembly, and of all Committees, shall be kept open, and all records shall be available to the electorate.

Section 13. Expulsion: The General Assembly shall have the authority to sanction its members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members, and approval by special recall election, expel a member.

Duties of the General Assembly

Section 14. Confer with Ambassadors: Representatives shall confer with the County Ambassadors to exchange information, and carry out the will of the people, so long as no part of this Constitution is violated.

Section 15. Definitions: Every act, resolution, or statute shall be plainly worded and shall be confined to one subject, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms. All technical terms or unusual words shall be defined within the act. Passing vague laws, or laws that cannot be understood by, or would need to be interpreted for, the common literate man, is prohibited. Combining or attaching one bill to another is prohibited. Except as provided in this Constitution, passing a law that depends upon any other authority for said law to take effect, is prohibited.

Section 16. Uniform Laws: All laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State. Passing local or special laws is prohibited.

Section 17. Duty to Protest: Any member shall have the duty to protest, and to have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

Section 18. Publishing: No act shall take effect, until the same shall have been published and made available to each inhabitant of this State. Posting may be done via a website, if every elector is notified each time a new bill is posted.

Section 19. Power to Impeach: The General Assembly shall have authority to impeach, but not remove, the Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Section 20. Common Rules for Peaceful Order: The General Assembly shall be granted authority to make common rules necessary to keep peaceful order in this society, and for the use of the roadways, and of the public waterways, and of the air, to aid in the exercise and enjoyment of locomotion, which shall be the presumptive basis for damage claims in law against those who do not follow applicable rules, but which shall not be enforced by distraint, restraint, nor penalty, except upon actual injury, or danger to life or limb.

Section 21. Inferior Courts: The General Assembly shall establish all inferior courts as needed.

Section 22. Compensation: The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. No change of compensation shall take effect until after their current term ends. Compensation shall be voted upon by the electors at each general election. Retirement and medical benefits at public expense are prohibited. Insurance for official traveling, or catastrophic events while in office shall be determined by the electorate at each general election.

Section 23. Qualifications for Office: In addition to general qualifications and exclusions, each Representative shall have reached the age of twenty five years, and shall be domiciled within the county in which he is a candidate for at least two years. Failure to remain domiciled in the same County where elected shall constitute abandonment of office.

Section 24. Census, Time of Taking: The General Assembly shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of Indiana Free State every ten years. The beginning date shall be set by the General Assembly within two years from the date they are seated.

General Rules for the General Assembly

Section 25. Quorum, Attendance: Three fourths of The General Assembly shall constitute a quorum. Attendance of absent members may be compelled in such manner and under such penalties as the General Assembly may provide.

Section 26. Rules: The General Assembly shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members; and may, with concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, expel a member. In no event shall the rules deny the representation of any member, or skew the expressed intent of the inhabitants.

Section 27. Journals: The General Assembly shall keep a journal of its attendance and proceedings, publish to the public the yeas, nays, and abstentions of the members on each vote by posting in the journal, and on a website designed for that purpose, and send notice of their vote by real-time communication to each elector that provides an address for the purpose. Authority for all proxy votes shall be in writing and entered on the journal.

Section 28. Duty to Dissent: Representatives shall have the duty to dissent from, and protest against, an act or resolution which he shall deem injurious to the inhabitants, and have the reasons for dissent entered into the journal, and published on the official State website.

Section 29. Conduction and Publication of Elections: In elections for officers of the General Assembly, all nominations shall be recorded, and all votes for nominees shall be individually tabulated, recorded, and both nominations and votes shall be published in the journal of its proceedings.

