

The No Confidence Amendment

Section 1. Upon ratification of this article, or upon affirmation by the legislatures of three quarters of the several States, the current federal government of the United States shall be considered in breach of its oath of office and shall be expelled. This shall include the sitting President and Vice President of the United States, any person who might assume the powers and duties of the office of President, each sitting Justice of the Supreme Court, each member of Congress, and any person appointed to any office during the current Presidential Term by any person this Article considers in breach of their oath of office. These persons shall immediately be dismissed and are prohibited from performing any governmental functions starting at the time they are considered in breach. All military authority, privilege, clearance, and trust vested in these persons is revoked pending review by a new Congress. Any other person who resigned or was dismissed from an office within the government or military during the current Presidential Term shall be given the option to resume their role, subject to the consent of their superiors and subordinates. All Executive Orders issued during the current Presidential Term are rescinded. All Pardons or Reprieves granted by the expelled President are null and void, and the protections of the fifth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States do not apply to Offences covered by such Pardons and Reprieves. All decisions and opinions issued since the most recent appointment of a Justice to the Supreme Court are vacated without prejudice. Enforcement of laws introduced by the current Congress shall immediately be suspended, and all funding shall remain fixed at its most recently approved levels, pending review by a new Congress.

Section 2. Once a government has been found in breach of its oath of office, the States shall then elect an Interim Government to take its place. The Interim Government shall have the responsibility to address the flaws in the existing electoral system that resulted in a faithless government, and thus it must not be elected using the same system: elected roles in the Interim Government may only be filled by Restricted Election.

Section 3. A Restricted Election is any electoral process legislated by a State or other entity that satisfies a number of specific objective criteria, all of which must be observed in order to certify the results as true and valid. To qualify as a valid Restricted Election, the following criteria must be observed:

- (a) to ensure the same impartiality as a Trial Jury or Grand Jury, all candidates must first have been selected no more than ninety days prior to the election, either by observably random lottery, each from a population of at least ten thousand eligible citizens per role to be filled, or by Restricted Election; and
- (b) to ensure the voters have a true measure of choice, the ballot of candidates must contain at least twice as many candidates as roles to be filled, and at least twelve candidates in total; and

- (c) to avoid electing unwilling candidates, any selected citizen may recuse themselves from the ballot, in which case any replacements, if required to uphold the other clauses, must also be selected by the same method; and
- (d) to ensure that all citizens are given full opportunity to express their opinions, each ballot must allow the voter to cast a vote for none, some, or all of the candidates; and
- (e) to eliminate the risk of fraud affecting the results, each resident citizen who has reached eighteen years of age is required to submit a ballot, without exception or excuse; and
- (f) to ensure all voters are represented, a ballot count totalling at least ninety percent of that population must be observed, in which each ballot has at least as many votes as roles to be filled, to certify the results.

Section 4. At the time a government is found in breach, each of the several States shall void and decertify any maps drawn to divide their territory into Districts for the purposes of electing members of Congress. The Governor of each State shall then call a Restricted Election to select new Senators and Representatives to form an Interim Congress with all possible haste. The Restricted Election to elect members of an Interim Congress is additionally subject to the following criteria, which must be observed in addition to the above to certify the results:

- (a) the election shall be at-large, allowing all voters in the State the opportunity to vote for any or all candidates; and
- (b) if the ballot contains more than one candidate from any given County in the State, then the ballot must contain at least one candidate from each County in the State; and
- (c) if Senators and Representatives are elected in a mixed ballot, then all candidates must meet the qualifications to be a Senator, and any Senator elected must receive more votes than any Representative elected in the same Restricted Election, and the State may not fill any Representative roles unless and until all Senator roles are filled; and
- (d) if a ballot count totalling at least ninety percent of the population of resident citizens of age is observed, but the ballots lack sufficient votes to certify the results for that number of roles to be filled, then the State must instead certify the results for the greatest number of roles that will satisfy clause (f) of section 3 of this Article, based on the ballots received.

Section 5. Upon certification of the results, each Interim Senator and Representative shall assume their office as soon as possible, but in no event prior to thirty days following the date the former Government is found in breach. Each Representative in the Interim Congress shall serve for the Term of the Interim Congress, which shall last from the date the first Interim Congressperson is seated until the next Congress is elected and begins its session; provided, however, that no election for a new Congress shall take place unless one year has passed since the beginning of the Term. Each Senator shall serve a Term no shorter than the Term of the Interim Congress, until the next candidate for their seat is duly elected and sworn in. For purposes of determining a Quorum, the House of Representatives shall only consider the seats that have been filled by Restricted Election for this Interim Congress.

Section 6. The Interim Congress shall, as its first act, determine the conditions for a Restricted Election that will elect an Interim President and Vice President of the United States. No member of the Interim Congress may execute the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States before this election is held and the Interim President has been seated, with the exception of an Acting Commander in Chief that the Armed Forces of the United States may choose from among the members of the Interim Congress. This Restricted Election must be held as soon as practicable, and in no event later than five months from the date the first member of the Interim Congress is seated, and is additionally subject to the following criteria, unless otherwise specified by the Interim Congress:

- (a) the ballot shall have no more than one pair of candidates from each State and one pair from the District constituting the seat of government of the United States; and
- (b) each pair of candidates shall have been selected by an at-large Restricted Election held in their State or District.

Section 7. The Interim President and Vice President shall assume their offices as soon as the Restricted Election results are certified, and in no event later than six months after the Interim Congress begins its session. They shall serve a term that ends no earlier than that of the Interim Congress, until the next President and Vice President are duly elected and sworn in.

Section 8. The Interim Government of the United States is the Federal Government of the United States, with all the powers and responsibilities afforded to it by this Constitution. Any person elected to an office pursuant to the text of this Article is a member of the Interim Government, as is any person appointed to or selected for such an office by a member of the Interim Government.

Section 9. The Interim Government has the additional responsibility to address the flaws present in the electoral process, and so its motives must be beyond question. No member of the Interim Government may be elected as a Senator, Representative, President, or Vice President until ten years following the conclusion of their service.

Section 10. After a government has been found in breach, no State may conduct an election for a role in the Federal Government, nor may such an elected candidate take office, unless it fulfills all the criteria of a Restricted Election, or unless one year shall have passed since the date the Interim Congress began its session, unless otherwise specified by the Interim Congress.

Section 11. An Interim Justice of the Supreme Court is any Justice appointed to the Supreme Court by an Interim President. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8 of this Article and Section 1 of Article III of this Constitution, Interim Justices shall hold their Offices only until the conclusion of the next Presidential Term following the Interim Presidency. This section shall not apply to any such Justice who is reconfirmed by the President and the Senate during that Term.

This document was last modified on July 3, 2026.