



The United States of America
Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
State of Iowa
Address: 777N5 PZCP0
Judicial District # 16
National Government of the State of Iowa
office of the Registrar

Constitution of the National Government of the State of Iowa

Preamble. We the American Nationals and Declared Residents, formed a social compact with agreeance within mutual beliefs within the Almighty Creator. Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on the Almighty Creator for a continuation of those blessings, do hereby assemble to form a National Government to secure the freedoms, rights, liberties, and privileges within the State of Iowa, by the name of the National Government of the State of Iowa to maintain the freedom and independence of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Boundaries. Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due East of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the Northern boundary line of the state of Missouri-as established by the constitution of that State-adopted June 12, 1820-crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence Westwardly along the said Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollett's Map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes North latitude; thence East along said parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I. - Bill of Rights

Rights of persons. Section 1. All men and woman are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights in which both intangible and tangible, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Political power. Section 2. All political power is inherent in the people. The National Government of the State of Iowa is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the American Nationals and Declared Residents, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

Religion. Section 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister, or ministry.

Religious test-witnesses. Section 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office, or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person not qualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

Dueling. Section 5. Any American National or Declared Resident of the State of Iowa who may hereafter be engaged, either directly, or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal, or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of the National Government of the State of Iowa.

Laws uniform. Section 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any American National or Declared Resident, or class, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all.

Liberty of speech and press. Section 7. Every American National and Declared Resident may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Personal security-searches and seizures. Section 8. The right all people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause on exigent circumstances, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

Right of trial by jury-due process of law. Section 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by jury of a less number than twelve American Nationals or Declared Residents in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Rights of persons accused. Section 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life, or liberty of an individual the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by a competent, independent and impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and, to have the assistance of counsel of his choice.

When indictment necessary. Section 11. No American National or Declared Resident shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offence, unless on presentment or indictment by a Great Jury, except in cases arising in the Continental Army, or marine, navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

Twice tried-bail. Section 12. No American National or Declared Resident shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. Every American National and Declared Resident shall, before conviction, be bailable, by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident to the nature of the crime, or the presumption great.

Habeas corpus. Section 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion, or invasion the public safety may require it.

Military. Section 14. The Continental Army shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State of Iowa in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Quartering soldiers. Section 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war.

Treason. Section 16. Treason against the State of Iowa shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No American National or Declared Resident shall be convicted of treason, unless on the unrebuttably evidence of the account of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open and public court.

Bail-punishments. Section 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment nor torture shall be inflicted.

Eminent domain. Section 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.*

Imprisonment for debt. Section 19. Debtors prisons shall not exist what so ever in the State of Iowa, on mesne or final process and in cases of fraud the victim shall have restitution as recourse in damages. The fraudster shall pay double for what he has stolen and if the amount be great, the fraudster may deliver up his estate to make restitution. No American National or Declared Resident shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

Right of assemblage-petition. Section 20. The American Nationals and Declared Residents have the right to freely assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their Representatives and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Attainder-ex post facto law-obligation of contract. Section 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Resident aliens. Section 22. Foreigners who are or may hereafter become an American National or Declared Resident of the State of Iowa, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native-born American Nationals.

Slavery-penal servitude. Section 23. There shall be no slavery in this State of Iowa; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, but the incarcerated shall work for the upkeep of his stay and work to pay in recourse for damages he has caused his victim(s).

Rights reserved. Section 24. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the American National and Declared Residents.

ARTICLE II. - Right of Suffrage

Electors. Section 1.A Elector is qualified being in a social compact agreement as an American National or Declared Resident and being of the age of twenty-one years.

Privileged from arrest. Section 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, espionage, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning there from.

Persons in military service. Section 4. No American National in the Continental Army, naval, or marine service of The United States of America shall be considered a Resident of the State of Iowa by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place, or station within the State of Iowa.

Disqualified persons. Section 5. No mentally incompetent person, or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the right of an elector.

Ballot. Section 6. All elections by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Iowa shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE III. - Of the Distribution of Powers

Departments of government. Section 1. The powers of the National Government of the State of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments-the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial: and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

Legislative Department.

General Assembly. Section 1. The Legislative authority of the National Government of the State of Iowa shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a House of Representatives: and the style of every law shall be. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the National Government of the State of Iowa".

Sessions. Section 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State of Iowa shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation being prescribed by law.

Representatives. Section 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of the counties, on the second Tuesday in October and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Qualifications. Section 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a General Post Master of The United States of America being a conflict of interest, and shall have been an inhabitant of the State of Iowa one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county he may have been chosen to represent.

Officers-elections determined. Section 7. The House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Quorum. Section 8. Thirty percent of the membership of the House present in attendance shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the House may provide.

Authority of the House. Section 9. The House shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

Protest-record of vote. Section 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from, or protest against any Act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or a person, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of the House, on any question, shall, at the desire of any of any three members present, be entered on the journals.

