

PROPOSED AMENDMENT ON JUDICIAL FREEDOM

Pursuant to Articles I, II, and III and Amendment I, the separation of legislative, judicial, and executive powers of government, and of church and state authority, shall neither be applied nor denied to disparage the equal right of all citizens to protection of the laws.

The consent of the governed, being necessary for the just powers of government to represent the authority of the people, the right to seek mediation and consensus to resolve disputes by consent of the parties, shall not be denied, but shall be invoked by written oath of petitioning parties to abide by consensus decision with dissenting parties affected.

Pursuant to the above, the judicial freedom to select counsel, mediators, and judges to resolve a dispute, to the satisfaction of all parties, shall neither be exercised nor denied to obstruct justice, deny equal rights, or abridge free and equal access to due process of law.

TEXAS CONSTITUTION

Article 1

Section 2

All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, and, subject to this limitation [**and the consent of the governed**], they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think expedient.

Pursuant to this Section, the right of the people to vote, seek proportional or direct representation, and mediate to resolve disputes with governing authorities by a consensus of the parties, shall not be denied, but shall be invoked by written oath of petitioning parties to abide equally by the Code of Ethics for Government Service.