



Constitution of Michigan 1835

Revised and ratified February 2nd, 2012

Free De Jure State of Michigan Constitution

This constitution for Michigan, a free de jure state was brought forth in assembly and ratified by unanimous vote on the 2nd day of February in the year of our Lord, two thousand twelve, and entered into the Free De Jure State of Michigan assembly meeting minutes.

The original 1835 constitution is the foundation for this new revised constitution of, by and for the people of Michigan, a free de jure state. The language used in this constitution is common to man, written in common mans language, using definitions found in any common Webster's Dictionary, in other words, no legal/law source can be used for interpretation of intent or definition of words used. It cannot be interpreted by members of the British Accredited Registry (BAR) or non-barred attorneys, lawyers, or paralegals, or anyone that has studied law, all definitions and interpretations are left to the people of the free de jure state of Michigan. This constitution is of the people, by the people, for the people written in plain common language easily understood without any hidden meanings or uncommon definition of words.

Any difficult to define words or phrases are expressly defined in this constitution in common terms and definitions. No other meaning shall be taken from any legal or law form to be used for reference, interpretation or definitions.

Preamble

We, the PEOPLE of Michigan, a free and independent de jure state, as established by the Act of Congress of the Eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, in conformity to the fifth article of the ordinance providing for the government of the territory of the united States, North West of the River Ohio, believing that the time has arrived when our present political condition ought to cease, and the right of self-government be asserted; and availing ourselves of that provision of the aforesaid ordinance of the congress of the united States of the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the acts of congress passed in accordance therewith, which entitle us to admission into the Union, upon a condition which has been fulfilled, do, by our delegates in convention assembled, mutually agree to form ourselves into a free and independent de jure state, by the style and title of the “ Free De Jure State of Michigan,” and do ordain and establish the following constitution to restrain the authority delegated to those elected to the people of this free and independent de jure state of Michigan..

ARTICLE I

BOUNDARIES

Territorial jurisdiction

1. The de jure free state of Michigan consists of and has jurisdiction over the territory embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point on the eastern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay shall intersect the same--said point being the north-west corner of the State of Ohio, as established by act of congress, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; thence with the said boundary line of the State of Ohio till it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada in Lake Erie; thence with said boundary line between the United States and Canada through the Detroit river, Lake Huron and Lake Superior to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior; thence in a direct line through Lake Superior to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said river Montreal to the head waters thereof; thence in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the southern shore of Lake Brule; thence along said southern shore and down the river Brule to the main channel of the Menominee river; thence down the centre of the main channel of the same to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence due east with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana to the north-east corner thereof; and thence south with the eastern boundary line of Indiana to the place of beginning.

2. All the land within the territorial boundaries in Article I, section 1, is provisionally one county called, Schoolcraft. As the de jure populace grows individual counties can settle and separate from Schoolcraft County.

ARTICLE II BILL OF RIGHTS

Political Power

First, All political power is inherent in the people.

Right of the People

2. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people; and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, and to abolish one form of government and establish another, whenever the public good requires it.

No exclusive privileges

3. No man or woman, or group of men and women are entitled to exclusive or separate privileges. No group or oligarchy of people can exclusively control the people; never can this constitution be converted to a trust which is a commercial entity and creates an oligarchy of people that control the trust, furthermore, be it known to all people of the free de jure state of Michigan there is a complete abolition of the Covenant Trust circa 2010, past, present and future in any form. It is a private trust and cannot govern a free people. This covenant trust or any other trust cannot be used to establish a state bank or any monetary system in the free de jure state of Michigan for the people, any state banks established for the free de jure state of Michigan must be controlled by all the people of the de jure state of Michigan.

Religious worship

4. Every person has a right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and no person can be compelled to attend, erect, or support, against his will, any place of religious worship, or pay any tithes, taxes or other rates, for the support of any religion.

Support of religious societies; by state treasury prohibited.

5. No money will be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or theological or religious seminaries.

Rights of conscience

6. The civil and religious rights, privileges and capacities of no individual can be diminished or enlarged on account of his opinions or belief concerning matters of religion. A person can practice and express their religious beliefs openly and freely no matter their office or position, and can have this freedom of religious expression openly on all public and state properties. The separation of church and state is defined as the state NOT interfering with the people's right to

practice their religion, when, where and how they choose. The state cannot create a state religion.

Freedom of speech and press

7. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law can be passed to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press, or any other media.

Search and seizure

8. The person, houses, automobiles, papers and possessions of every individual will be secure from unlawful searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things will be issued without lawful justification by a Grand Jury.

