



DEBRA BOWEN | SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA | ELECTIONS

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April 8, 2008

TO: ALL COUNTY CLERKS/REGISTRARS OF VOTERS/PROPONENT
(08131)

FROM:


KATHERINE MONTGOMERY
Associate Elections Analyst

SUBJECT: **INITIATIVE #1341**

Pursuant to Elections Code section 336, we transmit herewith a copy of the Title and Summary prepared by the Attorney General on a proposed initiative measure entitled:

**MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

The proponent of the above-named measure is:

Christopher Springer

**MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

CIRCULATING AND FILING SCHEDULE

1. Minimum number of signatures required: 694,354
California Constitution, Article II, Section 8(b)

2. Official Summary Date: Tuesday, 04/08/08

3. Petitions Sections:
 - a. First day Proponent can circulate Sections for
signatures (Elec. Code § 336) Tuesday, 04/08/08

 - b. Last day Proponent can circulate and file with the county.
All sections are to be filed at the same time within each
county. (Elec. Codes §§ 336, 9030(a)). Friday, 09/05/08

 - c. Last day for county to determine total number of
signatures affixed to petitions and to transmit total
to the Secretary of State (Elec. Code § 9030(b)). Thursday, 09/18/08

(If the Proponent files the petition with the county on a date prior to
09/05/08, the county has eight working days from the filing of the petition
to determine the total number of signatures affixed to the petition and to
transmit the total to the Secretary of State) (Elec. Code § 9030(b)).

 - d. Secretary of State determines whether the total number
of signatures filed with all county clerks/registrars of
voters meets the minimum number of required signatures
and notifies the counties..... Saturday, 09/27/08*

 - e. Last day for county to determine total number of qualified
voters who signed the petition, and to transmit certificate
with a blank copy of the petition to the Secretary of State
(Elec. Code § 9030(d)(e)) Monday, 11/10/08

*Date varies based on the date of county receipt.

INITIATIVE #1341

Circulating and Filing Schedule continued:

(If the Secretary of State notifies the county to determine the number of qualified voters who signed the petition on a date other than 09/27/08, the last day is no later than the thirtieth working day after the county's receipt of notification). (Elec. Code § 9030(d)(e)).

- f. If the signature count is more than 763,790 or less than 659,637 then the Secretary of State certifies the petition as qualified or failed, and notifies the counties. If the signature count is between 659,637 and 763,790 inclusive, then the Secretary of State notifies the counties using the random sampling technique to determine the validity of **all** signatures (Elec. Code §§ 9030(f)(g), 9031(a)) Thursday, 11/20/08*

- g. Last day for county to determine actual number of all qualified voters who signed the petition, and to transmit certificate with a blank copy of the petition to the Secretary of State. (Elec. Code § 9031(b)(c)).Wednesday, 01/07/09

(If the Secretary of State notifies the county to determine the number of qualified voters who have signed the petition on a date other than 11/16/08, the last day is no later than the thirtieth working day after the county's receipt of notification.) (Elec. Code § 9031(b)(c).)

- h. Secretary of State certifies whether the petition has been signed by the number of qualified voters required to declare the petition sufficient (Elec. Code §§ 9031(d), 9033) Sunday, 01/11/09*

*Date varies based on the date of county receipt.

IMPORTANT POINTS

- California law prohibits the use of signatures, names and addresses gathered on initiative petitions for any purpose other than to qualify the initiative measure for the ballot. This means that the petitions cannot be used to create or add to mailing lists or similar lists for any purpose, including fundraising or requests for support. Any such misuses constitutes a crime under California law. Elections Code section 18650; *Bilofsky v. Deukmejian* (1981) 124 Cal.App.3d 825, 177 Cal.Rptr. 621; 63 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 37 (1980).
- Please refer to Elections Code sections 100, 101, 104, 9001, 9008, 9009, 9021, and 9022 for appropriate format and type consideration in printing, typing and otherwise preparing your initiative petition for circulation and signatures. Please send a copy of the petition after you have it printed. This copy is not for our review or approval, but to supplement our file.
- Your attention is directed to the campaign disclosure requirements of the **Political Reform Act of 1974**, Government Code section 81000 et seq.
- When writing or calling state or county elections officials, provide the official title of the initiative which was prepared by the Attorney General. Use of this title will assist elections officials in referencing the proper file.
- When a petition is presented to the county elections official for filing by someone other than the proponent, the required authorization shall include the name or names of the persons filing the petition.
- When filing the petition with the county elections official, please provide a blank petition for elections official use.

