

ETHICAL GUIDELINES

for Josephine County Assembly

Preamble:

We, the free and sovereign people residing on the land of Josephine County, Oregon, an Independent state, in order to avail ourselves of self-determination, have come together in unity under the divine law of the Almighty Creator. Our purpose is to foster harmonious coexistence, granted to us by the "Josephine County Settlement Covenant", Declaration of Sovereign Intent, Constitutions, and laws of the land, to prevent disputes, and ensure swift resolution of any conflicts that may arise.

We are committed to organizing the defense of life, liberty, and private property while responsibly managing public property for the benefit of all inhabitants. Furthermore, we seek to establish select agreements with other communities of sovereign individuals, by these "Ethical Guidelines" conferred upon the County Assembly for our mutual advantage. Under document and in common accord within, the "Declaration of Trust", we recognize and ordain the principles herein:

Article I.

Assemblymen & Assemblywomen

Section 1.

(a) An Assemblyman or Assemblywoman (hereinafter "Assembly member") in a county Assembly is a living man or woman who has properly executed a current Assembly Affirmation/Agreement (hereinafter "Affirmation/Agreement") on file with the Assembly.

(b) An "Elector" is a "Committee of Safety" Assembly member in good standing. "Good standing" may be evidenced by whatever criteria a county Assembly agrees upon. Suggested metrics are:

- A man or woman who is living in honor in said county
- Attendance of 75% of the Assembly meetings held per annum

- Ongoing progress with self-education
- Willingness to help with Assembly tasks and/or resources
- Interest in helping other "Electors" with their education and processes (status, land patent, trust, etc.)
- Has made a significant contribution in the past, and remains supportive in the present

(c) *It may be assumed founding Assembly members are in good standing and are therefore 'Electors' and are eligible to vote on Assembly matters.*

(d) A "Public" Assembly member Affirmation/Agreement is very similar to an "Elector" member except the "Public" member has no vote when it comes to assembly matters. They also do not have any meeting commitments (making 75% of the meetings). Those are the two major differences between them.

Section 2.

To be admitted to a county Assembly, each interested man or woman shall:

- (a) be sponsored by a current "Elector", as defined in Section 1.
- (b) be at least 18 years of age.
- (c) have been domiciled within the 50 states of America for at least the prior seven consecutive years as a declared or undeclared US citizen or American Citizen or national.
- (d) not be a current member of any other state or county Assembly or equivalent *governance* entity for a specific venue (a venue is a more local subset of the county Assembly).
- (e) not have served as an elected or appointed official in a *de facto* corporate governmental services provider or affiliated municipal entity within the prior five (5) years. Employees or volunteers can be exempted (based on Section 3).

(f) agree to attend an introductory educational event, when available.

(g) follow a personal, ongoing, self-directed education process to learn relevant history and actionable paths forward to be able to assist in operating this Assembly. The Assembly officers and members reserve the right to assess his/her level of commitment. Examples of metrics which may be considered are:

- meeting attendance
- continual, self-directed education, including videos, books and calls available through the Republic for the united States of America
- willingness to help with Assembly tasks and/or resources

Section 3.

Exemptions to Section 2 requirements may be considered and voted upon on a case-by-case basis following testimony by the Sponsor and after a motion from an "Elector". The detailed rationale for the Exemption shall be recorded in the Minutes of the meeting in which the Exemption is granted.

Section 4.

"Electors" sponsoring an interested man or woman shall attest to his/her good character, sound judgment, ethical values and level of responsibility as evidenced by his/her autograph on the "Member Affirmation" form.

Section 5.

Each man or woman joining as an "Elector" to the Assembly shall autograph and thumbprint the Member Affirmation/Agreement in the presence of at least three (3) witnesses at least 18 years of age. The sponsor shall also autograph and thumbprint the Affirmation/Agreement.

Section 6.