Section 30. Approval Required: Every bill shall be read entirely on three separate days on the floor of the General Assembly. Every pending legislation shall be sent to the Supreme Court for review to assure the act is in compliance with this Constitution, and if not in compliance, shall be returned with a statement of deficiency which must be corrected before it can be sent to the Governor, but if in compliance with this Constitution, then it shall be forwarded to the Governor. If the Governor approves, he shall sign and seal it; but if not, the Governor shall return it with objections to the General Assembly, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it, or to scrap it. If, after such reconsideration, three-fourths of all members agree to pass the act, it shall pass. If an act is not returned by the Governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to the Governor, the same shall constitute a veto. The General Assembly may override a veto by approval of three fourths of the Representatives.

Section 31. Writs of Election for Filling Vacancies: The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in the General Assembly.

Article X

Executive

Section 1. Executive Branch: The executive power of Indiana Free State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than two terms.

Section 2. Lieutenant Governor: There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than two terms.

Section 3. Election: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly.

Section 4. Joint Candidates: Each candidate for Lieutenant Governor shall run jointly in the general election with a candidate for Governor, and his name shall appear jointly on the ballot with the candidate for Governor. Each vote cast for a candidate for Governor shall be considered cast for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor as well. The candidate for Lieutenant Governor whose name appears on the ballot jointly with that of the successful candidate for Governor shall be elected Lieutenant Governor.

Section 5. Tie Votes: In the event of a tie vote, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected from the candidates having received the tie vote by the affirmative vote in session of a majority of the membership of the General Assembly as the first order of business after their organization.

Section 6. Contested Elections: Laws for resolving contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Section 7. Fiduciary Duty: Officers of the executive branch have a fiduciary duty to the people to know this Constitution; to decline to obey any order which he in good conscience believes is in conflict with this Constitution; to bring the offending order with articulated basis for a challenge to his immediate superior for disposition; and to inform his Representative as soon as practicable of the contested order and the disposition of the challenge by his superior. An order directed by the Governor to any inferior is immediately reviewable by a Supreme Court Justice upon contest of the inferior officer, and if sustained, but still in contest, then by the whole Court. The General Assembly shall provide procedural rules for the additional review and disposition of administrative orders.

Section 8. Eligibility: In addition to general requirements enumerated herein, to be eligible for the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor the candidate shall have been domiciled in Indiana for five years preceding election, and shall have attained the age of 35 years.

Section 9. Office Vacancy: (a) In case the Governor-elect fails to assume office for any reason, or the Governor's removal from office, the Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor and hold office for the unexpired term of the replaced Governor. In case the Governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the Lieutenant Governor shall discharge the powers and duties of the office as Acting Governor. (b) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Governor shall nominate a Lieutenant Governor who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of the General Assembly and hold office for the unexpired term of the previous Lieutenant Governor. If the General Assembly is not in session, the Governor shall call it into special session to receive and act upon the Governor's nomination. In the event of the inability of the Lieutenant Governor to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the General Assembly may provide by law for the manner in which someone shall be selected to act in the Lieutenant Governor's place.

Section 10. Compensation: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected. The amount of said compensation shall be determined by law.

Section 11. Filling Other Vacancies: When, during a recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly; or when, at any time, a vacancy shall have occurred in any other Indiana Free State office, or in the office of Judge of any Court; the Governor shall fill such vacancy, by appointment, which shall expire, when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Section 12. Duties of the Governor: The general duties of the Governor shall include, but are not limited to (a) manage all public domain property within the geographical boundaries of Indiana. The public domain property is the substance of this trust called the Constitution for Indiana Free State; (b) execute contract agreements, make purchases, dispose of public property to private parties by sale to the highest bidder, and maintain the public assets as directed by the General Assembly, with such exceptions as are herein provided; (c) secure the Indiana treasury, and provide for the accounting and reporting of statements of account to the public and have no other treasury duty foreign to Indiana Free State; (d) provide for the common defense, with advice and consent of the General Assembly, by organizing and training a militia of volunteers and coordinate their action in the event of eminent attack or violent insurrection by providing information and advice to the commanders, but the power to issue orders of command, shall be reserved to state and county commanders and their volunteers; (e) transact all necessary business with the officers of government; (f) require information in writing from the officers of the administrative department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; (g) give to the General Assembly information about the condition of the State every six months, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient; (h) reside at the seat of government; (i) take care that the laws are faithfully executed; (j) Call emergency elections when an emergency, referendum, or initiative is required.