Trial by jury

9. The right of trial by jury of one's peers shall remain inviolate. Jury nullification will never be abolished or tampered with. The jury alone has the right to decide the law in courts of law not judges or any other entity.

Criminal prosecution; rights of accused

10. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial de jure jury of peers; to be confronted with the witnesses against them; to have full rights for obtaining witnesses in their favor and assistance for their defense or the right to defend themselves.

Criminal prosecution or indictment, exceptions

11. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment.

Twice in jeopardy, bail

12. No person for the same offence shall be twice in danger of punishment. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident. The right of a person to a paper requiring that person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court cannot be suspended.

Right to bear arms

13. Every person has a right to bear arms without restriction or regulation. Arms will be defined as any weapon known to man, and cannot be banned for any reason whatsoever. Individuals will be held responsible for their own actions.

Military subordinate to civil power.

14. The military will, in all cases, and at all times defend and protect the people of the de jure free state of Michigan.

Quartering of troops

15. No soldier will be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner.

Treason

16. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in giving its enemies aid and comfort. The people have the right to change a government that is no longer serving the people, and in doing so they cannot be charged with treason.

Excessive bail, fines, punishment

17. Bail, fines and punishment will be determined by a county grand jury on a case by case basis.

Taking property for public use; compensation

18. Private property can never be taken for public use, without the consent of its owner. Property defined as anything owned by an individual.

Right to assemble and petition

19. The people have the right to freely assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature

Actions of Legislature

20. All actions of the legislature or any other branch of the government contrary to this or any other article of this Constitution will be void.

ARTICLE III ELECTIONS AND VOTING

Qualifications of voters

1. In all elections, the people of the de jure free state of Michigan that are eighteen (18) years and older can vote. People that have moved to the free de jure state of Michigan must be a resident in the state for six months preceding any election to vote in any election.

Votes by ballot,

2. All votes can be given by paper ballot, a show of hands or an oral yea (yes) or nay (no).

Privilege from arrest, exceptions

3. Voters will in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

Exemption from military duty; exception

4. No voter can be ordered or commanded to do militia duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Residence not lost on account of absence on public business.

5. No person will lose his residence in this free de jure state of Michigan, by reason of his absence on business for the united States, or for this state.

Residence not gained because of military service here.

6. No member of the military of the united States will be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed in any military or naval place within this state.

ARTICLE IV
DIVISION OF THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT

Division of the service of government

1. The service of the government will be divided into three distinct departments; the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; and one department will never exercise authority over another. Each department is independent and the main goal and focus is to serve the people of the de jure free state of Michigan.

ARTICLE V
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Legislative Service

1. The Legislative department will be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives.

Number of representatives and senators

2. There will be two Representatives and one Senator from each settled de jure county.

Census

3. The Legislature shall provide for a counting of the inhabitants of this state every ten years beginning in 2020 and every ten years thereafter. Only a count of the population will be taken, no other information will be gathered.

Qualification of senators and representatives

4. Senators and representatives shall be citizens of the de jure free state of Michigan, and be qualified voters in the respective counties and districts which they represent.

Ineligibility of certain officers

5. No person holding any office under the national republic for the united States, or any British Accredited Registry (BAR) attorneys or lawyers are eligible to hold an office in either house of the legislature.

Rules; each House

6. Each house will determine its rules of proceedings.

Journals; yeas and nays

7. Each house shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings, including the yeas and nays of each member of each house, and provide this information within five business days to anyone requesting it.

Elections

8. In all elections by either or both houses, the votes will be given by voice, rather than written, and nominations made to the senate will be taken by yeas and nays.

Transparency

9. The doors of each house will always be open to the people when in session.

Bills; origin

10. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature. All bills must be made public so all the people can have an opportunity to voice their thoughts and concerns. There must be input from the people on each bill when it originates and throughout the process. It cannot be voted on and accepted or rejected without the knowledge and interaction of the people.

Bills; consideration by governor; reconsideration by legislature;

11. Every bill passed by the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the People and the governor; if the people approve the bill, the governor can sign it; but if they do not, it WILL NOT become law. No bill that affects the freedoms and rights of the people can be made law without the consent of the people.

Compensation; increase

12. No branch of the government can vote themselves a raise in income or an increase in benefits ever. All compensation and benefit must come from a vote of the people.

