

Please note: This is an interpretation of The Constitution of the United States of America. The real thing shall always remain the law!

Liberty Rules! To Go

The Liberty Rules:

LR1 (Liberty Rule #1): We, the people of the United States, and our future kin practice liberty in the United States of America and we ain't takin' no spit!

LR2: The Senate and the House of Representatives make the laws. Together they're the Congress.

LR3: The entire People's House, aka House of Representatives, will be elected every two years by the people.

LR4: If you wanna be a Representative (aka Congressman) you gotta be a 7 year U.S. citizen, at least 25 years old, and have a spot to live in the state you'll serve by Election Day.

LR5: There'll be a census every ten years to get the number of Representatives (aka Congressman) and taxes per state correct. The counting excludes untaxed Native Americans and includes a three fifths count for all other persons which implied applied to slaves. (Affected by Liberty Rules Amendment 14, 1868 & Liberty Rules Amendment 16, 1913 (LRA14, 1868 & LRA16, 1913)).

LR6: If any Representative drops out of office, for any reason, the Governor of their state will hold an election for their replacement.

LR7: The House of Representatives chooses their speaker and other officers. Additionally, they have the sole power of impeachment.

LR8: The Senate of the United States includes two Senators from each state, chosen by each state's legislature, for six year terms. Each Senator shall have one vote. (Affected by LRA17, 1913).

LR9: One third of the Senators are elected every two years and vacated seats are filled by the state legislature or the Governor, temporarily, if they're not around. (Affected by LRA17, 1913).

LR10: If you wanna be a Senator you gotta be a 9 year U.S. citizen, at least 30 years old, and have a spot to live in the state you'll serve by Election Day.

LR11: The vice president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but won't have a vote, unless needed to break a tie.

LR12: If the vice president isn't around or is the acting president then, typically, the senior member of the majority party will run the show in the Senate.

LR13: The Senate is the judge and jury for all impeachments, except that for a presidential impeachment the Supreme Court Chief Justice will preside as the judge and a two thirds majority of those present is required for all impeachment convictions.

LR14: If convicted following impeachment, you're kicked out of government for good and can be subsequently indicted and punished according to law.

LR15: The state legislatures set when, where and how the elections of Representatives and Senators will happen but the Congress may by law overrule them (affected by LRAs 14, 15, 19, 24, & 26), except when it comes to Senators (affected by LRA17, 1913).

LR16: Congress must meet at least once a year in December. (Affected by LRA20, 1933).

LR17: Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members (affected by LRA14, 1868). At least half the members of each house must be present to do business and they can do what they have to do to compel absent members to attend if need be.

LR18: Each House defines the rules of its proceedings, punishes its members for disorderly conduct, and may kick someone out if two thirds agree to it.

LR19: A record of the proceedings of each House will be published, except for those requiring secrecy, and their voting shall be recorded as long as one fifth present say that it should be entered in the proceedings.

LR20: The Houses need each other's permission to adjourn for more than three days during a session of Congress.

LR21: The Senators and Representatives will be paid as provided by law and are free from arrest during session except in the case of treason, felony and breach of the peace, additionally, anything said in session can only be questioned in session.

LR22: If you're a Senator or Representative, you cannot hold any other office of the United States and you'll get no raises during each term in office (affected by LRA27, 1992).

LR23: All laws for funding the federal government originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or approve with amendments as with other laws.

LR24: The president has ten days to formally reject a bill with his written objections or it'll become law anyway unless Congress shall have adjourned, but if after a presidential veto two thirds of Representatives and Senators approve it, the veto is overridden. All veto override voting is recorded by name.

LR25: Every order, resolution or vote not approved by the president will need to be overridden by a two thirds vote to take effect just like a law.

LR26: Congress may tax everyone and everything imported uniformly as needed to pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. (Affected by LRA16, 1913).

LR27: The Congress may borrow money.

LR28: The Congress may regulate commerce internationally, among states and with the Native Americans.

LR29: Congress shall make uniform rules for naturalization to becoming a U.S. citizen and laws regarding bankruptcy.

LR30: Congress will oversee the manufacture of money, regulate its value and the value of foreign money, and set the standards of weights and measures.

LR31: Counterfeiting is a federal offense and Congress will determine sentences.

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- LR32: Congress will oversee the operation of Post Offices and the highway transportation system.
- LR33: Congress will secure the protection of artists, authors and inventors' intellectual property rights for original works, discoveries and inventions, typically via copyrights and patents protection, for a limited time duration.
- LR34: Congress shall create a federal court hierarchy.
- LR35: Congress defines sentences for piracy and felonies at sea and offenses of international law.
- LR36: Congress declares war, authorizes piracy and makes rules concerning captured enemy combatants.
- LR37: Congress funds the military but funding will be for periods of two or less years.
- LR38: Congress is responsible for maintaining an adequate naval force.
- LR39: Congress makes the rules concerning the regulation of the military.
- LR40: Congress provides for activating the Militia to enforce the law, put down homeland uprisings and fight off invasions.
- LR41: States appoint officers to their militias and are responsible for training them but the general operation will be defined by Congress.
- LR42: Congress will oversee Washington, D.C., and national defense forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and other state consented federal facilities.
- LR43: Congress makes the laws including those that ensure their responsibilities are fulfilled.
- LR44: Slavery will continue until 1808 or so but there may be a federal tax for every person imported. (Affected by LRA13, 1865).
- LR45: You have the right to protest whether or not you're being lawfully jailed unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, this right may be suspended for the public safety.
- LR46: You may not be put in jail or executed for who you are or who you're related to and a law cannot be created after you have done something to convict you for that something done before the creation of the law.
- LR47: If there is a tax per person it must apply to everyone per the Census. (Affected by LRA16, 1913).
- LR48: There'll be free commerce between states, and no taxes will be placed on exports out of the country from any state.
- LR49: All ports must be treated equal and vessels will not have to clear other ports for entry or exit.
- LR50: Spending must be authorized by Congress and must be transparent.
- LR51: The United States will not grant titles of nobility and if you work for the United States you cannot accept any gifts or title of nobility from foreign states without congressional approval.
- LR52: States may not make treaties, authorize piracy, coin money, extend credit, or impair the obligation of contracts, and just like the federal government, the states cannot grant any title of nobility or have a person imprisoned or executed for who they are or who they're related to and a law cannot be created after a person has done a misdeed to convict them for that misdeed done before the creation of the law. States shall only allow debts to be paid in gold and silver.
- LR53: Congress must approve any state's taxes or duties on imports and exports, except as necessary for the purpose of inspection of those goods. Any surplus funds must be paid to the Treasury of the United States.
- LR54: Unless Congress approves it, states are not allowed to charge taxes or fees for the use of their ports. They also cannot build up a military in times of peace and do not have the authority to make agreements with other states or countries. They cannot go to war with anyone unless invaded or in a do or die situation.
- LR55: The executive power is vested in the president of the United States of America who, simultaneously with the vice president, are elected every four years as follows. (Affected by LRA22, 1951).
- LR56: State legislatures appoint presidential electors. The total amount of electors from each state will equal their number of congressional Representatives plus Senators. Each elector chosen must not be a member of Congress or be on the federal payroll or provide counsel to the president. This is known as the Electoral College. (Affected by LRA12, 1804 & LRA23, 1961).
- LR57: Congress sets when Election Day is held, kind of...
- LR58: To be president, you must be a natural born citizen of 35 or older and a 14 year resident within the United States. (Affected by LRA12, 1804 & LRA14, 1868).
- LR59: When you gotta go, you gotta go and either the vice president or then the succession list passed by Congress shall act as president until a new president is elected or the old one is all better. (Affected by LRA20, 1933 & LRA25, 1967).
- LR60: For the president, you get a paycheck, period.
- LR61: The president must do his job well and by oath pledges that the U.S. Constitution is, was, and shall forever be the Law of the Land. (Affected by LRA14, 1804).
- LR62: The president commands all of the armed forces of the United States, can require the written opinions of his cabinet relating to their responsibilities and may grant reprieves or pardons for violations of the law except in the case of impeachment.
- LR63: The president can only make treaties when two thirds of the Senate there agree. Senate approval is also required for presidential picks of supreme court justices, cabinet positions, and ambassadors, however, the Congress can, by law, give the president the full authority to pick his or her own people of lesser positions.
- LR64: If the Senate is on recess, the president can fill any vacancies that arise, however, those acting officers' positions end when the Senate goes on their next recess.
- LR65: The president will give an annual State of the Union address and may, if really necessary, convene Congress and/or the Senate

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for as long as needed. The president will be the hostess with the mostest for dignitaries of states, will make sure that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall commission officers.

LR66: The president, vice president and executive or judicial staff members may get kicked out of office because of illegal behavior. They would have to be impeached and then convicted for their crime or treason. Impeachment is like an indictment which is a conclusion that there appears to be enough evidence to need to go to trial.

LR67: The ultimate judge and jury in the United States will be the Supreme Court. Other lower courts may be established by Congress. Once in office, the judges' salaries will not go down and they can stay on the court as long as they maintain good behavior.

LR68: Federal courts have original jurisdiction to hear cases regarding constitutionality, federal laws, treaties, ambassadors, and international waters as well as cases where the U.S. is a party to the lawsuit, between states, between citizens of different states, between a citizen of one state and another state*, between a state and a foreign citizen*, between a citizen and a foreign citizen or state and between a state and a foreign state (* = affected by LRA11, 1795/1798).

LR69: The Supreme Court is *the* court for cases affecting ambassadors and where a state is a party. Otherwise, it is the last stop for an appeal decision of the lower courts.

LR70: Trials shall be by juries in the state of the offense, however, if not committed in a particular state then Congress will by law say where to have the trial.

LR71: A traitor who wages war against us, switches sides or helps our enemies is in big trouble if two witnesses can attest to it, or in the case of a confession, in open court.

LR72: Congress may set the punishment for treason and can additionally freeze all your assets until your death.

LR73: The states shall accept each other's records as fact and Congress may further enact laws regarding this.

LR74: In any given state, all U.S. citizens have the same 'privileges and immunities' enacted by law in that or any other state. (Affected by LRA14, 1868).

LR75: You can run but you cannot hide. In whatever state you are found you will be sent back to the state where you must answer for your alleged crimes.

LR76: Rules regarding slavery which are thankfully obsolete. (Affected by LRA13, 1865).

LR77: New states may be admitted by the Congress into the United States but may not affect the independent sovereignty of any other state unless that state's legislature and Congress agree to it.

LR78: The Congress may sell and make the rules and regulations regarding the territory and other property of the United States. Nothing in this constitution shall be interpreted to have any effect on the claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

LR79: The United States promise to the states – we guarantee you a representative based government (Republic, not Democracy) and we've got your back!

LR80: The U.S. Constitution can be revised with overwhelming support by two thirds of the Representatives and Senators or by application of two thirds of the state legislatures and then ratified by three fourths of the states, but no state can ever have their number of Senators reduced unless they agree to it.

LR81: All United States debts remain valid. (Affected by LRA14, 1868).

LR82: This is the Law of the Land and along with all legal U.S. treaties must be honored by the judges of all the states regardless of the laws enacted in those states.

LR83: All the main people of our government must, by oath, support this constitution, however, there'll not be any religious test to hold office. (Affected by LRA14, 1868.)

LR84: That's it, it's a done deal.

The Liberty Rules Amendments:

LRA1 (Liberty Rule Amendment #1) (1791): We'll practice freedom of religion, free speech, free press, the right to get together to protest or party and the right to petition the government if you feel you were done wrong.

LRA2 (1791): The government won't mess with the rights of people to possess, carry and use weapons. This ensures the capability to form self-equipped state militias.

LRA3 (1791): No soldiers are permitted to expect a place to crash without the homeowner's consent, except, perhaps in time of war, as prescribed by law.

LRA4 (1791): We have the right to privacy except if a warrant is issued with probable cause, but then only search and seizures as described in the warrant may be carried out.

LRA5 (1791): You have the right to remain silent. If you're accused of murder or other felony, you must be indicted by a grand jury to be prosecuted for it, except for servicemen when in war or during times of public danger. You can only be tried once for an offence. Your life, liberty, and property cannot be seized without due process and if they take your property for public use you must be paid a fair price for it.

LRA6 (1791): You have the right to a defense attorney and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury where the alleged crime was committed. You must be told what the charges are, you can hear and see what the witnesses against you have to say and you may subpoena other witnesses in your defense.

LRA7 (1791): Civil lawsuits may be tried by a jury and once concluded the facts established may not be re-examined. The lawsuit

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must be greater than seventy-five thousand dollars to gain eligibility for federal and potentially Supreme Court consideration. A minimum amount in controversy was established by the Judiciary Act of 1789 in the amount of five hundred dollars and was raised for the fifth time to this level in 1996 by Congressional degree 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

LRA8 (1791): Excessive bail and fines are forbidden as well as cruel and unusual punishment.

LRA9 (1791): The free to be me amendment! People have unbounded 'rights' and authority of self-determination in all matters concerning their being at or below the skin, seen and unseen. They extend to all matters relating to their consenting relationship(s).

LRA10 (1791): If the constitution doesn't specifically provide for powers to the federal government, then those powers will go to the states or the people.

LRA11 (1795/1798): This amendment sought to not allow states to be sued in federal courts by other state United States and foreign citizens. However, it continues to happen, especially in cases of state violations of federal law (affects LR68).

LRA12 (1804): The president and vice president are picked by the people via the electoral college and in the case of a tie or no candidate getting a majority of the electors (270 presently - see LR56, Huh? #14 for the math) then the House of Representatives will pick the winner from among the top three presidential candidates with one vote per state and a majority of twenty-six required (affects LR56). If they can't decide by March fourth, then the sitting vice president becomes president and the Senate picks the new VP from the top two VP candidates. The VP must also be a natural born citizen of 35 or older and a 14 year resident within the United States, just like the president (affects LR58). (Affected by LRA23, 1961.)

LRA13 (1865): Slavery's mostly abolished across the United States and all of its jurisdictions (affects LR44 & LR76). For convicted criminals, not so much...

LRA14 (1868): If you're born here, or naturalized, you're a citizen and are entitled to all the freedoms, rights, privileges and immunities that come with it in all states (affects LR74 (LR74)). States can't make or enforce any law to the contrary. If you're physically in a state, you're due full protection of the law. The number of Congress Representatives will be based on the number of people in the state, excluding Native Americans, and all men of 21 (affected by LRA19, 1920 & LRA26, 1971) or older may vote in the elections (before this, states were restricting voters in all kinds of ways which sometimes required property ownership, for example) (affects LR5 & LR15). If you take the oath of office to support the constitution and later participate in a rebellion or provide aid or comfort to a rebellion against the United States you're forbidden to hold office again unless two thirds of Congress permit it (affects LR17, LR58, LR61 & LR83). United States debts incurred in squashing rebellions are valid, however, any debts incurred by the rebellion are null and void (affects LR81) along with any claims for losses resulting from the freeing of slaves. Congress may pass legislation to enforce this.

LRA15 (1870): Everyone, including former slaves, may vote (yet women were still denied) (affects LR15).

LRA16 (1913): There it is, Congress can tax the hell out of us as they see fit. What a bunch of crooks! (Affects LR5, LR26 & LR47).

LRA17 (1913): People are given the power to elect their Senators. State legislatures may empower their governor to temporarily appoint a Senator prior to an election if the need arises. (Affects LR8, LR9 & LR15).

LRA18 (1919): Let the alcohol prohibition begin (repealed by LRA21, 1933).

LRA19 (1920): Finally! Women are people too and have the right to vote! (Affects LR15 & LRA14). From what I can see Native Americans got the right to vote per the Indian's Citizen Act of 1924 but still faced barriers.

LRA20 (1933): The presidential inauguration occurs on January 20th, at noon, following the election. Senators and Representatives take office at noon on January 3rd. The Congress will get together at least once a year in January (affects LR16). If there's a major problem with the president elect then the vice president elect will act as president and if there's a big problem with the vice president elect then Congress will, by law, decide who will act as president. More specifically, the House of Representatives chooses the president when necessary and the Senate chooses the vice president when necessary (affects LR59).

LRA21 (1933): Fourteen years later, so much for alcohol prohibition – that really sucked! The states may now regulate alcohol. (Repeals LRA18, 1919).

LRA22 (1951): Term limits for the president. Now it's two and you're done! And, if you acted as the president for two or more years that counts as one term (affects LR55).

LRA23 (1961): Washington, D.C., gets to vote for the president and vice president too now (affects LR56 & LRA12, 1804).

LRA24 (1964): If you don't pay your taxes you still have the right to vote (affects LR15).

LRA25 (1967): Once again, the vice president takes over if the president dies or is removed from office. If the vice president vacates their office, then the president nominates a new vice president that must be approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate. If the president themselves say they cannot do the job for a while, then the vice president acts as president until the president says he's ready to resume the job. Additionally, there are provisions for a mutiny by the vice president and the cabinet (or some other group if Congress legislates it so) to temporarily remove the President from office but if the President objects then both houses have twenty-one days to both reach a two thirds majority to keep him out of office or else he or she will resume the presidency (affects LR59).

LRA26 (1971): Voter rights minimum age is reduced from the age of 21 to the age of 18 (affects LR15 & LRA14, 1804).

LRA27 (1992): The bums in Congress can vote themselves a raise but it will not take effect until after the next election of the House of Representatives (affects LR22). ***Liberty Rules! To Go*** www.LibertyRules.us © 2016-2023 www.MrMarty.us April 7, 2023