Article XI

Administrative

Section 1. Offices: There shall be elected, by the electors, a Secretary, an Auditor and a Treasurer of State, who shall, severally, hold their offices for four years. They shall perform such duties as prescribed by law.

Section 2. Public Records: The Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, shall severally keep the public records, books, and papers relating to their respective offices.

Section 3. Secretary of State: The Secretary shall keep accurate records of the official acts of the legislative and executive branches, and shall, when required, lay those records and all matters relative thereto, before a Grand Jury, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned by law.

Section 4. Powers Conferred: The General Assembly may confer powers of a local, administrative character, upon the boards doing county business in the several counties.

Article XII

Counties, Townships

Section 1. Elections: There shall be elected, in each county by the electors thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a Commissioner, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Prosecutor, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor, who shall, severally, hold their offices for four years, and Ambassadors, who shall hold their office for two years. The duties of the offices in this section shall be determined by law.

Section 2: Other Offices: Other county or township officers, whose necessity shall be determined by the electors, shall be elected, or appointed, upon initiative of the electors.

Section 3: Ambassador: At least one Ambassador shall be elected in each County for each five thousand inhabitants. The Ambassador shall keep in close communication with their respective constituents, with the objective of encouraging each inhabit to be involved in self-governing; exchange information between the State, County, and Township officials and the inhabitants; enroll electors; and hold at least two town hall meetings per year. The term of office of an Ambassador shall be for two years.

Section 4: County Office Qualifications: No inhabitant shall be elected, or appointed, as a county officer, who is not an elector of the county and who has not been an inhabitant of the county two years preceding his election or appointment.

Section 5: Domicile: All county, township, and town officers, shall live within their respective counties, townships, and towns; and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties, as directed by the electors.

Section 6: Removal from Office: All county, township, and town officers, may be impeached, or removed from office, in such manner as prescribed herein.

Section 7: Vacancies: Vacancies in county, township, and town offices, shall be filled in such manner as prescribed by law.

Section 8: Townships: The General Assembly shall provide laws and procedures for uniform interaction between counties, townships, and State.

Section 9. Township meetings: A Township meeting shall be held in each Township, at least once every six months, presided over by the Township Trustee to provide close communication between the inhabitants and their public servants.

Article XIII Militia

Section 1: Age: A militia shall be provided and shall consist of all men between the ages of twenty one and sixty five, except those who may be exempted by the laws of Indiana Free State. The militia may be divided into active and inactive classes and consist of such military organizations as may be provided by law. Members shall retain their small arms weapons, keeping them secured and ready.

Section 2: Use of Forces: The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia and other military forces of this State. Use of the militia, military, or other forces against anyone who is engaged in peaceful activity where there is no infringement on the rights of others, or to suppress a protest against political power by passive resistance, is prohibited.

Section 3: Adjutant General: There shall be an Adjutant General, who shall be appointed by the Governor.

Section 4: Conscientious Objection: No inhabitant, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, shall be compelled to do so.

Article XIV Education

Section 1. Encouragement: Being necessary for a lasting free society, education for inhabitants shall be forever encouraged, but shall not be provided, nor compulsory, the same being repugnant to both common law and freedom. All forms of education whether private, home, charter or parochial schools shall be encouraged in this free and independent State.

Section 2. School Boards: An advisory board consisting of up to thirteen members shall be appointed by the Governor to help coordinate and recommend education standards, and continuously monitor and correct historical inaccuracies in history and other textbooks.

Article XV

Finance

Section 1. Withdrawals: No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by the General Assembly.

Section 2. Accounting: An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the General Assembly.