Newly autographed Affirmations/Agreements shall be examined by the county coordinator for *legible* contact information: name, address, phone, email, and sponsor. Incoming Assembly members may request a photograph or otherwise duplicate of their Affirmation/Agreement for their copy.

Section 7.

Original Affirmations/Agreements shall be securely stored by the Assembly Scribe until such time as the Assembly elects an Archivist.

Section 8.

Every effort shall be made to maintain the privacy and confidentiality of Assembly members.

Section 9.

Any Assembly membership may be terminated for just cause, including in accordance with Article V.

Article II.

County Assembly Meeting Basics

Section 1.

- (a) Your first Assembly meeting may organize and convene with a minimum of three "Elector" Assembly members ("Founders").
- (b) All meetings going forward should convene with the 3 minimum founding members (no ties of vote) and as many other like minded people as possible.
- (c) Josephine County Assemblies *must* have a minimum of three (3) Assembly members to begin the notification and Covenant Resettlement process, however, actively strive for more people to be involved.
- (d) Robert's Rules of Order will be used to guide how meetings are conducted, and will be consulted should any questions on points of order arise. It will be used to settle any disputes on proceedings.
- (e) In order to convene a meeting, there must be a *quorum*, which is at least three (3) members present, (2 "Officers" all in good standing).
- (f) In order to hold a vote in a convened meeting on Assembly matters, 50% plus 1 of the "Electors" must be present to cast a vote.
- (g) The meeting agenda can be set and distributed a few days beforehand, if at all possible.
- (h) Meetings may be conducted in person and/or electronically, e.g. via Zoom or another app., only if approve by the Assembly.
- (i) Any given meeting may be *open* or *closed* to people who have not signed the Affirmation/Agreement. If any new person(s) are present at your meeting the "Biven's Decision" must be read.

Section 2.

A county will cease to be Settled if:

- the Assembly assembles for a meeting less than once per calendar quarter.
- the Assembly has fewer than five (5) members present at meetings for two consecutive calendar quarters.
- the Assembly adjourns *sine die* (with no appointed date for continuation).

Section 3. How to take the minutes

Minutes are an official record of actions the Assembly took at a meeting, not a record of everything that was said. They serve a lawful and historical purpose, documenting the Assembly's adherence to proper procedures and the bylaws. Minutes and audio-recordings made during a meeting may be discoverable in litigation.

Meetings are not required to be audio-recorded.

Meeting minutes needn't read like a narrative. Electronic solutions for minute-taking are acceptable and can help make a scribe's responsibility less burdensome.

The first portion of the agenda/minutes should include:

- title of the group that is meeting
- date, time, and venue
- whether the meeting is open or closed (see above)
- come to order time
- person recording the minutes
- names of those in attendance
- names of officers not in attendance
- time the Bivens Decision is read. If there is/are respondent(s), record the names.

Note: The meeting is closed to any latecomers after the Bivens Decision is read. If an exception is made, the Bivens Decision is read again.

The body portion (old and new business) of the minutes needs to include:

- approval of last meeting's minutes (old business). Or, you may approve minutes at the end of the meeting in which they are taken; in this case your current minutes will be the last item under new business. *
- all motions (unless withdrawn) along with the name of the Assembly member making the motion. It is not necessary to record the name of the person who seconds the motion.
- the final wording of the motions, either as adopted or disposed. You may include mention of debate or amendment, but it is not necessary to record who said what.
- whether the motion passed or failed statistics about the vote: # of yeas, # of nays, #of abstains
- any disorderly conduct
- date, time, and place of next meeting
- approval of minutes if you do it at the end of your meetings **
- time of adjournment

The minutes should follow the order of the agenda, with a summary sentence or two for each item, along with the name of the member who presented the agenda item. Votes taken should appear in their place of order in the agenda. Record what happened: "Action: Motion made (by whom), seconded, and carried."

Do not record:

- direct quotations
- discussion details, especially who said what. An exemption is Article I, Section 3.

