



The United States of America
Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
State of Utah
Address: 5Q7Z3 PJL4D
Judicial District # 45
National Government of the State of Utah
office of the Registrar

Constitution of the State of Utah

PREAMBLE

Grateful to the Almighty, Most High and creator of life, freedom and liberty, we, the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Utah, in order to secure our blessings and perpetuate the principles of free National Government, within agreement in social compact according to the declaration of rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Law of Nations, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the National Government of the State of Utah.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. [**Inherent and inalienable rights.**] All men have the inherent and inalienable right to enjoy and defend their lives and liberties; to acquire, possess and protect property; to worship according to the dictates of their consciences; to assemble peaceably, protest against wrongs, and petition for redress of grievances; to communicate freely their thoughts and opinions, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Sec. 2. [**All political power inherent in the people.**] All political power is inherent in the American Nationals and Declared Residents; and all free governments are founded on their

authority for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government as the public welfare may require.

Sec. 3. [**State of Utah inseparable from the States of the Union.**] The State of Utah is an inseparable part of the States of the Union as a growing perpetual Union as stated in section 4 of the Articles of Confederation 1781.

Sec. 4. [**Religious liberty.**] The rights of conscience shall never be infringed. The State of Utah shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust or for any vote at any election; nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror on account of religious belief or the absence thereof. There shall be no union of Church and State, nor shall any church dominate the State of Utah or interfere with its functions. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or for the support of any ecclesiastical establishment. No property qualification shall be required of any person to vote, or hold office, except as provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 5. [**Habeas corpus.**] The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it.

Sec. 6. [**Right to bear arms.**] The people have the right to bear arms for their security and defense.

Sec. 7. [**Due process of law.**] No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 8. [**Offenses bailable.**] All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

Sec. 9. [**Excessive bail and fines. Cruel punishments.**] Excessive bail shall not be enforced; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted. Persons arrested or imprisoned shall not be treated with unnecessary rigor.

Sec. 10. [**Trial by jury.**] In capital cases the right of trial by jury of peers shall remain inviolate. In courts of general jurisdiction, except in capital cases, a jury shall consist of eight jurors. In courts of inferior jurisdiction, a jury shall consist of four jurors. In criminal cases the verdict shall be unanimous. In civil cases three-fourths of the jurors may find a verdict. A jury in civil cases shall be waived unless demanded.

Sec. 11. [**Courts open. Redress of injuries.**] All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him or in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, which shall be administered without denial or unnecessary delay; and no person shall be

barred from prosecuting or defending before any tribunal in the State of Utah, by himself or counsel, any civil cause to which he is a party.

Sec. 12. [**Rights of accused persons.**] In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel of choice, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to not recognize the charge if it is not according the laws of the social compact, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to be confronted by the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an independent and impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases. In no instance shall any accused person, before final judgment, be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. The accused shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; a wife shall not be compelled to testify against her husband, nor a husband against his wife, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 13. [**Prosecution by information or indictment. Great Jury.**] Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment, shall be prosecuted by information after examination and commitment by a jury, unless the examination be waived by the accused with the consent of the State of Utah, or by indictment, with or without such examination and commitment. The Great Jury shall consist of seven persons, five of whom must concur to find an indictment; but no Great Jury shall be drawn or summoned unless in the opinion of the judge of the district, public interest demands it.

Sec. 14. [**Unreasonable searches forbidden. Issuance of warrant.**] The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause upon exigent circumstances supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 15. [**Freedom of speech and of the press. Libel.**] No law shall be passed to abridge or restrain the freedom of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the Great Jury; and if it shall appear to the Great Jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Sec. 16. [**No imprisonment for debt.** Debtors prisons shall be strictly prohibited. Those who have been found guilty of fraud may deliver their estate for restitution to their victims, and those who are incarcerated for a violent crime shall pay for their upkeep of their stay and shall work to pay restitution to their victims.

Sec. 17. [**Elections to be free. Soldiers voting.**] All elections shall be free, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Soldiers, in time of war, may vote at their post of duty, in or out of the State of Utah, under regulations to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. [**Attainder. Ex post facto laws. Impairing contracts.**] No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

Sec. 19. [**Treason defined. Proof.**] Treason against the State of Utah shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act.