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



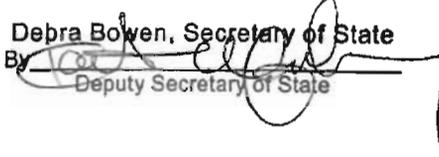
1300 I STREET, SUITE 125
P.O. BOX 944255
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2550

Public: (916) 445-9555
Telephone: (916) 445-4752
Facsimile: (916) 324-8835
E-Mail: Krystal.Paris@doj.ca.gov

April 8, 2008

FILED
In the office of the Secretary of State
of the State of California

APR 08 2008

Debra Bowen, Secretary of State
By 
Deputy Secretary of State

Debra Bowen
Secretary of State
1500 11th Street, 5th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attention: Ms. Katherine Montgomery
Associate Elections Analyst

Re: Initiative 08-0009 The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Initiative.

**Official Title: MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

Dear Ms. Bowen:

Pursuant to Elections Code sections 9004 and 336, you are hereby notified that on this day we mailed our title and summary for initiative 08-0009 to the respective proponent(s).

Enclosed is a copy of that title and summary, and a copy of the proposed measure.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Krystal M. Paris in blue ink.

KRYSTAL M. PARIS
Initiative Coordinator

For EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Attorney General

KMP:
Enclosures

Proponent(s) public information:
Christopher Springer

Date: April 8, 2008
Initiative No.: 08-0009

The Attorney General of California has prepared the following title and summary of the chief purpose and points of the proposed measure:

MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT. Amends constitution to legalize marijuana and hemp within California and to provide for broad individual constitutional rights, including rights to food, shelter, medical care, and to be free from “unreasonable” taxation. Allows marijuana to be sold in any store that sells alcohol. Establishes local boards with expansive powers, including powers to regulate and tax marijuana. Requires marijuana tax revenues support specified programs. Exempts marijuana sales profits from income tax. Forbids most testing for marijuana used outside the workplace. Prohibits most marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco advertisements. Immunizes marijuana growers and sellers from liability. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local government: Potential savings of up to several tens of millions of dollars annually to state and local governments, which would no longer incur the costs of incarcerating and supervising certain marijuana offenders. Potential costs of up to the tens of millions of dollars to state and local governments to fund the one-time start-up costs of the local boards. A potentially significant increase in state and local spending on substance abuse treatment services that could possibly be partially or fully offset by revenues from this measure. Potential increased revenues in the tens of millions to low hundreds of millions of dollars annually from marijuana stamps and licenses to support specified programs and the local boards. Unknown but potentially significant increase in state and local revenues from collection of sales and use taxes on the sale of Marijuana. Unknown but potentially significant decrease in state and local revenues from taxes on tobacco and alcohol due to a prohibition of advertising for these goods that would likely result in a decline in sales. (Initiative 08-0009.)

February 15, 2008

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Toni Melton
Initiative Coordinator
Office of the Attorney General
State of California
1300 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

0 8 - 0 0 0 9

RECEIVED

FEB 15 2008

INITIATIVE COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

**Re: *The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Initiative*
Request for Title and Summary**

Dear Ms. Melton,

Enclosed please find text of the proposed initiative, titled "*The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Initiative*."

I have also included with this letter the signed statement required under California Elections Code, Section 9608, my voter registration address, and a deposit in the amount of \$200 to the State of California, Office of the Attorney General.

Thank you for your time and attention to this filing. Should you have any questions, please contact me at the phone number listed.

Respectfully Submitted,

Christopher Springer

Dated:

February 15, 2008

Amendment to Article 1 of the Constitution of California

FULL TEXT OF THE MEASURE

The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Initiative

AN INITIATIVE TO SAFEGUARD THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, providing for the legalization, regulation, and taxation of marijuana, to finance the costs of drug treatment, invest in job training and new jobs, and give money to be spent at the local level.

This initiative will amend the Constitution of California to defend and safeguard the inalienable rights of the People against infringement by governments and corporations, providing for the lawful growth, sale, and possession of marijuana. Marijuana will be taxed through a system of stamps and licenses—a \$5 stamp will be required for the sale of an eighth ounce of marijuana and a \$50 annual license will be required for the growth of one marijuana plant. To protect participants and encourage participation in the system, such licenses and stamps will be available anonymously in stores where marijuana is sold. Valid possession of such a license or stamp will entitle possessors to protection against infringement of their inalienable rights by governments and corporations with respect to the lawful growth, sale, or possession of marijuana. This system will be financed by 10% of the revenues generated by the sale of stamps and licenses. The remaining 90% of revenues will be divided equally—30% to finance the costs of drug treatment, 30% to invest in job training and new jobs, and 30% to be spent at the local level. Any excess shall be redistributed equally among the People, except those in a household making more than five times the median salary.