Article XVI

Prohibition of Involuntary Servitude

Section 1. Involuntary Servitude Prohibited: Involuntary servitude is prohibited, excepting convicts who shall have been duly convicted, who may be required to pay reasonable labor for the benefit of the victim, or to Indiana Free State, as is herein provided. Such labor shall not be physically or mentally inhumane or excessive.

Article XVII

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. Signatures: Every inhabitant having attained the age of twenty one years shall have the opportunity to qualify as an elector by autographing the signature page attached to this Constitution and the Jural Covenant. Candidates for office shall first qualify by signing the Jural Covenant, Constitution signature page, and pledging to uphold this Constitution. New signature pages shall be provided and attached as needed, consecutively numbered, attested to and supervised by the Secretary of State. Provisions shall be made to preserve this Constitution, and copies shall be maintained at three separate locations.

Section 2. Marriage a Sacred Union: Indiana Free State shall have no jurisdiction over a family unit, except upon a claim for injury or damage. All marriages shall be posted at the county recorder's office by the performer of the wedding ceremony for the public record.

Section 3. Public records: The county recorder shall post in the public record any document presented for recordation by any inhabitant.

Section 4. Organization of Counties: There shall be one county, called Indiana County until such time as each of the previously existing ninety two counties can be restored to de jure governance, in which case, they shall resume their original name.

Section 5. Location of Offices: The elected state official shall keep their offices at the seat of government.

Section 6. Seat of Government: The seat of government for Indiana Free State, under this Constitution, shall be at Indianapolis, or at such other place or places as may be prescribed or determined by law.

Section 7. Successor's Term: When a vacancy shall happen, the successor thereto shall hold his office for the period which was remaining to his predecessor, and no longer, unless again chosen or reappointed.

Section 8. Great Seal: Indiana Free State shall have a seal, called the "Great Seal of Indiana Free State", which shall be described by, and registered with, the Secretary of State. All official acts of the Governor shall be authenticated with the Great Seal.

Section 9. Office Terms: When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and, if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. The tenure of offices shall be no longer than four years.

Section 10. Pledge of Office: Every employee under this Constitution, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, pledge to support this Constitution for Indiana Free State, and the de jure, organic Constitution for the united States of America, to perform the duties of the office faithfully.

Section 11. Commissions: All commissions issued in the name of Indiana Free State shall be signed by the Governor and sealed with the State Seal, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Section 12. Language: The English language shall be the official spoken and written language, and shall be exclusively used by Indiana Free State.

Section 13. Journalist not Immune: Journalist and journalism of any form shall not be immune from prosecution for defamation, slander or libel.

Section 14. Forced Medication: Legislation requiring forced medication or forced medical treatment is prohibited.

Section 15. Environmental: Legislation requiring the introduction of a substance into water, soil, or air is prohibited.

Section 16. Food: Legislation requiring the addition of a substance into food is prohibited.

Article XVIII

Addendums

Section 1. Prohibited: Altering or diminishing this Constitution, or repealing any part is prohibited. It may be enhanced only by addendum, leaving the original text unchanged, and only by initiative in accordance with article nine of this Constitution.

Article XIX

Peaceful Transition

Section 1. Effective Date: This Constitution shall serve as the operating document for the trustees of Indiana Free State by enumerating the duties and limitations of those servants as trustees of this trust. The intent of every inhabitant autographing this document is to have a controlled, subservient and lawfully seated government in place, to provide a de jure government for those who wish to freely expatriate from the de facto system. It shall be instituted upon unanimous vote of the existing jural assembly, and it shall serve only to regulate our chosen trustees. That minimum inconvenience may arise during a transition period it is hereby ordained as follows:

Section 2. Use by Necessity: Until this de jure government is fully implemented and functional, it is recognized that we must interact with the present de facto system, and utilize their de facto banking and monetary system, and other agencies and offices, being forced do so, out of necessity, but under protest, in order to survive peacefully, and without forfeiting any rights, or being bound to any adhesion contract.