Privileged from arrest. Section 11. Representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

Vacancies. Section 12. When vacancies occur in the House, the Governor or the person exercising the functions of Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Doors open. Section 13. The doors of the House shall be open, except on such occasions, as, in the opinion of the House, may require secrecy in time of war.

Adjournments. Section 14. The House shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Bills. Section 15. Bills may originate in the House, and may be amended, altered, or rejected; and every bill having passed the House, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of the House.

Executive approval-veto. Section 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the House, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it; if, after such re-consideration, it again pass the House, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two thirds of the members of the House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governors objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday excepted, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

Passage of bills. Section 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays be entered on the journal.

Receipts and expenditures. Section 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the General Assembly.

Impeachment. Section 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried in the House When sitting for that purpose, the Representatives shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no American National or Declared Resident shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Officers subject to impeachment-judgment. Section 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, other county courts and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the State of Iowa; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

Members not appointed to office. Section 21. No Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under the State of Iowa, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Iowa.

Disqualification. Section 22. No American National or Declared Residents holding any lucrative office under The United States of America, or the State of Iowa, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly: but offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Failure to account. Section 23. No American National or Declared Resident who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in the House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in the State of Iowa, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Appropriations. Section 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Compensation of members. Section 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this Constitution, shall receive 100 Continental Dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled, in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have power to increase the compensation of its own members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation, as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

Time laws to take effect. Section 26. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in the newspapers in the State of Iowa and take immediate effect being necessary for the internal security of the State of Iowa supplementing the evidence and facts on un rebutted principle.

Divorce. Section 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

Lotteries. Section 28. No lottery shall be authorized by the State of Iowa; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Acts-one subject-expressed according to chain of title. Section 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed from the chain of title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed with the proper chain title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the style of chain of title.

Extra compensation-payment of claims-appropriations for local or private purposes. Section 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered.

Oath of members. Section 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

All officers, civil and military, in the State of Iowa, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation. Any officer elected or appointed shall swear to the following Oath of Office:

“I, _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of _____(office) for the National Government of the State of Iowa, and will to the best of my Ability, Protect the honor of the State of Iowa and The United States of America and defend the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Law of Nations against all hostile foreign powers, and

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OFFICE

I, _____, hereby duly claim the office of _____ of the National Government of the State of Iowa, and do hereby accept and acknowledge the said position, duties and responsibilities and will faithfully fulfill the aforesaid office; So solemnly sworn (or affirmed) on this ____ day of _____ 20 __,”

"I, ___, do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the State of Iowa is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent State; and I do swear or affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said State of Iowa, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: And that I do renounce and adjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to every other foreign power whatsoever:

And that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, preeminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the State of Iowa; except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their Delegates to the assembly of the American Continent: And I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptance of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me my Creator.

Census. Section 33. The General Assembly shall create a enumeration for census of the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Iowa.

Representatives-number-apportionment-counties. Section 35. The House shall not consist of more than a hundred members and they shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State of Iowa, according to the number of American Nationals and Declared Residents in each county, upon ratios to be fixed by law; and each county has a right to a Representative and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law, one half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative.

Ratio of representation. Section 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of Representation, and also form into representative counties

Elections by general assembly. Section 37. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva voce and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE IV. - Executive Department

Governor. Section 1. The Supreme Executive power of the National Government of the State of Iowa shall be vested in a Chief , whose style shall be the Governor of the National Government of the State of Iowa.

Election and term. Section 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly and shall hold his office two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Lieutenant governor-returns of elections. Section 3. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor.

The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of the National Government of the State of Iowa, directed to the Speaker

of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the House of the General Assembly.

Election by General Assembly. Section 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be.

Contested elections. Section 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Eligibility. Section 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have been an American National or Declared Resident of The United States of America and the State of Iowa, two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Commander in chief. Section 7. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, the Continental Army, marines and navy of the National Government of the State of Iowa.

Duties of Governor. Section 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of the National Government of the State of Iowa, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Execution of laws. Section 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Vacancies. Section 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Iowa.

Convening General Assembly. Section 11. the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to the House, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

Message. Section 12. the Governor shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State of Iowa, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Adjournment. Section 13. In case of disagreement between the members in the House with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

Disqualification. Section 14. No American National or Declared Resident shall, while holding any office under the authority of The United States of America, or the State of Iowa, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Terms-compensation of lieutenant governor. Section 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor.

Pardons-reprieves-commutations. Section 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons therefor; and also, all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor. Section 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Vacancies. Section 18. If the Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed.

Seal of State. Section 19. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by the Governor officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Grants and commissions. Section 20. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Secretary-Registrar-Treasurer. Section 21. A Secretary of State, Registrar and Treasurer, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE V. - Judicial Department

section 1. The judicial power of the National Government of the State of Iowa shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in county Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. All other courts are established by the American Nationals and Declared Residents within the State of Iowa within their separate spheres as deemed necessary.