The Declaration Of Independence From Marijuana Prohibition—

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the People to assume the power to throw off a harmful and unconstitutional exercise of power by the federal government, and to provide new laws designed to promote, defend, and safeguard their inalienable rights and best interests, a decent respect to the opinions of humankind requires that they should declare their reasons.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—That all people are by nature equal, with inalienable rights, including the rights to life, liberty, reasonable privacy, reasonable property, and a fair opportunity to learn, prosper, and be reasonably happy, healthy, safe, and secure—That the powers and privileges of governments and corporations are granted by the People and are limited to promoting, defending, and safeguarding the inalienable rights and pursuing the best interests of the People—That whenever these powers or privileges become destructive of the rights and best interests of the People, the People have the power to alter or to abolish the power or privilege, and to take the steps necessary and proper to promote, defend, and safeguard their inalienable rights and best interests against government or corporate infringement.

We also hold these truths to be self-evident—That, as an intoxicant, marijuana is far less harmful to the health and safety of the People than alcohol—That, as a smoking substance, marijuana is far less addictive or harmful to the health of the People than tobacco—That, even though alcohol

is harmful to the health and safety of the People, the prohibition of alcohol from 1920 to 1933 only increased the harms associated with alcohol use: criminals seized control of the alcohol market, crime and violence increased greatly, and poverty, unemployment, and corruption flourished, while otherwise lawful alcohol drinkers were treated as "criminals" subject to detention, arrest, and incarceration, even though they had not harmed the rights of anyone— That, as with alcohol prohibition, the prohibition of marijuana has only increased the harms associated with the use of marijuana: criminals control a multi-billion dollar market, crime and violence have increased greatly, and poverty, unemployment, and corruption flourish, while otherwise law-abiding marijuana smokers are treated as "criminals" subject to detention, arrest, and incarceration, even though they have not harmed the rights of anyone— That the history of marijuana prohibition is a history of repeated injuries and infringements upon the inalienable rights, powers, and best interests of the People.

Despite the harms of marijuana prohibition, politicians persist in imposing and upholding marijuana prohibition, because these politicians are not working for the People—they are working for the corporate executives who financed their campaigns, such as corporate executives in the alcohol industry who want to protect their monopoly on intoxication, corporate executives in the tobacco industry who want to protect their monopoly on smoking, corporate executives in the pharmaceutical industry who want to protect their monopoly on expensive medicines, and corporate executives in the many industries threatened by competition with hemp. These corporate executives pull the strings of the government to perpetuate marijuana prohibition despite its harms, because they do not care about the inalienable rights and best interests of the People—they care about taking as much money from the People as possible. These corporate executives also use their control of the mainstream media to make it seem like marijuana prohibition is a failed attempt to serve the interests of the People, censoring the idea that marijuana prohibition is a successful attempt to serve corporate interests at the expense of the People. For these corporate interests, politicians sacrifice the inalienable rights and best interests of the People. This corruption and corporate influence is worse at the national level, where the People can least afford political influence and the media is most effective at manipulating public debate. Because of this corruption, it is futile for the People to turn to the federal government for protection—because the federal government is the source of the harm. The repeated attempts by the People to reduce the harms of marijuana prohibition have been answered only by repeated injury. The harm from marijuana prohibition is ongoing and the need for relief is urgent. Such is the suffering of the People, and such is the necessity that constrains us to alter our former systems of government. A government with a character marked by every act that defines a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Therefore, appealing to humankind for the rightness of our intentions --

We, the People, do hereby solemnly publish and declare that we are and of right ought to be free and independent from the prohibition of marijuana, free to provide for the lawful growth, sale, and possession of marijuana, free from any power or privilege that unreasonably infringes upon our inalienable rights, and free to take the steps and exercise the powers necessary and proper to safeguard our inalienable rights and best interests against government or corporate infringement. For the support of this declaration, we pledge our hopes, our visions of the future, and our honor, and enact as follows

We, the People of California, do hereby add the following section to Article 1 of the Constitution of California, to be Section 32, or the next available section number.

Note: Matter in bold italics is to be added.