Section 3. Temporary Office Holders: All temporary office holders existing in Indiana Free State at the time of ratification of this Constitution shall retain their office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. The date for initial elections shall be established by the General Assembly in the normal fashion. Office positions unoccupied at the time of ratification of this Constitution shall be filled as soon as practicable.

Section 4. Initial General Election: After ratification of this Constitution, and upon the initial general election for offices having more than one elected trustee, lots shall be drawn to determine which half must run again in the next upcoming election, so that one half, as nearly as possible, shall be elected on alternating years.

Section 5. General Assembly: The General Assembly shall meet as often as necessary for the first three years after ratification of this Constitution, to implement and ensure a smooth transition; thereafter, they shall convene according to article nine, section nine.

Section 6. Laws in Force: Laws now in force which are consistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force, until they are adopted, repealed, or expire.

Section 7. Existing Convictions: Criminal prosecutions which were commenced based upon common law principals shall be honored until such time each can come under review. Victimless crimes shall be forgiven and the incarcerated released as soon as practicable.

Section 8. Corporations: To facilitate an orderly transition, all acts of incorporation for municipal purposes shall be tolerated until such time as the electorate shall, in its discretion, modify, set aside, or repeal the same.

Article XX

Definitions

The words and terms within this Constitution for Indiana Free State shall be construed in ordinary English language, and shall not be interpreted by legal or any other artificially contrived meanings.

ab initio - from the beginning.

adhesion contract - a contract that heavily restricts one party while leaving the other free, usually without full disclosure; a unilateral contract, signed by only one party; implies inequality in bargaining power.

allodium - lands held in absolute ownership, free from such obligations as rent or services due to an overlord; land not subject to feudal duties or burdens.

alter - make or become different in some particular way.

ambassador - one who acts as agent, and facilitator between the inhabitants and their republic servants.

appellate court - a common law tribunal consisting of three Judges.

approval by the people - the process by which the electorate approves, or disapproves an act or action performed by a government official, by ballot, on the next election, or in a case of emergency, by the calling of an emergency election by the Governor.

assigns - the party to whom something is assigned; someone to whom a right or property is lawfully transferred.

bail - collateral that must be forfeited if an accused on bail fails to appear in court for trial.

bands - an unofficial association of people or groups.

benefit - an entitlement available in accordance with a wage agreement, an insurance policy, or a public assistance program.

catastrophic event - events that cannot reasonably be controlled by the General Assembly, which would require them to meet at a different location.

color of law - a mere semblance of legal right; something done with the apparent authority of law but actually in contravention of law.

comity - an atmosphere of social harmony. The principle by which the courts of one jurisdiction may accede or give effect to the laws or decisions of another; also called comity of nations; courtesy between nations, as in respect shown by one country for the laws, judicial decisions, and institutions of another.

common law - the law administered through the system of courts established for the purpose, using maxims of law as the basis of their decision, as distinct from equity, admiralty or case law.

compel - to necessitate or pressure by force.

compensation - something (such as money) given or received as payment or reparation (as for a service or loss or injury).

confer - have a conference in order to talk something over; to bestow upon as a gift, favor, honor, etc.

conscience - the inner sense of what is right or wrong in one's conduct or motives, impelling one toward right action.

contribution - money, goods, or services given by one party to another.

contrived - previously planned, artificial, or lacking in spontaneity; forced; unnatural.

corruption of blood - the doctrine by which the individual attainted was disqualified from inheriting or transmitting property and his descendants were forever barred from any inheritance of his rights to title.

de facto - exercising power or serving a function without being lawfully established.

de jure - according to law; by right.

deceiving - cause someone to believe an untruth.

decent - socially or conventionally correct; refined or virtuous.

declare - state emphatically and authoritatively.

despotism - dominance through threat of punishment and violence.

dictate - a guiding or governing principle, requirement, etc.

dignity - the quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.