Sec. 20. [**Military subordinate to the civil power.**] The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power, and no soldier in time of peace, shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war.

Sec. 21. [**Slavery forbidden.**] Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall be enforced in the State of Utah.

Sec. 22. [**Private property for public use.**] Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation and without the consent of the owner.

Sec. 23. [**Irrevocable franchises forbidden.**] No law shall be passed granting irrevocably any franchise, privilege or immunity.

Sec. 24. [**Uniform operation of laws.**] All laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation for the American National and Declared Residents of the State of Utah.

Sec. 25. [**Rights retained by people.**] This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the American Nationals and Declared residents.

Sec. 26. [**Provisions mandatory and prohibitory.**] The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise and nothing in this constitution shall construe to impair the obligation of contracts.

Sec. 27. [**Fundamental rights.**] Frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free National Government.

STATE BOUNDARIES

Section 1. [**State boundaries.**] The boundaries of the State of Utah shall be as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington, with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-seventh

degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-seventh degree of east longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-second degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SEC. 1. The powers of the National Government of the State of Utah shall be divided into three distinct departments; and each of them confided to a separate body to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

SEC. 2. No person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power, properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances herein after expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislative powers of the National Government of the State of Utah shall be vested in the House of Representatives and is the Legislature for the General Assembly of the National Government of the State of Utah. The style of all laws shall be, — *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the National Government of the State of Utah.*

Section 2. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of their general election; and the session of the Legislature shall be held annually, at such time as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 3. No person shall be a Representative unless he/she is an American National or Declared Resident of The United States of America, and one year previous to his election a Declared Resident of the State of Utah, and six months of the county, city or town, for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Section 4. All elections by the American Nationals and Declared Residents shall be held at such time and places, and in such manner in the several counties, cities and towns, as may be designated by law.

- Section 5.* The House shall choose its own officers and shall judge of the qualification and election of its own members; but contested elections shall be determined in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.
- Section 6.* Two-thirds of the House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the House shall prescribe.
- Section 7.* The House may, with the consent of two-thirds of its members, for any good cause, expel and punish members for disorderly conduct; and the House may punish, by imprisonment no more than twenty-four hours, during the session, any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, and may publish the same, or any part thereof, with the consent of two-thirds of its members.
- Section 8.* The yeas and nays of the House shall, at the desire of any four members present, be entered on the Journal.
- Section 9.* When a vacancy shall happen in the House, the Governor, or the person exercising the power of Governor, shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy. The doors of the House shall be kept open, except on such occasions during a time of war as the House may require secrecy.
- Section 10.* The House shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.
- Section 11.* 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 of the House.
- Section 12.* Every Bill shall be read on three different days in the House, unless in case of urgency, three-fourths of the House, in which such bill is pending, shall deem it expedient to suspend this Rule.
- Section 13.* No Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any other civil office under the National Government of the State of Utah, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time.
- Section 14.* An accurate statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Monies shall be attached to, and published with, the Laws at the rising of each session of the Legislature.
- Section 15.* The Governor, and all other civil officers under the National Government of the State of Utah shall be liable to impeachment for any violation deemed prescribed by law by the Legislature while in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the National Government of the State of Utah. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.
- Section 16.* No judge of any Court of Record in the National Government of the State of Utah, Secretary of State, Clerk of any Court of Record, Chief Stewards, or Collectors of Public Monies, or persons holding any office under The United States of America, shall have a seat in any Legislature of the National Government of the State of Utah being a conflict of interest.

Section 17. Every American National and Declared Resident who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to support The United States of America, the State of Utah, the Constitution of the State of Utah and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Section 18. All officers, civil and Military, in the National Government of the State of Utah, 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 Utah, and will to the best of my Ability, Protect the honor of the National Government of the State of Utah 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 Utah and do hereby accept and acknowledge the said position, Constitution, 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 Utah 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 National Government of the State of Utah, 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 National Government of the State of Utah; 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."

Section 20. The Legislature shall have full power to exclude from the right of electing, or of being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

Section 21. In the year two thousand and twenty, and every tenth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the National Government of the State of Utah shall be made, in such manner as prescribed by law.

Section 22. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but a majority of the members of the General Assembly when convened and elected must concur in an impeachment.

Section 23. All impeachments shall be tried by the House; and when sitting for that purpose the Representatives shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law.

Section 24. No officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until after his acquittal. And the impeachment of such officer shall not be carried to conviction without the consent of two-thirds of the House.

Sec. 25. The General Assembly shall direct by the Law of Nations in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the State of Utah.

Sec. 26. No local or special laws shall be enacted in any of the following cases, that is to say:

1. Granting divorces.
2. Locating or changing county seats.
3. Changing rules of evidence.
4. Changing the law of descent or succession.
5. Regulating the practice of courts of justice.
6. Limitation of civil actions or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds.
7. Punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.
8. Laying out, opening, altering, or vacating roads, maps for surveys, streets, alleys, and public squares.
9. Assessment and collection of taxes.
10. Regulating the rate of interest on money.
11. The conduct of elections.
12. Affecting the estates of deceased persons or of minors.
13. Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privileges, immunities, or franchises.

14. Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures.
15. Changing names of persons or places.
16. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace.
17. Incorporating a body politic
18. Relinquishing any indebtedness, liability, or obligation to the State of Utah
19. Summoning and empanelling of juries.
20. When a general law can be made applicable.

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The executive department of the State of Utah shall consist of Governor, Secretary of State, Registrar, State Treasurer each of whom shall hold his office for two years on the first Monday of January next after his election, except that the terms of office of those elected at the election and shall end on the first Monday in January when their successors are elected and qualify.

The persons, respectively having the highest number of votes cast for the office voted for shall be elected, but if two or more American Nationals and Declared Residents shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for any one of said offices, the legislature, at its next regular session, shall elect forthwith, by joint ballot, one of such American Nationals or Declared Residents for said office.

The officers of the executive department during their terms of office shall reside at the seat of National Government, where they shall keep their offices and public records, books, and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this Constitution and as may be provided for by law.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible to any of the offices mentioned in section 1 of this article except an American National or Declared Resident of the age of not less than twenty-one years, who shall have been an American National or Declared Resident three years next preceding his election.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the military forces of the State of Utah.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall transact all executive business with the officers of the National Government of the State of Utah civil and military and may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He may convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session. He shall communicate by message to the General Assembly at every session the condition of the State of Utah and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutation, and pardons, after convictions, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State of Utah, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Secretary of State until the disability ceases, or during the remainder of the term.

Sec. 7. Every bill passed by the House of Representatives, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it, and it shall become a law as provided in this Constitution. But if he disapproves, he shall return it, with his objections, to be handed back to the House of Representative in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal. If after reconsideration it again passes by an yea or nay majority vote on roll call of two-thirds of the members elected to the General Assembly, it shall become a law as provided in this Constitution, notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

If any bill be not returned within five days after it shall have been presented to the Governor, such bill shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by its final adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the Office of the Secretary of State within ten days after such adjournment or become a law as provided in this Constitution. After the final action by the Governor or following the adoption of a bill notwithstanding his objection, it shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reasons therefore, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objections as in this section provided.

The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to any bill passed by the General Assembly and referred to the American Nationals and Declared Residents for adoption or rejection.

Sec. 8. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode shall be provided by the Constitution or by law, for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

Sec. 9. The powers and duties of Secretary of State, and all other State departments shall be as prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to succeed himself to the office of State Treasurer for the succeeding two years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 11. The returns of the election for all State officers shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued by the Secretary of State, in such manner as provided by law.

Sec. 12. All commissions shall issue in the name of the State of Utah and shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the seal of the State of Utah, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 13. Until otherwise provided by law, the salaries of the State officers shall be as follows:

Governor, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.

Secretary of State, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.

Registrar, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.

State Treasurer, three thousand Continental Dollars per annum.

MILITIA

SEC. 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for organizing and disciplining the militia of the State of Utah, in such manner as they shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of The United States of America in relation thereto.

SEC. 2. Any person who is a conscientious objector to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the State of Utah, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

SEC. 4. All officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that the General Assembly shall not make any such elections or appointment, other than those of Adjutants General and Quarter Masters General.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint his Aids-de-camp; Majors General, their Aids-de-camp, and all other division staff officers; Brigadiers General shall appoint their Aids, and all other brigade staff officer; and Colonels shall appoint their regimental staff officers.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall fix, by law, the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of the National Government of the State of Utah 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 National Government of the State of Utah within their separate spheres as deemed necessary.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. 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 Utah, and shall hold their office for the term of three 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.