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE 1 DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 32. This section is an exercise of the power of the People to defend their inalienable rights and throw off government that harms and infringes upon their inalienable rights and best interests. This power is proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence and is among the powers granted and reserved to the People by the Bill of Rights. This power can be exercised at any practical level of government whenever a majority of the electors in an area choose to exercise it by any valid democratic means. This power can be exercised at any time and has immediate effect. A valid exercise of this power is supreme to any other power or privilege, and is limited only as necessary to protect the inalienable rights and best interests of the People. This section is also an exercise of the power of the People to petition the government for redress of grievances, the power of the People to solve problems that their representatives have failed to solve, and the power to direct their representatives through any valid democratic means. This section is also an exercise of the power of the People to throw off an unconstitutional exercise of power—the federal government has no power to regulate commerce that is not among the several States, the prohibition of marijuana is neither necessary nor proper to any legitimate government end, and the powers and privileges of the government are constrained by the inalienable rights and best interests of the People.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. The People exercise the right and power to provide a democratic structure for the exercise, protection, and defense of their inalienable rights and powers. The People also exercise the right and power to provide for the lawful growth, sale, and possession of marijuana in intrastate commerce. In the exercise of this right and power, the People shall not constitute any government actor a grower or seller of marijuana. The People also have and reserve the supreme power to say what is lawful, to say what is an inalienable right, to say what are the best interests of the People, to investigate infringements of inalienable rights, to compensate and punish such infringements, to adjudicate and resolve conflicts between inalienable rights, to make the rules and regulations necessary and proper to safeguard the inalienable rights and best interests of the People, to enforce the judgments and rules of the People, and to defend the People against governments and corporations. The People do not exercise the power to provide for the unlawful growth, sale, possession, or use of marijuana—including the growth, sale, possession, or transportation of marijuana in interstate commerce. Except as necessary to defend and safeguard the inalienable rights of the People, the current penalties for the unlawful growth, sale, possession, and use of marijuana remain undisturbed by this section. When this section is enacted by any valid democratic means, the representatives of the People are petitioned, instructed, and directed to take immediate steps to defend and safeguard the inalienable rights of the People. The representatives of the People are also petitioned, instructed, and directed to provide for the election of Inalienable Rights Enforcement Boards at the local level of government as soon as possible, as provided below. This section shall be interpreted by the People as provided below. Constitutional provisions, laws, powers, and privileges inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby

repealed at the level of enactment and below. If the People find any part or parts of this section to be in conflict with the United States Constitution, the section shall be implemented to the maximum extent that the United States Constitution permits. Any provision held invalid shall be severable from the remaining portions of this section. This section shall be self-executing. Nothing herein shall prohibit representatives of the People from providing or maintaining laws not inconsistent with this section, as determined by the People. This section shall become operative when enacted by valid democratic means, and may be amended only by valid democratic means. The rights in this section attach only to living persons—governments and corporations do not have inalienable rights.

RIGHTS. *All people are by nature equal, with inalienable rights, including the rights to life, liberty, reasonable privacy, reasonable property, and a fair opportunity to learn, prosper, and be reasonably happy, healthy, safe, and secure. Inherent in these rights is the right to grow, sell, possess, and use marijuana—to live life and make a living as one chooses, in any industry that is not more harmful than alcohol or tobacco. The rights to life and liberty include the right to be free from detention, search, arrest, or incarceration for the lawful growth, sale, or possession of marijuana. The rights to health, safety, and security, and the right to be free from cruel, degrading, or inhuman punishment also include the right to be free from incarceration for the lawful growth, sale, or possession of marijuana, as well as the right to be free from the harms caused by marijuana prohibition. The right to reasonable property includes the right to be free from the seizure of property for the lawful growth, sale, or possession of marijuana. The right to reasonable property includes the right to be free from inefficient, unreasonable, or unnecessary taxation. The rights to life and health include the right to food, shelter, and basic medical care. The rights to life and health include the right to a healthy environment and the right to be free from unnecessary or unreasonable pollution. The rights to life and health include the right to use marijuana for medicinal purposes. The right to free exercise of religion includes the right to grow and use marijuana for religious and spiritual purposes. The right to reasonable privacy includes the right to grow and possess marijuana for personal use in the home. The right to reasonable privacy includes the right to be free from testing for off-the-job marijuana use, except where such testing is necessary to protect the health and safety of the People. The right to a fair opportunity to prosper includes the right to a lawful opportunity to profit from the sale of marijuana. The right to equal protection of the laws requires that marijuana users not be subject to discriminatory or disparate treatment compared to alcohol users with respect to sale, possession, and use, or compared to tobacco users with respect to smoking.*