Writs of elections for filling vacancies

13. The governor will hold special elections to fill such vacancies as may occur in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Meetings of the legislature

14. The legislature will meet annually, at a minimum.

Law Forms

15. Common/natural law of the land is written on the heart of the people whether they choose to follow it or not, it was placed there by our Creator, so therefore, the Ten Commandments from the Holy Bible is the foundation for our natural/common laws and to further define the guideline for our natural law of the land, "if there isn't a victim, there isn't a crime". This

Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the original organic Constitution for the united States of America are additional law forms to be referred to for reference and guidelines. If there is conflict between the constitutions for the free de jure state of Michigan and the constitution for the united States of America, this free state constitution rules supreme for the people of the free de jure state of Michigan. No law with exception of the Ten Commandments in the Holy Bible shall take precedence over this constitution.

ARTICLE VI EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor and lieutenant governor; service, term

1. The supreme executive power is vested in the people of the de jure free state of Michigan but they elect and authorize a Governor to carry out their will. The Governor will hold the office for two years; and a lieutenant Governor will be chosen for the same term. No executive order can be enacted without the vote of the people. The Governor is elected by the people and is in servitude to the people.

Eligibility of Executive Officers

2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or lieutenant Governor who is not a citizen of the free de jure state of Michigan, and a resident of this free de jure state for two years preceding the next election. This person must also be natural born to the united States of America according to our original organic national constitution. Attorneys (British Accredited Registry), lawyers, and paralegals, are not eligible to hold this office serving the people, nor are a Grantor or Trustee of any Trust. No person holding any office under the national republic for the united States are eligible to hold the office of governor.

Election

3. The Governor and lieutenant Governor will be elected by the people, if there is a tie it will go back to the people for as many times as necessary.

Governor; military power

4. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the militia, and of all military within this de jure free state of Michigan.

Executive business

5. The Governor will transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military; and may require information, in writing, from the officers, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Execution of the laws

6. The Governor will take care that the laws be faithfully executed in accordance with the will of the people, and that the law is not a grievance to the people, but is fair, just and in accordance

with the law forms set forth in this constitution. The law is a guideline for a self-governing people and is not to be used to police or control a free people. If laws are broken, the law will deal with the individual and new laws will NOT be brought against people of the free de jure state of Michigan. The self-governing virtuous people will NOT lose their freedoms due to a lawless few.

Special sessions of legislature

7. The Governor can convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions. The Governor will communicate by message, to the legislature, at every session the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them as deemed lawful and necessary in accordance with this constitution.

Adjournment of legislature in certain cases

8. The Governor can adjourn the legislature to such time as the Governor may think proper, in regard to governance to the free de jure state, but not to a period beyond the next annual meeting.

Pardon power.

9. The Governor can grant reprieves and pardons after conviction if requested by the victim involved in the crime. Exception is impeachment cases.

Powers and duties of governor; revert to lieutenant governor

10. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, the removal from office, death, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall revert to the lieutenant Governor until such disability shall cease, or the vacancy be filled.

Compensation

11. The Governor and certain other officers chosen by the people are to receive compensation for services, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which they have been elected. Any increase or decrease must be voted on by the people and will be implemented at the next term. When leaving office no compensation or benefits will follow.

Great seal for state

12. A great seal for the de jure free state shall be provided by the Governor, and will be kept by the secretary of state; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation (approval) of the laws excepted, will be authenticated with this seal.

Grants and commissions

13. All grants and commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority, of the People of the Free De Jure State of Michigan.

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Judicial Branch

1. The judicial branch will be vested in one supreme free de jure state Grand Jury.

Grand Jury, Chief Justice, term, appointment, compensation.

2. The Chief Justice of the Grand Jury will hold office for the term of five years and will be nominated by the governor, then appointed with the advice and consent of the legislature.

Petit Jury

3. A Petit Jury will be established in each of the organized counties.

Justices of the peace, term

4. Each township may elect justices of the peace, who shall hold office for four years; and whose powers and duties will be defined and regulated by people of their respective township, in accordance with this constitution.

Style of process

5. The style of all process shall be "In the name of the people of the Free De Jure State of Michigan.

ARTICLE VII CERTAIN STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS

Secretary of state, term, appointment, duties

1. There will be a secretary of state, who will hold office for two years, and who will be appointed by the Governor, whose sole duty will be to record proceedings in public office and will present these records to the legislature and/or people upon request.

State treasurer; appointment, term

2. A state Treasurer will be appointed by a joint vote of the two houses of the legislature, and will hold the office for a term of two years.

County officers, election, terms; sheriff's security

3. There shall be a sheriff, a county Treasurer, and one or more Coroners, a Register of Deeds and a County Surveyor chosen by the electors in each of the several counties, and length of term to be decided by the people in each county. The Sheriff cannot hold any other office and could be required by law to renew his security from time to time, and in default of giving such security, his office will be deemed vacant. The county can never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff, and the sheriff will always be made accountable for their own actions. **The sole duty of the sheriff is to defend and protect the people in the county they serve according to this constitution.**

ARTICLE VIII
IMPEACHMENTS AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE

Impeachments; Recall

1. The will of the people is the supreme authority, and is their right according to this constitution to change government when needed or recall any officer at any time in place of impeachment for a lawful cause.