Section 4. 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 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 processes necessary to the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction and shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State of Utah.

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 Steward, 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 National Government of the State of Utah, 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 may receive any fees, dues or gifts of his 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 village of the National Government of the State of Utah 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, county Judges and all Justices of the Peace 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 law.

Section 17. The judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the National Government of the State of Utah. The style of all processes shall be, "The American Nationals and Declared Residents of the National Government of the State of Utah; all prosecutions shall be carried on "In the name, and by the authority of the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Utah," and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Utah."

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 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 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 of or 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 Utah but the parties shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or impede the law or obligation of contracts.

Impeachment

Sec. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members of the General Assembly shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the General Assembly and, when sitting for that purpose, the Representatives shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence and shall be presided over by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Should the Chief Justice be on trial, or otherwise disqualified, the House shall elect a judge of the Supreme Court to preside.

Sec. 2. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the Representative elected. The Governor and other State and judicial officers, except justice of courts shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes, misdemeanors, 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 in the State of Utah. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 1. The members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter on the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the National Government of the State of Utah and the Constitution of the State of Utah, so long as I continue a American National or Declared Resident thereof, and that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties of ----- according to law: so help me my Creator."

SEC. 2. Treason against the State of Utah shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass such penal laws, to suppress the evil practice of Dueling, extending to disqualification from office or the tenure thereof, as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 4. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office or place of honor or profit, under the authority of the State of Utah, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe to procure his election or appointment.

SEC. 5. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, from suffrage, and from serving as Jurors, those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The right

of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper conduct.

SEC. 6. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and the votes shall be entered on the journals.

SEC. 7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of an appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually.

SEC. 8. All lands liable to taxation in the State of Utah shall be taxed in proportion to their value, except where land is exempt to tax by law.

SEC. 9. The General Assembly shall direct, by law, in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the State of Utah.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to regulate, by law, the cases in which deductions shall be made from the salaries of public officers, for neglect of duty in their official capacities, and the amount of such deduction.

SEC. 11. Absence on business of the State of Utah, or of The United States of America, or on a visit, or necessary private business, shall not cause a forfeiture of a residence once obtained.

SEC. 12. In prosecutions for the publishing of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and, in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the courts.

SEC. 13. Returns of all elections for officers who are to be commissioned by the Governor, and for members of the General Assembly, shall be made to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 14. No new county shall be established by the General Assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken to a less content than nine hundred square miles; nor shall any county be laid off of less contents. Every new county, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or counties from which it was taken, until entitled by numbers to the right of separate representation.

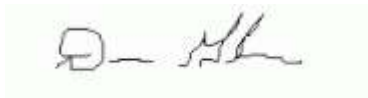
SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to form a penal code in accordance with the Law of Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and not of vindictive justice.

SEC. 17. Within five years after the adoption of this Constitution, the body of our laws, civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and arranged under proper heads, and promulgated in such manner as the

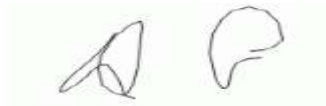
General Assembly may direct: and a like revision, digest, and promulgation, shall be made within every subsequent period of ten years.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly shall make provision by law for obtaining correct knowledge of the several objects proper for improvement in relation to the navigable waters, and to the roads in the State of Utah and for making a systematic and economical application of the means appropriated to those objects.

Hereby signed and witnessed:



Dennis Allen Glasker



Doug James Peterson



Betty Lou McDaniel



Breanna Korrin Rand





The United States of America
Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
State of Utah
Address: 5Q7Z3 P JL4D
Judicial District # 45
National Government of the State of Utah
office of the Registrar



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Breanna Korrin Rand , certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of the National Government of the State of **Utah**, 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 **Utah** – Constitution amended and is recorded on:

January 24 th , 2019	2:00 UTC-7	SoU- 89DBDC6C-A36A-4392-9829-3D3F5EE0EA36
Document Date	Time	Record File Number

File Name:
20190124-NGSoU- 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 **Utah**

Date Issued: 313th day in the year of Yahweh, 6020
Translated Date: , January 24th, 2019 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 **Utah**