LIMITS. *The exercise of any right in this section does not justify or excuse acts that harm or infringe upon the rights of other people or are otherwise inconsistent with the inalienable rights and best interests of the People. No government or corporation may infringe upon the inalienable rights of any person or people, unless it is necessary to defend or safeguard the inalienable rights and best interests of the People. Infringement of a person's right to liberty is only justifiable or excusable if that person harmed, threatened, or threatens the health, safety, or bodily integrity of another person or people. Any infringement of a person's right to liberty shall be in proportion to and limited by the seriousness of the threat or harm, and in the interests of justice or the best interests of the People, as determined by the People. In the investigation or prevention of such a threat or harm, the government shall avoid the*

unnecessary or unreasonable infringement of the inalienable rights of a person or people and shall be liable for such infringements if they occur. Any infringement of the right to liberty must be made on an individual basis, by a jury or other exercise of the power of the People. No infringement of a person's right to liberty may be made when the interests of the People would be equally or better served by an infringement of a person's right to property, unless the interests of justice require otherwise. Infringement of a person's right to reasonable property is only justifiable or excusable if that person harmed, threatened, or threatens the inalienable rights of a person or people, or harmed the legitimate interests of a government or corporation. There is no right to unreasonable property. Any such infringement shall be in proportion to the seriousness of the threat or harm and, where the interests of justice would be served, in proportion to the real assets of the person or people responsible for the harm or threat. There shall be no infringement on the inalienable rights of the People by any government or corporation, except as provided in this section or as otherwise determined by the People.

THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT BOARD. *Inalienable Rights Enforcements Boards shall defend and safeguard the inalienable rights of the People against infringement, by any lawful and non-harmful means, and shall exercise the powers necessary and proper to accomplish these purposes, including the power to regulate and tax marijuana, in the manner described below. Upon the enactment of this section by valid democratic means, an Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board or Boards shall be established in the manner described below. Each Board shall be comprised of no fewer than five Members, elected for three year terms in the manner described below. Each Member shall have votes equal to the number of electors in the area that the Member represents, in a manner to be determined by the Board. All laws and regulations, rules and procedures, publications and declarations, and orders shall be made by majority of the total number of votes represented by the Board. Members of the Board may delegate their authority to an agent of their choosing for limited and enumerated purposes, but not for voting. When a debatable question of morals or public policy is raised, the electors shall be polled in the manner described below. When a debatable question of strategy or efficiency is raised, there shall be an opportunity for public comment in a manner to be determined by the Board. Findings and other determinations of the Board shall be made by the People in the manner described below. Conflicts between Boards at different levels of government in an area shall be resolved in the manner described below. When a complaint of infringement on inalienable rights is heard by the Board, it shall be investigated and adjudicated in the manner described below. When a valid judgment is made by the People, it shall be enforced by the Board in the manner described below. The Board shall be fully transparent to the People it represents, except as necessary to protect the inalienable rights of a person or people, or the legitimate interests of a government or corporation. It shall be a goal of the Board to defend and safeguard the inalienable rights of as many people as possible with the resources at its disposal. It shall be a goal of the Board to pursue strategies that will have the greatest possible positive impact on the inalienable rights of the People. It shall be a goal of the Board to provide positive rights, such as the rights to food, shelter, and basic medical care, as soon as possible to the greatest number of people in need in the area of enactment with the resources at its disposal. The Board shall exercise only the powers necessary and proper to defend and safeguard the inalienable rights of the People against infringement. The People shall retain the power to alter or to abolish an exercise of*

power by the Board or the government. The Board shall not have the power to detain, arrest, or incarcerate any person, but can recommend criminal investigation or prosecution. The Board shall have no power to fine any living person—only non-living governments and corporations—except that shareholders, as representatives of a corporation, shall have a right to bring a claim against any corporate actor who was negligently responsible for the fine. Any government or corporate employee losing employment as a result of an exercise of the powers of the Board shall be offered employment by the Board at the earliest opportunity possible, unless for good cause, in the manner described below.

REGULATION AND TAXATION OF MARIJUANA. *The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board shall provide for the regulation and taxation of marijuana through the sale of stamps and licenses, in the manner described below. Only marijuana with a valid stamp or license shall be regulated by the Board. Only the lawful growth, sale, possession, and use of marijuana shall be regulated by the Board. Where and to the extent that the growth, sale, possession, or use of marijuana is found to be regulated, it shall be defended and safeguarded against infringement. To the extent that the growth, sale, possession, or use of marijuana is found to be not regulated, it shall not be defended or safeguarded by the Board. Marijuana shall be sold fresh and unprocessed. It shall be a goal of the Board to provide participants with a system that does not increase their risk of prosecution by the government. Therefore, the Board shall provide for the anonymous purchase of stamps and licenses, in the manner described below. The Board shall also protect the right of purchasers to reasonable privacy. The cost of stamps or licenses shall not be increased, unless approved by the People in the manner described below. There shall be no taxation or regulation of marijuana beyond that provided by this section, unless approved by the People in the manner described below. There shall be no investigation or reporting of marijuana growth or sales beyond that provided by this section, unless approved by the People in the manner described below. There shall be no income tax on profits from the sale of marijuana until the end of the government prohibition of marijuana and unless approved by the People in the manner described below. It shall be unlawful for any person or household to profit by an unreasonable amount from the sale of marijuana in any one calendar year. No employee or contractor of a marijuana seller or grower shall be paid less than the median wage or salary, as defined below. No employee or Member of an Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board shall sell marijuana or grow marijuana for sale while so employed, until the end of the government prohibition of marijuana. No person or corporation shall give or accept money or any other thing of value to advertise, market, or promote the recreational or medicinal use of marijuana within the area of enactment—or the use of alcohol or tobacco, except as provided below.*