The full text of any report is included as an attachment to the minutes only if the assembly so orders.

Record the name of any guest speaker and the subject of the presentation, but make no summary of the speaker's remarks.

The final, *approved* minutes should be the only record of the meeting that you retain. The original minutes are then archived for safe keeping. Josephine County Assemblies are encouraged to also archive secure, digital copies in separate locations.

**** Approval of Minutes**

Minutes are customarily approved at the next regular meeting, following the call to order and opening items. However, you may approve minutes at the end of the meeting in which they are taken. The advantages to this are **1)** everyone is present and is more apt to remember what took place so corrections can be made on the spot, and **2)** the approved minutes can then be signed, sealed, copied and archived instead of waiting until after the next meeting.

Corrections to minutes are noted in the minutes being corrected; they're not detailed in the minutes of the meeting at which the corrections were adopted. (The minutes of the meeting at which corrections were made should merely state that minutes of the previous meeting were approved as corrected.)

Section 4. Elections

All elections the Assembly holds will be to fill, minimally, the Coordinator, Scribe and Bailiff positions.

Elections will be conducted according to Robert's Rule of Order.

- Elections take place at an official Assembly meeting with at least five members present, including at least three officers.
- Nominees must be Assembly members in good standing and must be present at the election.

Important: Offices *must* be filled by *election* and vote of at least three (3) "Electors" before a county Assembly can initiate the notification and resettlement process.

Example motion: I nominate _____ to the office of Coordinator.

This motion requires a "second" before discussion about the motion can begin.

At this point, the Coordinator, or acting Coordinator, must ask the nominee(s) the following:

1. Have you read both the "County Settlement Covenant" and the "Declaration of Sovereign Intent", any group discussion?
2. Have you read, and understand the "Ethical Guidelines"?
3. Are you willing to take on the responsibility of the office you've been elected to occupy?

A nominee must answer these in the affirmative in order to hold any office in the Assembly.

Once all nominations have been received, proceed with a vote. This should be recorded by the scribe as number of yeas, nays, and/or abstains.

Repeat this process for the other offices. After completing all the voting, the new officers relieve the temporary officers, if any, of their duties.

Note: One person may serve in multiple offices, however the Coordinator and Scribe may not be held by the same person at the same time.

As the assembly grows, more officers may be elected. Refer to Article III on Assembly Officers and their Duties.

It may be assumed the founding members of an Assembly are in good standing and are therefore 'Electors' eligible to vote on Assembly matters.

Section 5. Adopting this "Ethical Guidelines"

At some point in an Assembly's progression, the "Ethical Guidelines", further known as the "EG" should be officially adopted. The "EG" should be ratified 6 months after the Settlement date however, if not, it should not be longer than a year. The Coordinator should present to the Assembly with the "EG". It is preferable to post a copy, if possible on a website, of the "EG" for the members' to review prior to the meeting in which they are to be adopted.

Before discussion can begin someone must make a motion to adopt the "Ethical Guidelines".

Motion: "I make a motion to adopt the presented "Ethical Guidelines" as the standard operating procedures of this county assembly". This motion requires a "second" before discussion can continue. Once seconded, any modifications may be introduced and voted on. Once discussion is complete a vote should occur and be recorded by the scribe.

Article III.

Assembly Elected Officers and Their Duties

Section 1.

All officers are trustees of the Assembly and are, by definition, responsible for the productivity of the original and on-going special deposits of trust property.

Examples of “productivity” in this situation are:

- Serving public notice of the "County Settlement Covenant".
- Growing the Assembly with men and women who meet Article I, Section 2 qualifications
- Expand other districts of your county using the "County Satellite Compact"
- Create On-going education on sovereignty, liberty, and trusts.
- Reaching out to the "Popular" people (men and women living on the county that have not become electors by signing an Affirmation / Agreement).
- Identifying and cultivating potential Assembly interest in other counties.