Section2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Section3. The justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected at the general election, by the qualified electors of the National Government of the State of Iowa, and shall hold their office for the term of four years from the first day of January next after their election; provided that the Legislature shall, at its first meeting, elect a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, by a vote of the General Assembly and so classify them that one shall go out of office every two years. After the first election the senior Justice in commission shall be the Chief Justice.

Section4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases when the matter in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, when the legality of any tax, toll, or impost or is in question, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony or questions of law alone. The said Court, and each of the Justices thereof, as well as all county judges, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of any person held in actual custody. They shall also have power to issue all other writs and process necessary to the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction and shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State of Iowa.

Section 5. The county Courts shall have original jurisdiction, in law and equity, in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In all criminal cases not otherwise provided for, and in all issues of fact joined in the probate courts, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited.

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide for the election, by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of The United States of America, of a Clerk of the Supreme Court, and county Clerks, chief Stewart, Coroners, and other necessary officers; and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. County Clerks shall be, ex officio.

Section 7. There shall be elected in each of the organized counties of the State of Iowa, one county Judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county Court, and perform the duties of Surrogate, or Probate Judge. The county Judge, with two Justices of the Peace, to be designated according to law, shall hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and he shall perform such other duties as shall be required by law.

Section 8 .The county Courts shall have such jurisdiction, in cases arising in Justices Courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe by the law wherein the county Courts may have jurisdiction in civil matters.

Section 9. The times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, and the general and special terms of the Courts within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Section 10. No judicial officer, except a Justice of the Peace, shall receive, to the judicial officers own use, any fees, dues, gifts, or perquisites of office.

Section 11. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Section 12. Tribunals for conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law; but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 13. The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace, to be elected in each county, city, town, and incorporated village of the State of Iowa, and fix by law their powers, duties, and responsibilities. It shall also determine in what cases appeals may be made from Justices Courts to the county Court.

Section 14. The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the county Court, shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, to be paid out of the treasury, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The county Judges shall also severally, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be paid out of the county treasury of their respective counties, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Section 15. The Justices of the Supreme Court and county Judges shall be ineligible to hold any other office, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Section 16. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact but may state the testimony and give references as declared by law. All juries shall be the judges of fact and the law.

Section 17. The judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State of Iowa. The style of all processes shall be, "the electors of the State of Iowa;" all prosecutions shall be carried on "In the name, and by the authority the electors of the State of Iowa," and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State."

Section 18. The judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of the legislature: but two-thirds of the number present, must concur in such vote, and the causes of removal shall be entered on the journal. The judge against whom the legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least thirty days before the day on which of the legislature shall sit thereupon.

Section 19. The judges may also be removed by impeachment.

Section 20. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the General Assembly of the House of Representatives.

Section 21. All impeachments shall be tried by the General Assembly of House of Representatives: when acting for that purpose, the members shall be upon oath, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Section 22. The Governor, and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for all breach in office: but judgment in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit, in the State of Iowa. But the parties shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VI. - Militia

Composition-training. Section 1. The militia of the State of Iowa shall be composed of all able-bodied American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Iowa, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of The United States of America, or of the State of Iowa, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Exemption. Section 2. No American National or Declared Resident conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: Provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other American Nationals or Declared Residents.

Officers. Section 3. All commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers excepted,) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE VII. - State Debts

Credit not to be loaned. Section 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State of Iowa shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation.

Tax imposed distinctly stated. Section 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE VIII. - Corporations

How created. Section 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

State not to be a stockholder. Section 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State of Iowa.

Banking associations. Section 5. No Act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted separately, to the American Nationals or Declared Residents, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the Act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election. .

Hereby signed and witnessed:



Seth Linn Reskie



Joseph Michael Myers



Patrick Thomas Myers



Jason Jack Deaton





The United States of America

Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2

State of Iowa

Address: 777N5 PZCP0

Judicial District # 16

National Government of the State of Iowa

office of the Registrar



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Joseph Michael Myers, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of the National Government of the State of Iowa, that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

National Government of the State of Iowa – Constitution

September 10th, 2018
Document Date

12:51 UTC-6
Time

SoI- 8FB510B6-B269-47B2-AE01-486DF70D7FDA
Record File Number

File Name:
20180910-NGSoI-Constitution

CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORDED DOCUMENT

This is a true and exact reproduction of the document officially recorded and placed on file in the office of the registrar-interim for the National Government of the State of Iowa

Date Issued: 176th day in the year of Yahweh, 6020
Translated Date: September 10th, 2018

This copy is not valid unless displaying the Record File Number, Seal, and signature of the registrar-interim for the National Government of the State of Iowa