domiciled - make one's home in a particular place or community.

dominion - dominance or power through legal authority.

eminent domain - the act of the state taking private property for public use.

endowed - provided or supplied or equipped with (especially as by inheritance or nature).

endure - to continue in existence; last.

evinces - give expression to, or evidence of.

ex post facto laws - ex post facto laws retroactively change the rules of evidence in a criminal case, retroactively alter the definition of a crime, retroactively increase the punishment for a criminal act, or punish conduct that was legal when committed.

exigency - a pressing or urgent situation; a sudden unforeseen crisis (usually involving danger) that requires immediate action.

exigent - requiring immediate action or aid; urgent; pressing.

family unit - primary social group; parents and children

fealty - the obligation or the engagement to be faithful to a lord, usually sworn to by a vassal.

felonious, felony - one of several grave crimes, such as murder, rape, or burglary, punishable by a more stringent sentence than that given for a misdemeanor.

fiduciary - of or being a trustee or trusteeship.

governance - the act of governing; exercising authority.

grand jury - a jury to inquire into accusations of crime and to evaluate the grounds for indictments

habeas corpus - one of a variety of writs that may be issued to bring a party before a court or judge, having as its function the release of the party from unlawful restraint.

he, his, him

- as used in this document is gender neutral.

imminent - close in time; about to occur.

immunities - the state of not being susceptible.

impair - to cause to diminish, as in strength, value, or quality.

indefeasible - not liable to being annulled or voided or undone.

indenture - a contract binding one party into the service of another for a specified term.

Indiana - the land within the boundaries of Indiana as described in article two of this Constitution.

Indiana Free State - the governing body for Indiana Free State.

inferior courts - any court whose decisions can be appealed to a higher court.

inhabitant - one who is dwelling in a given location; One who inhabits a particular place.

inherent - existing in someone or something as a permanent and inseparable element.

institute - set up or lay the groundwork for.

inviolable - incapable of being transgressed, dishonored, repudiated or transferred to another.

invoke - summon into action; cite as an authority; resort to.

journalist - anyone who collects, writes, edits, or presents news or news articles in newspapers and magazines and in radio and television broadcasts, internet or any other form of media.

judge - an administrator of a trial by jury, charged with the responsibility of supporting and defending this constitution, maxims of law, and common law.

jurisdiction - the extent of authority or control.

kickback - a commercial bribe paid by a seller to a purchasing agent in order to induce the agent to enter into the transaction.

law - the principles originating applied only in courts of common law. A code of principles based on morality, conscience, or nature. The body of principles or precepts held to express the Divine will.

lawful arrest - an arrest made according to this constitution.

lawful judge - judges who administer common law.

legal - a system of rules imposed upon the subjects or citizens by a higher authority. Not lawful.

malfeasance - the performance by a republic official of an act that is lawfully unjustified, harmful, or contrary to law; wrongful conduct by a republic official.

man - mankind; includes both genders.

mankind - all of the living human inhabitants of the earth.

marriage - the union of a man and woman as husband and wife.

minions - a servile or fawning dependant.

ministers - someone appointed to a high office in the government.

misdemeanors - a crime less serious than a felony.

misfeasance - a wrong, actual or alleged, arising from or consisting of affirmative action. the wrongful performance of a normally lawful act; the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority.

nonfeasance - a failure to act when under an obligation to do so; a refusal (without sufficient excuse) to do that which it is your legal duty to do.

nullify - declare or make invalid.

ordained - order by virtue of superior authority; decree.

overt - open and observable; not secret or hidden.

people - as used in this document: all the Indiana inhabitants as a group

perpetual - continuing forever or indefinitely.

person - a live man or woman.

perverse - marked by immorality; deviating from what is considered right or proper or good.

perversion - the action of perverting something (turning it to a wrong use).

perverting - change the inherent purpose or function of something.

plaint - a statement of grievance made to a court for the purpose of asking redress.