Examples of “trust property” in this situation are:

- All documents, media, and intellectual property created by the Assembly and anything those produce,
- All funds held and accrued by the Assembly,
- All actions taken by the Assembly that effect the beneficiaries we are responsible to—the men, women and children in our county and every other county in Oregon State,
- Josephine County Assembly seal.

Offices shall be filled by Assembly members meeting the requirements to hold office under these "EG's". All offices in this section are for a term of 6 months to a year or longer if needed by the assembly.

1. Coordinator *

- moderates the county Assembly meetings
- ensures the county Assembly and each committee functions effectively
- has authority to autograph covenant documents and amendments
- generates meeting agendas or delegates this responsibility

2. Scribe *

- generally assists the Coordinator
- keeps an accurate record (minutes) of the proceedings of each meeting
- signs and witnesses documents as needed
- optionally, may handle correspondence

3. Bailiff *

- maintains order and provides security as needed at assembly meetings
- reads the Bivens decision (one time)
- ascertains that those present in closed session are, in fact, county Assembly members
- optionally, may assist with vetting Assembly members and guests

4. Treasurer (Optional)

- acts as custodian and surety for county Assembly funds
- accounts for county Assembly revenues and expenditures
- maintains an accurate ledger of all monies received and disbursed
- makes an oral finances report at each meeting

- prepares a financial statement for review by the officers as needed
- reimburses county Assembly members for *receipted* expenses *authorized* by a two-thirds vote of the county Assembly

5. Archivist (Optional)

- holds, for safe keeping, meeting agendas & minutes, covenants, affidavits, public notices, etc., and maintains the data base of county Assembly members

(*) by the title means these positions must be filled by an "Elector" assembly person.

Article IV. Communications

Section 1.

In order to facilitate 2-way, vertical communication and content sharing between other county Assemblies, a presence is established, maintained, and moderated on a messaging app. Email may also be used for communication and content sharing.

The messaging app account will be created by an officer of the Assembly (or interim county coordinators' group).

Out of necessity or a consensus preference, the chosen messaging app may change.

Counties may choose whatever messaging app or platform they wish, or none, for their intra-county communications and content sharing.

County Ambassador

A County Ambassador could have a significant impact on the community by fostering engagement, advocating for local interests, and strengthening connections between residents, leadership and other counties. Their influence might include:

Community Representation – acting as a voice for the county people, ensuring concerns and priorities are heard by decision-makers.

Public Engagement – encourage civic participation, organize events, and promote local initiatives.

Economic & Cultural Growth – support businesses, tourism, and historical preservation efforts.

As in above, the County Ambassador can encourage civic participation by fostering engagement, education, and community involvement. Here could be some effective strategies:

Voter Registration & Awareness – host voter registration drives and education events on why your vote is important.

Volunteer Initiatives – encouraging residents to participate with learning events on why our local charities and government need help to operate.

Community Forums & Events – have town hall discussions, outreach programs, connect residents with local leaders.

To become a County Ambassador, candidates typically need to demonstrate leadership, community involvement, and public speaking skills. Qualifications might be;

Leadership Experience – person applying must be over the age of 21 and the candidate must have at least 3 years of life experience demonstrating the character skills and/or 2 years in upper learning (above high school) in the development of these skills.

Application – candidate must submit an application filled out with legible hand writing or by hand printing, have supporting recommendation letters and a complete history via a resume.

MUST Be Appointed by the Assembly – each assembly will responsible for the appointment of an Ambassador. They ultimately have the overall authority to set whatever requirements that they see fit. The above is only a template that if wanted could be adopted.

A County Ambassador is a multifaceted role that combines the influence and reach of a public figure with the mission-driven responsibilities of local government. This dynamic position, the ambassador, serves as a representative and champion for their county, promoting its unique culture, tourism opportunities, thriving businesses, and vibrant community events.