STAMPS AND LICENSES. *A valid stamp or license shall be required for the lawful growth, sale, transportation, or possession of marijuana. Stamped baggies and licenses shall be sold by cash, credit, or debit in secure vending machines installed at the option and expense of the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board in any store where marijuana is sold. Marijuana may be sold in any store where alcohol is sold. Licenses may also be sold online in a manner to be provided by the Board. Each stamp and license shall bear a unique number. Stamped baggies or licenses shall not be sold except by the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board. A \$5 stamped baggie shall be required for the lawful sale of each one eighth ounce or smaller package of marijuana, a \$40 stamped baggie for the lawful sale of each one ounce package of*

marijuana, and a \$640 stamped baggie for the lawful sale of each pound of marijuana, but no stamp shall be required for the sale of hemp. A stamp attaches to a package of marijuana at the moment of sealing. A \$50 annual license shall be required for the lawful growth of each marijuana plant grown for personal use, medical use, or purposes of sale. An annual license shall also be required for the growth of each one acre or smaller parcel of hemp for commercial use, in an amount to be determined by the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board. The effective date of each license shall be printed at the time of sale, but may be post-dated at the option of the buyer, in a manner to be provided by the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board. The original named, signed, dated, and addressed copy of a license shall be present where the marijuana is grown. Where the growth of marijuana continues from year to year in a location, any license or licenses from the previous year shall be retained for proof of continuous coverage. A license attaches to a marijuana plant and the marijuana produced by that plant for personal use, but detaches at the time of sale or transport for any commercial purpose. At or before the time of sale or transport for sale, marijuana shall be packaged and sealed in stamped baggies, such that the package cannot be opened or resealed without the destruction of the stamp or other apparent evidence of opening. Unopened packages may be resold, but once a package is opened it may not be resold unless a new stamp is affixed. When marijuana is transported under license for personal use, a legible photographic reproduction of this license shall be carried by one or more possessors of the marijuana. A copy of a license may be redacted to mask the printed name and address of the licensee, but must not mask the date of the license or the signature of the licensee, except this name and address must be known to the possessor of the license and must be disclosed to the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board upon request. If a copy of the license is folded and sealed from view, or in an envelope or other closed container, no discovery of this license may be made except by the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board if the license is found within the area of enactment. If discovery of such a license is accidentally made, or made for purposes other than and not including investigation of the lawful growth, sale, or possession of marijuana, it shall be either returned to the possessor, or sealed, signed and dated by the discoverer and transferred to the Inalienable Rights Protection Board. No criminal investigation or prosecution of the apparently lawful growth, sale, or possession of marijuana may be made unless warranted by the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board. No seizure of marijuana or other property may be made for the apparently lawful growth, sale, or possession of marijuana unless warranted by the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board. The growth, sale, possession, or use of marijuana shall be apparently lawful if a stamp or license is attached that is valid on its face. The lawful growth, sale, possession, or use of marijuana shall not shield a person from investigation or prosecution for the unlawful growth, sale, possession, or other use of marijuana, including but not limited to driving under the influence of marijuana, selling marijuana to a minor, or causing any harm while under the influence of marijuana. The Board shall declare unlawful and thereby detach protection from any stamp or license on a case by case or rule by rule basis, as found by the People to be necessary to defend and safeguard the inalienable rights of the People or to serve the interests of justice. No liability shall attach to a grower or seller of marijuana for the attenuated consequences of the lawful and non-negligent growth or sale of marijuana, including but not limited to harms caused by persons under the influence of marijuana, but it shall be a goal of the Board to provide reasonable compensation to any person or people so harmed and not otherwise compensated.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES. *It shall be a goal of the Board to be as practical, efficient, and sustainable as possible. It shall be a goal of the Board to minimize administrative and operating costs as much as possible. It shall be a goal of the Board to minimize costs to the People and shift the burden to corporations as much as possible. It shall be a goal of the Board to be as convenient as possible for the People. It shall be a goal of the Board to accomplish its goals to the greatest degree practical, as soon as possible. The administrative costs of the Board shall be limited to 10% of the revenues collected by the Board. The remaining 90% of revenues collected by the Board shall be divided among programs with limited and enumerated goals. The startup costs of the Board shall be financed by taking from current expenditures by the government on marijuana prohibition. Revenues from the sale of marijuana licenses and stamps shall be divided equally among three programs with the following limited and enumerated goals. The goal of the first program shall be to alleviate the symptoms of substance abuse and poverty, including but not limited to providing drug treatment at no cost to those in need. The goal of the second program shall be to invest in job training and new jobs. The goal of the third program shall be to give money to be spent at the local level, in the manner described below. Any excess revenues shall be divided and distributed equally among electors, except those making more than five times the median salary. No contractor or employee of the Board shall be paid less than the median wage or salary, as defined below. The administrative costs of each program shall be limited to 10% of its operating budget. Members of the Board shall be paid a salary in proportion to the median wage or salary, in the manner provided below.*

DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS. *This section shall be interpreted in light of and to further the purposes and goals of the Boards, and in light of and to further defend and safeguard the inalienable rights and best interests of the People. This section shall be interpreted in a holistic and relational manner, in light of the Declaration of Independence from Marijuana Prohibition, the text, purposes, powers, and spirit of which are herein incorporated by reference. Interpretation of undefined words, ambiguous words, or other ambiguous parts of this section shall be determined by the People, by reference to their understanding of the ambiguous part of the section. Interpretation of undefined words, ambiguous words, or other ambiguous parts of this section may be made on a case by case or rule by rule basis. An interpretation of this section by the People shall be supreme on a case by case or rule by rule basis to any other interpretation.*

Advertisements—*Prohibited advertisements originating beyond the area of enactment may be allowed by the Board, but not if such an advertisement could have been removed from the area of enactment without unreasonable inconvenience. Other prohibited advertisements may be allowed at the discretion of the Board, on a case by case or rule by rule basis. Advertisements shall not be prohibited from trade publications.*

Approval—*The Board shall have the power to propose legislative or constitutional changes to the People for approval. Approval may be made by the People by majority vote of the eligible electors, in a manner to be provided by the Board, by valid democratic means.*

Area—*The boundaries of an area shall be non-overlapping with any other area and shall correspond with existing boundaries at or within a level of government if practical and reasonable.*

Area of enactment—*The area of enactment is the area at the highest level in an area that this section has been enacted. Within an area of enactment, this section shall remain uniform,*

except that translation may be made as necessary at the international level.

Board—In the singular, the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board refers to the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board at the highest level of enactment in an area, but is not necessarily exclusive of other Boards.

Case by case—Determinations made by the People in a case may be considered in but do not determine the outcome of a later case. Cases shall be consolidated to the greatest extent practical where the interests of justice would not be disserved.

Conflict of interest—An apparent conflict of interest shall include but is not limited to a business relationship with a person or corporation having financial interests in an exercise of power or discretion by the Board. No person or corporation shall give any gift, money, service, or anything of value to a Member of an Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board while so employed. An apparent conflict of interest shall be declared before a Member participates in an exercise of power or discretion, or as soon thereafter as the conflict is known or should be known to the Member. The Board shall have the power to investigate a conflict of interest or other evidence of corruption of any representative of the People as necessary to safeguard the inalienable rights and best interests of the People.

Corporations—For the purposes of this section, corporations are any and all non-government, non-living organizations. Membership in a corporation shall not shield from liability any person responsible for the infringement of the inalienable rights of a person or people.

Corporations do not have inalienable rights, but the legitimate interests of corporations and the inalienable rights of members of a corporation shall not be infringed upon. No person shall waive or be denied an inalienable right because of a contract of adhesion with a corporation.

Democratic means—In order to be valid, enactment by democratic means must be verifiable. In order to be verifiable, each vote or signed declaration must be verifiable. One manner of enactment by democratic means occurs when the majority of eligible electors in an area separately sign and publish their signatures to an enactment. Another manner of enactment by democratic means occurs when the majority of eligible electors in an area pass an initiative through existing democratic voting procedures established by the government.

Determinations—All findings of fact and interpretations of law shall be determined by the People on a case by case or rule by rule basis. Such determinations shall be made by a jury of eleven eligible electors randomly-selected from within the area of the Board's representation. Any such determination by the People shall be supreme on a case by case or rule by rule basis to any contradictory finding. There shall be a right of appeal to a panel of three eleven-person juries at the highest level of enactment in an area, but such panels may order further penalties for frivolous appeals.

Elections—After the enactment of this section, the representatives of the People at the local level shall provide for the election of a local Board or Boards as soon as possible. If this section is enacted at the state level, after the local Boards are elected, these local Boards shall each elect one additional Member to serve on the state Board. If this section is enacted at a higher level, the higher level Board shall be elected in a similar manner by the Boards immediately below it.

Electors—An elector shall be a permanent resident in an area, of voting age, and competent to vote. An eligible elector is an elector in an area who is granted the exercise of the right to vote. An ineligible elector is an elector in an area who is denied the exercise of the right to vote for a legitimate reason. The Board shall defend, safeguard, and promote the inalienable rights of

ineligible electors in the area of enactment. The identities of electors shall be protected against unnecessary or harmful disclosure, but may be used by the Board in a confidential manner for the purposes of verifying identity and permanent residence.

Government—For the purposes of this section, governments are any and all non-living organizations that exercise the power of the People indirectly. Membership in a government shall not shield from liability any person responsible for the infringement of the inalienable rights of a person or people. Governments do not have inalienable rights, but the legitimate interests of governments and the inalienable rights of government actors shall not be infringed upon.

Lawful—What is lawful shall be decided and declared by the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board. The power of the Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board to regulate and tax shall be constrained to what it thus declares to be lawful. The Board may make such declarations on a case by case or rule by rule basis, at its discretion.

Level of enactment—The level of enactment refers to the highest level of government in an area at which this section is enacted.

Level of government—Different levels of government exist and are exercised in an area. For the purposes of this section, these levels of government are defined as local, state, national, and international, ranging from lowest to highest.

Marijuana—Marijuana includes any plant of the genus Cannabis or its product. Marijuana includes hemp, unless otherwise distinguished.

Median salary—The median salary shall be the median salary of a two-parent household in the area of enactment. The median salary in an area shall not be decreased as a result of the later enactment of this section at a higher level of government.

Minor—For the purposes of this section, the age of a minor shall be the lowest age at which a person in an area can lawfully purchase alcohol.

Necessary and proper—These powers of the Boards shall be as provided in this section, or as found, declared, and exercised on a case by case or rule by rule basis, at the discretion of the Board.

Polling—The Board shall draft and adopt procedures for polling all electors in the area of enactment as soon as possible after enactment of this section. It shall be a goal of the Board to minimize polling of the People and to develop procedures as quick and convenient for the People as possible. Polling shall be consolidated where practical. The Board shall draft and adopt procedures for polling electors online as soon as possible. All electors shall have convenient access to online polling as soon as possible. All polling shall be made by valid democratic means. Polling shall be non-binding on the Board, except that the Board must explain its reasons for any decision that departs from the preferences of the People.

Reasonable property—The right to reasonable property does not include household income in excess of one million dollars per year or total assets of over one billion dollars.

Removal—Removal may be made of a Member upon a finding that the Member failed to disclose an apparent conflict of interest with the inalienable rights and best interests of the People, with a right of appeal to the People. Removal of any other representative of the People may also be made by a majority of the Board at the level of government of the representative, with a right of appeal to the People. The People shall retain the right to initiate removal proceedings against a Member of a Board or other representative of the People.

Representative—A representative of the People shall include any member of the government elected by the People or appointed, either directly or indirectly, by an elected representative.

Rule by rule—Determinations made by the People for a rule may be considered but do not determine the determinations for a later rule. Determinations for a rule shall not be reconsidered in the application of the rule.

Salaries—No employee or contractor of the Board shall receive less than the median salary, nor work more than 40 hours per week. Members of the Board shall receive a salary equal to no more than three times the median salary, nor more than reasonable or deserved.

Spending—The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board at the local level shall not spend money for any exclusive purpose, including any denominational religious purpose. The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board at the local level shall not privilege or discriminate against any person or people, unless on account of disproportionate need or lack thereof. The Inalienable Rights Enforcement Board at the local level shall spend money on providing and maintaining clean, safe, well-lit indoor and outdoor spaces open to the public for exercise, recreation, or other enjoyment at any hour of the day or night. All money received and spent by the Board shall be fully transparent to the People.

Supremacy—In a conflict between the rights, privileges, or immunities of a government or corporation with the inalienable rights of the People, the inalienable rights of the People shall be supreme. In a conflict between Boards at different levels of government in an area, the powers of the Board at the higher or highest level shall be supreme. The power of the People shall be supreme to any indirect exercise of the power of the People, including any exercise of power by a representative of the People.

Uniformity—The Board shall have the power to fill in the blanks of this section with appropriate procedures and may amend this section with the approval of the People, but this section shall remain uniform throughout the area of enactment.