Removal of county and township officers

2. The legislature does not have the authority to remove justices of the peace and other county and township officers, this action is left to the will and authority of the people residing in the county and townships.

ARTICLE IX
MILITIA

Militia; definition, organization and discipline

1. The Free De Jure State Legislature will provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia in such manner as they will deem prudent, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the united States, or this constitution. The militia of this Free De Jure State cannot be used against the people, but are to protect and defend the borders of the de jure Free State of Michigan, against all intruders, foreign or domestic, and they must take an oath to the people only. Militia in all cases in this constitution for the free de jure state of Michigan will be defined as all able-bodied persons over the age of 16, not currently serving in any military branch and considered voluntary, except in time of emergency.

Militia: Discipline of officers

2. The free de jure state legislature will provide for the efficient discipline of the Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and may provide by law for the organization and discipline of Volunteer Companies.

Militia: election or appointment of officers

3. Officers of the militia will be elected or appointed by its subordinates. The subordinates have the right to choose those that would lead them in time of necessity, instead of their officers being elected or appointed by any or all branches of government.

Militia: called forth by governor, purposes.

3. The Governor has the authority to call forth the militia to repel invasions and/or for the protection of the people.
4.

ARTICLE X
EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction, election

1. Neither the Governor nor any legislature has the authority to appoint a Superintendent of public instruction. The filling of this position must come by direct election from the people since it is their children that would be greatly affected.

Common school system

2. The free de jure state legislature will provide for a system of Common Schools, by which a school shall be financially maintained and supported in each school district, however, this provision does not authorize any legislature to determine curriculum or the daily activities of the school, this is left to the people in each district to determine. The parents will have complete authority over the common school system without interference from the state.

ARTICLE XI PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY

Slavery prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude will ever be introduced into this state, except for the punishment of crimes of which the party shall have been duly convicted. Slavery has been imposed on the people by the US CORPORATION adhesion contracts and debts. The people of the Free De Jure State of Michigan are not responsible for the debts accumulated by the US CORPORATION nor are the people responsible for the debts accumulated by the STATE OF MICHIGAN CORPORATION. The US CORP and STATE OF MICHIGAN CORPORATION hold the sole responsibility of these debts. The people of the de jure Free State of Michigan are free from the slavery of this debt that was fraudulently perpetrated on them. Also, the people of the de jure Free State of Michigan are free from the slavery fraudulently imposed upon them by adhesion contracts they had no knowledge of but were slave to in order to conduct business, the US CORPORATION along with the STATE OF MICHIGAN CORPORATION is a system of slavery and it is prohibited and forever abolished, along with the abolition of this constitution from ever being converted to a Trust..

ARTICLE XII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Official oath or affirmation, form

1. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:
2. "I do solemnly affirm, that I will uphold the original organic constitution for the united States of America, and this constitution of the Free De Jure State of Michigan, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ in humble servitude to the people according to the best of my ability, so help me God."

Acts of incorporation

3. Any legislature is forever banned from passing an act of incorporation. A corporation is not a government and cannot govern a free people in common/natural law.

Organization of counties

4. Provisionally and presently all of the free de jure state of Michigan is one county with the first settled de jure county of Schoolcraft until each individual county has a de jure populace to settle it, then it can be separated and independent from Schoolcraft County to the people of said county.

Location of state offices

5. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Senators, Representatives, and Chief Justice will keep their provisional offices in the county in which they reside, until at which time the populace grows and a permanent location can be determined and voted on by the people.

Seat of government

6. The seat of government for this free de jure state is provisionally Schoolcraft County, the state assembly meetings will be centralized in an agreed upon location for all to attend, and could change from month to month if necessary.

Constitutional convention

7. This constitution cannot be changed but can be amended if the people, who have the right to change their government choose to do so, the elected servants for the people cannot amend this constitution without the complete consent of the people. If it is amended, all the amendments must be written in common mans language with all terms clearly defined.

Laws to remain in force

8. All laws, defined as the law of the land, now in force in the free de jure state of Michigan, which are not repugnant to this constitution. All statues, codes and admiralty law of the sea will be abolished. If there isn't a victim there isn't a crime, so therefore, all laws can be repugnant if they infringe on the rights, freedoms and liberty of a free people.