For established influencers, becoming a County Ambassador presents an exciting opportunity to align their personal brand with a meaningful cause while simultaneously expanding their presence and impact. By leveraging their existing platform and engaging with the local community, influencers can play a pivotal role in showcasing the best of what their county has to offer, ultimately contributing to its growth, prosperity, and sense of pride.

Article V.

Declaration of Trust

The purpose of the county-level trust is to secure and protect the unlimited, unalienable rights with which all men and women—beneficiaries—are equally endowed and thereby affect their safety and happiness.

This article herein provides process and remedy for a breach of trust by an Assemblyman, Assemblywoman, Elector, Officer, or county Assembly. In deciding if there has been a breach of trust, we will rely on conscience, compassion, and reasonableness. We will be cognizant of the difference between judging someone and holding someone accountable. Throughout the process we will be guided by common law and equity principles and not statutory law.

The essential tenant of Assemblies being self-governance, there is an expectation that men and women will govern themselves, exercise restraint in their own behavior, and respect others. An Assembly Coordinator and Bailiff are responsible for monitoring the group members for honorable behavior and reining in a potentially problematic situation before it escalates. In virtual conversations on digital media, the administrator(s) carries this responsibility.

Men or women in conflict should make a genuine attempt to resolve the controversy between themselves. If that fails, the matter may be put before the Assembly Officers.

Section 1.

Sections 1 and 2, deals with breach of trust by a single man and/or woman.

A breach of trust may be a violation by a trustee, through fraud or negligence, of a duty that equity requires of him/her. Or, it may be dishonorable conduct that results in harm to trust assets or beneficiaries. Some examples of breach of trust:

- breaching the Covenant or Affirmation/Agreement

- failure to fulfill the duty or responsibility of an office
- breaching confidentiality
- making disparaging or slanderous remarks about any Assembly or its members
- violating the EG's
- misusing the Assembly communications platform(s)
- a county Assembly's refusal to cooperate with other county Assemblies

Section 2.

Before a formal claim of a breach of trust is made, the Assembly member(s) alleging a breach of trust should first bring the matter to the alleged miscreant to determine if there has been a misunderstanding, misperception, or oversight that may be immediately corrected. Self-governance embodies self-correction.

If the dishonorable behavior continues, a formal claim, in the form of an affidavit, must be made and brought before the county Assembly Officers. If deemed necessary, a special, closed meeting may be called.

The offended party must articulate why the alleged miscreant's behavior is/was a breach of trust and who was harmed, i.e. what were the negative impacts of the breach to the beneficiaries. This ensures the validity of a claim.

The alleged miscreant will have the opportunity to explain/defend their behavior to the Assembly Officers *OR* acknowledge that their words/actions were in the wrong and offer to make amends; to set things right. In the latter, it may be that no further action is necessary. Or, at the discretion of the Officers, a probationary period may be applied.

Should this process fail to have a positive outcome, the alleged miscreant is considered to have breached the trust. Two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the "Electors" must vote to rescind the member's Agreement/Affirmation, and he/she may no longer attend Assembly meetings.

Throughout this process, a county Assembly is free to seek help / advice / discussion with other county Assembly members through the coordinators' meeting.

Section 3.

This section deals with breach of trust by an Assembly as a whole (i.e. one county goes rogue). Trustees of county Assemblies are beneficiaries of the state Assembly as well as every other county Assembly.

Josephine County Assemblies are explicitly structured as revocable spend-thrift trust. Grantors and beneficiaries—the state-level trust, inclusive of all other county Assemblies—have the right, in equity, to alter or abolish a single county-level trust in the case of unrighteous, self-serving, or incompetent trustees, especially for disregarding the bylaws or dishonorable activities.

Be scrupulous about record keeping. There is the possibility, in the future, that the *Republic for the united States of America* or other entities may request original assembly formation and standing documentation or an audit to “test” the structure of your Assembly. Make sure your documents and minutes are always in order.

ARTICLE VI.

Convene a Grand Jury

As set forth in Article Four (4) of the "County Settlement Covenant" as well as the following;

Common Law Peoples' Grand Jury

There will come a time when your county assembly will attempt to convene a lawful common law grand jury under natural law, First Amendment right to petition, and sovereign authority. Below are some steps that you'll be taking for this process to move forward in a lawful manner:

- Establish recorded findings,
- Put public officials on notice of felony fraud or violations,
- Demand recognition through mass affidavit campaigns, liens, or filings.

There are only **three ways** a court can hear a criminal complaint:

(1) One or more of the people sign a sworn affidavit that they have been injured;

(2) A prosecutor, on behalf of the government brings an accusation before the Grand Jury and the Grand Jury either indicts or does nothing;

(3) The Grand Jury by its "own will" can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance that it is not, and if it finds wrong-doing it can present it to the court and it must go to trial.

No one can second guess the Grand Jury, unless the Grand Jury's action violates another's unalienable rights.

Steps to Convene a Common Law Grand Jury

1. Gather 27 individuals from the Assembly under number 8 of the "Members Affirmation" document.

Grand Jury: This jury is responsible for determining whether there is enough evidence to formally charge someone with a crime. They do

not decide guilt or innocence. Instead, they issue indictments if they believe there is probable cause. Grand juries are typically larger, and their proceedings are more secretive.

2. Nominate and elect 12 jurors, and an alternate totaling 13 assembly persons, however, if a recorder is needed the total would be 14.

Petit Jury (also called a trial jury): This is the jury you're probably most familiar with from courtroom dramas! A petit jury hears evidence during a trial and decides the verdict—whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. These juries are usually smaller, and their deliberations result in a final decision on the case.

3. Use the following as set forth by the **County Justice**.

4. Present verified complaints, affidavits, and evidence;
Verify refers to the process of formally submitting legal documents and proof to support a case.
Affidavits are written and sworn testimony made under an oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court.
Evidence includes documents, records, photos, materials that will support claims of both sides of the case.

5. Deliberate and issue Findings of Fact, True Bills, or Indictments.
Finding of Facts refers commonly to the jury's official determination of what happened in the case.
The Grand Jury issues a True Bill, meaning they believe a case of cause exists.
An Indictment is the formal charge against the defendant.

6. Record all proceedings under affidavit, oath, and commercial liability.

7. Serve results on state and federal officials—with demand for lawful enforcement if required and/or needed.

Gathering individuals for a Grand Jury is our "Duty" as a free and sovereign people. It is the duty part of the Common Law Grand Jury is to expose all fraud and corruption, whether it is in the political or judicial realm, and stop it! The Authority of the Grand Jury is found only in the "Bill of Rights", therefore it's the people's responsibility and not the governments - Amendment V -

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury..."

It is in effect a fourth branch of government, "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people.

In a "Common Law" system, Petit jury selection follows a structured process to ensure fairness and impartiality.

Here's how it typically will work:

Petit Jury Selection (Voir Dire)

- a) **Random Pool Selection** – Potential jurors are randomly chosen from the Affirmations of the Assembly records;
- b) **Screening & Questioning** – Attorneys and the Justice question potential jurors to assess biases, knowledge of the case, and ability to serve fairly.

Attorneys can remove jurors through:

- c) **Peremptory Challenges** (limited number, no reason needed).
- d) **Challenges for Cause** (unlimited, must show bias or inability to serve).

Final Petit Jury Formation – Once both sides agree, 14 jurors are sworn in.

Foreman Selection

- a) **Juror Vote** – The jurors elects a foreman by majority vote.
- b) **Judge Appointment** – In some cases, the judge selects the foreman.
- c) **Criteria** – Should have Leadership, communication skills, and impartiality is key.

One Alternate for substitution if one of the 12 jurors needs to be removed or replaced.

Recorder Role

- a) **Juror Recorder** – one assigned, they take notes and summarize discussions.

The jury system in common law is designed to reflect the community values and ensure justice within said community. "You the People"

Your local County Justice (item 3) should have (items 4 - 7 above) the full process of common law trials.

We the people, by mercy and grace of the Creator ordained with certain unalienable rights, among them the right to form and exercise this 27 people Grand Jury in the spirit of the Magna Carta and our founding fathers, and in obedience to the Creator for this county on behalf of the people, having recorded our authority with the county by the "County Settlement Covenant" by which we act in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity by the securing of Natural Law and hereby turning Justice, Honor, and Grace for a perpetual administration of trust on behalf of the people hereby define in this document.

ARTICLE VI.

Meanings of Words inside Document

Archivist - a person who maintains and is in charge of archives.

Assembly Man/Woman - a man or woman who is a member of a lawful legislative assembly of people.

Biven's Decision - is an action that allows individuals to seek redress for constitutional violations committed by federal officers for unlawful search and seizures while acting within the scope of their duties.

Citizen - a lawful recognized person of a state or commonwealth.

Confidentiality - the state of keeping or being kept secret or private.

Covenant - a formal, binding agreement, often a sacred or enduring promise, between two or more parties.

Delegates - a person sent or authorized to represent others.

Domiciled - reside in, a permanent home.

Elector - a person who has the right to vote in an election or for duty.

Expenditures - an amount of money spent.

Good Standing - in favor with, in good terms with someone, in honor with.

Incompetent Trustees - are those who, due to incapacity or misconduct, are unable to fulfill their fiduciary duties to manage a trust's assets and protect the beneficiaries' interests. This can include individuals experiencing cognitive decline, severe illness, or those engaging in actions that harm the trust.

Ledger - a book or other collection of financial accounts of a particular type.

Magna Carta - established several key principles, including:

1. The Rule of Law: It asserted that even the monarch was subject to the law, not above it.
2. Due Process: It guaranteed fair legal treatment and protection from arbitrary actions.
3. Limitations on Royal Authority: It placed restrictions on the king's power and the ability to impose taxes without the consent of the barons.
4. Protection of Church Rights: It affirmed the independence and privileges of the church.
5. Access to Justice: It ensured access to fair and prompt justice for all.

Miscreant - a person behaving badly or in a way that breaks a law or rule.

National - a citizen of a particular country typically entitled to hold that country's passport.

Nationalist - a person who strongly identifies with this nation and vigorously supports and defends it, especially to the exclusions of other nations.

Revocable Spendthrift trust - restricts the beneficiary's ability to access or control the trust's assets, is designed to protect the beneficiary from themselves and from their creditors.

Robert's Rule of Order - is a widely used manual of parliamentary procedure that provides guidelines for conducting meetings and making decisions in a group setting.

Settled - resolved or reach an agreement about, reaching a state of stability or contentment with.

Sovereign - a person who has supreme power or authority, a group or body of persons or a state having sovereign authority.

Trustees - an individual person or member of a board given control or powers of administration of property in trust with a legal obligation to administer it solely for the purposes specified.

Vertical Communication - sharing information — from top to bottom or bottom to top.

Unalienable Rights - rights that individuals possess that cannot be taken or given away by any government or entity, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

ARTICLE VII. Addendums

Any addendum to the Operations and Functions of the Assembly EG's must be submitted in writing to the Moderator and the addendum shall be reviewed by the Assembly at a regularly scheduled meeting and shall be approved or rejected by simple "Electors" vote of 50% plus 1.

All addendums that are in force as of this writing shall remain in force as approved by the Assembly on the dates recorded in the Assembly meeting minutes.

Voted and Approved on this 8th day of June, 2025,

Assembly Moderator: _____
(Autograph, given name, family name)



Assembly Scribe: _____
(Autograph, given name, family name)



Assembly Bailiff: _____
(Autograph, given name, family name)