private property - includes, but not limited to: rights, land, and labor.

privilege - a benefit, immunity, etc., granted under certain conditions; the advantages and immunities enjoyed by a small usually powerful group or class, especially to the disadvantage of others.

prohibition - a decree that prohibits something.

prudence - discretion in practical affairs.

publication - the collecting, writing, editing, and presenting of news or news articles in print, over the air, wire, internet, or any other form of communication.

redress - compensation for injuries sustained; recovery or restitution for harm or injury; damages or equitable relief; access to the courts to gain reparation for a wrong.

redress of grievances - the receiving satisfaction for an injury sustained.

referendum - a legislative act is referred for final approval, or removal by popular vote by the electorate.

relinquish - part with a possession or right.

remuneration - pay; recompense; the act of paying for goods or services or to recompense for losses
republic - a body politic in which the supreme power bestowed by the Creator is retained by the people, and delegated in limited form to a body elected to do the will of the people.
republic trustee - anyone receiving any form of benefit, wages, or salary, or holding a position of responsibility in, for, or to Indiana Free State.
restitution - a sum of money paid in compensation for loss or injury; the act of restoring something to its original state.
revocable - capable of being revoked; able to be cancelled.
rights – irrevocable authority and freedoms granted by our Creator.
seizure - the act of taking of someone or their property by force.
self-evident - evident without proof or argument.
small claims - dispute involving small amounts of money, resolvable by a Justice of the Peace without a jury, formal rules of evidence, or long delays.
subordination - the quality of obedient submissiveness; the semantic relation of being subordinate or belonging to a lower rank or class.
subservient - abjectly submissive; characteristic of a slave or servant; serving or acting as a means or aid.
subsidiaries - a company that is completely controlled by another company.
suffrage - right to vote.
summons - a writ issued by authority of law; usually compels attendance in a civil suit; failure to appear results in a default judgment against the defendant.
superintending - watch and direct; supervise, manage, conduct, run; supervise or be in charge of
sustenance - a source of materials to nourish the body; the act of sustaining life by food or providing a means of subsistence.
territorial - a term that signifies a connection or limitation with reference to a particular geographic area or country.
title of nobility - the state or quality of being exalted in character or status.
treason - betrayal of one's country by waging war against it or by consciously and purposely acting to aid its enemies.
trust - in common law, a trust is a relationship whereby property (including real, tangible and intangible) is managed by one person (or persons, or organizations) for the benefit of another. The trust is governed by the terms of the trust document, which is usually written.
trustee - an individual who hold or manages assets for the benefit of another; the trustee is obliged to administer the trust in accordance with both the terms of the trust document and the governing law.
unalienable - incapable of being repudiated or transferred to another.
usurpations - entry to another's property without right or permission.
vacancy of office - occurs upon absence, illness, incapacity, resignation, or any other reason an office holder cannot perform his duties.
venue - the jurisdiction where a trial will be held; the scene of any event or action (especially the place of a meeting).
vest - place (authority, property, or rights) in the control of someone or a group; provide with power and authority.
vindictive - disposed to seek revenge or intended for revenge; vindictive; Showing malicious ill will and a desire to hurt; motivated by spite.
wages - payment for labor or services rendered.
website - as used in this constitution, means any form of communication utilizing technology that allows real-time access to one seeking information from another location.

We hereby publicly declare that we are inhabitants on the land of Indiana; that we voluntarily join one another as brothers and sisters to claim and enjoy the sovereign divine rights and freedoms bestowed upon us by our Creator, and combine our efforts and resources as Grantors and Beneficiaries of this trust, in order to hold, preserve, and protect those blessings for ourselves and our posterity; that, in order to forever safeguard those freedoms, and direct and bind our trustees, we adopt this Constitution for Indiana Free State. All autographs shall be added to, and forever remain a part of this Constitution.

*Adopted on the _____ day of _____
in the year of our Lord, two thousand eleven.*