Election of state and federal officers

9. Interim positions will be held until 6 months after the structure for the free de jure state of Michigan is established. Six months from when the government structure is in place and positions are filled elections will be held again. If this proves to be too soon, the positions can be held for a year. If a vacancy becomes available it needs to be filled as soon as possible, this can be by appointment by the governor until the next election is held. This flexibility is only while the interim government is in transition.

First meeting of legislature

10. The first meeting of the legislature will be held within a month of the positions being filled and will meet once a month thereafter, but more if need be. These meetings can be at a physical location convenient to all or other media can be used..

Constitution submission:

11. This constitution will be presented at the next free de jure state convention and if the people attending this meeting approve this constitution by a paper ballot or show of hand vote it will be ratified and become the provisional constitution for the free de jure state of Michigan. The date of this ratification will be entered at the top with the heading acknowledging its ratification and below with signatures of the people in attendance.

Governor of convention; duties on ratification

12. And if this constitution shall be ratified by the people of the free de jure state of Michigan, the Governor of this convention will immediately make a true copy to forward to the president of the republic united States of America to be in union with all the free and independent states of America. Though this constitution is respectfully sent to be in union with the free states and acknowledging the National Republic, We..the people of the free de jure state of Michigan maintain our independence with complete autonomy from National and if there is conflict between the Constitution for the united States of America and the Constitution of the free de jure State of Michigan, the Free De Jure State of Michigan's Constitution rules supreme.

Representatives and senators, apportionment

13. All of the free de jure state of Michigan is one county until the de jure populace grows so all people throughout the state can fill all positions as needed. The minimum positions needed to structure the de jure provisional government will be as follows: a Governor, two Senators, a Representative, a Chief Justice, a Treasurer, a Comptroller, a Secretary of State./Recording Secretary. This is the minimum positions needed to function and other positions can be filled as needed when the de jure population grows.

Form of Governance

14. This state called Michigan, is a FREE DE JURE STATE and the constitution is written by the people, of the people and for the people and the people are at peace with all nations and peoples while maintaining independence and entangling alliances with none, so this necessitates immediate elimination and eviction of socialism, communism, "progressives" as socialists have called themselves, "democracy" advocates and any kind of totalitarian government, dictatorship, or other system contrary to a constitutional republic. Democracies throughout history have collapsed due to people voting to enrich themselves off the labor of others. People have a right of free speech, but organized efforts to change or undermine our "constitutional republic" form of government shall be considered treason and stopped.

Industry, Manufacturing, Commerce

15. Regulation of manufacture, trade or any other business, by government, is prohibited. Free enterprise is necessary for a free people. Companies are free to self-regulate as a group to

increase customer approval, safety, and so forth. Commercial entities are accountable to the people who can vote with their purchasing choice and get justice through our common law courts.

Debts

16. The people of the free de jure state of Michigan are debt-free. They are not responsible for the debts incurred by the US CORPORATION or the MICHIGAN CORPORATION. The fiat debt system was fraudulently and secretly imposed on the people, so therefore they are not responsible for the debt. To prevent economic usurpation again the people of the free de jure state of Michigan must pay as you go, which means if construction is needed or services provided the people will fund it as they have it, just as most homes are run, so should the government be funded. Do not spend what you do not have.

Charity

17. Charity must be voluntary and private and not implemented or regulated by government. The risks of “buying votes with public money” are far too great. No charity or lobbyist funding of any form can be accepted by any office holder.

Private Contracts

18. The government is forbidden to interfere in private contracts. Disputes and claims of contract violation must be handled in local jural assemblies before a jury of local peers who are acquainted with the disputing individuals, and no money is to be exchanged for favors of decision.

Taxes

19. The government is forbidden to tax or confiscate the wages, earnings, gains, property or possessions of the people. Property rights, material and intellectual, are fundamental to real progress and prosperity in a nation, as history has amply demonstrated. The government is forbidden from taxing the people’s land.

Property

20. Public land in the boundaries of the free de jure state of Michigan belong to its inhabitants, for the people to use while maintaining good stewardship of what Almighty God entrusted to us. Private land owned by people gives them title and deed to said land within the boundaries of that land, they are no longer tenants and have full and complete ownership of title with full rights to their land. The land owner possesses the right to do on their land as they see fit provided there is no infringement on the rights of others. They own their land within their boundaries from the core of the earth up to the stars and all in between.

Verification and ratification

21. Ratified in assembly on this 2nd day of February, in the year of our Lord, two thousand twelve. We, the following signatories, declare that we are domiciled in Michigan, a free de jure state, that we have read the preceding document, that we have discussed the provisions thereof and voiced any concerns, that we understand it completely, and that we agree to the provisions set forth therein. Be it so enacted 1835, as revised 2012: Page **16 of 16**

Signatories attached: