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      This document lays out the structure of my ideal modern society This society aims to be as ideal as possible in my eyes, while also remaining fairly functional and not easily corrupted.

<u>**Government and Public Works**</u>

My rationale of the government and public works:

The government in my ideal modern governmental structure is designed around the ideas of representative democracy and made to be fair, balanced and without a single point of failure while still allowing enough efficiency of government to have a functioning society. It will do this by being a representative democracy with Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches, divided into provinces. Democracy allows the people to have control over their government and where it goes, while making it a representative democracy allows the populace to entrust the running of their government to a specific group of people that can generally represent what the people want while still allowing them to have their own lives and specialization by giving them the freedom to not be involved in every decision made. The provinces will have certain regulatory freedoms over their populace and land, deciding things more specifically for their citizens than the larger government is able to, allowing the government more flexibility and functionality. However, these provinces will still be subject to laws passed by the larger government that they are a part of. Dividing the government into the three branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial allows for a system of checks and balances (which will be similar to how it is currently enacted in the US) between the two that reduces the vulnerability of the government failing when a single part of it becomes corrupt or makes poor decisions, additionally, it allows for members of the government to be further focused on one area of governance, allowing for a more informed rule.

The structure of the Legislative Branch:

- There will be 4 Congresses:

  - The Congress of Technology

    - Is in charge of creating regulations and adapting new technology into society.

    - Additionally will be in charge of monitoring laws to decide when they have become antiquated by new technology and updating them for the modern day.

  - The Congress of Infrastructure

    - Is in charge of creating and maintaining infrastructure across the nation.

  - The Congress of Economics & Budgeting

    - Is in charge of all economic duties, such as taxation, budgeting and trade.

  - The Congress of Culture

    - Is in charge of all cultural issues, such as art programs and public entertainment.

- The congress will only need a simple majority to pass most laws, but a ⅔ majority to overrule constitutional laws.

- Every two years, the 4 congresses will meet and decide if it is necessary to add a new congress to address a topic that none of the other congresses adequately address, in order to add one, a ⅔ majority must be reached.

- Every 5 Years a Caucus will be taken, and the nation's population will be divided by 1000, giving us the unit of measurement that defines 1 vote in each of the congresses of the nation.

- Each province will elect a number of leaders for the congresses based on a popular vote within the province. If a certain party gets enough votes to constitute 1/1000th of the nation, that party will get a representative for the province in the congress that they're assigned to. Any party that gets more than 1/1000th of the vote will have the power of the number of 1000ths of the population that they represent (e.g. if they have 9/1000 of the population vote for them in a certain province, they will get 9 votes).

- Representatives for these congresses will be elected once every 2 years and on the ballots, citizens can either vote for a party, which would assign all of their votes to their respective parties candidates, or they can vote for specific people for each position should they deem it necessary.

- Should a representative die, they are replaced by someone of their parties choosing until the next election cycle.

- Lobbyism will not be allowed.

- Employers will be required to give their employees two hours off minimum to vote in elections for representatives should their employees wish to do so.

My rationale on the structure of the legislative branch:

The legislative branch will be divided into four different congresses to allow for more informed rule by specialized rulers, so that lobbyism will not be necessary in order for governing bodies to

function, as lobbyism can play a major role in corruption of a political system. Additionally, by dividing the votes available in these congresses into 1000ths, more of the population can be represented while making some members of the congresses have more votes based on the number of votes they received allows this greater representation to not create bloated congresses with far too many people inside of them, creating overpopulated discussion environments. I feel that this most adequately weighs representation with efficiency and ease of inter-party communication in the legislative branch. Additionally, the law which requires employers to give employees time off will make it so that everyone can vote.

The structure of the Executive Branch:

- Every 3 years, a president will be elected, based on a popular vote of the country.
- There is no limit to how many terms a president can serve, should they continue winning the popular vote.
- The president will select a cabinet to serve them for all aspects of government that they deem necessary.
  - This cabinet will be limited to a maximum number of positions equal to the number of congresses multiplied by 5.
  - This cabinet must have at least one representative for specialization on each topic that there is a congress for.
- The president will get to choose a vice president to both be a member of their cabinet and also succeed them should something happen to them

- In the two days preceding the election of a new president, media will be disallowed to cover the election and advertisements for politicians will need to be taken down, additionally, the election day itself will be a national holiday.

My rationale on the structure of the Executive Branch:

The executive branch is a branch that, although I wish it didn't need to exist, unfortunately does in order to make the government run smoothly and efficiently enough to adapt to changing conditions. Additionally, it is good for similar reasons to have a single person who is effectively the head and leader of the state. This is why in my ideal modern government there is a president. However, it is also important to have an informed leader with a cabinet that can inform the leader and propose decisions for the leader to either approve or deny, allowing for a single person to act with the knowledge of many different, specialized people. Additionally, the 2 day media blackout preceding the presidential election will hopefully allow the populace to take a while to think and inform themselves without constant bombardment from the media and advertisement and the national holiday will encourage people to vote.

The structure of the Judicial Branch:

- There will be 9 supreme court justices.
- Every 2 years, a member of the Supreme court will be kicked out, and an election for a justice will take place, the member can be re-elected.

- - This justice will be the longest serving justice in the court, effectively meaning the serving time for a justice is 18 years.
- Elections of justices will be by a popular vote.
- If a justice dies, they will be replaced by a new justice chosen by their party, and they will be kicked out during the next election regardless of how long the deceased member had been serving.
- Employers will be required to give their employees two paid hours off minimum to vote in elections for representatives should their employees wish to do so.

My rationale on the structure of the Judicial Branch:

The Judicial branch is important for making sure that no laws that are passed or actions that are taken by the government go against the rules of the government. These people, either prior to being chosen, or after being chosen by the people will need to be very knowledgeable of the laws and specifically the constitution that makes up their nation so that they can decide whether things do or do not adhere to them. I think it is important that power is distributed to the people of the society as much as possible, so the judges of the supreme court of my ideal government would be elected democratically by a popular vote of the people. Additionally, I think that it is important that whenever there is an election the people are not overwhelmed by the number of options, so the judges will all serve long terms and their re-election will be staggered. Additionally, the long terms allow for judges to truly become knowledgeable on the laws and constitution, as well as making it so that they don't worry about making popular decisions for re-election and focus more

on making decisions that are true to the law. The rationale for the time off is the same as it was

for the legislative branch.

Laws and Legal System

My rationale of the Laws:

The laws of my government will be made of two types of laws, constitutional laws and normal

laws. The constitutional laws are laws that I see as being necessary at the current time to ensure

that the government is functioning and difficult to corrupt. All laws that are mentioned in other

sections are automatically considered constitutional unless stated otherwise, these laws are

difficult to change as I see them as necessary for the country to function, although they still can

be changed if the system deems it necessary. The normal laws are simply laws that I see as ideal

to a society such as this one as it moves into the future, mostly laws that would make it a liberal

social government, however I would not say that these laws are necessary to have a functioning

government and could easily see how they could end up being wrong, so they do not require the

same level of protection as constitutional laws.

My rationale of the Legal System:

The legal system of my government will be a system of Common Law in which courts will be

able to decide where the law stands and interpret the laws in cases when it is either vague or

unclear on a specific issue. This allows for further separation of power between the three facets

of government, and allows the law to be fluid and adaptive to new scenarios. Additionally, I have

set legislation to fix many of what I see as problems with the US legal/justice system as it currently is.

Constitutional Laws:

- Net neutrality is guaranteed. (i.e. all data being transferred through the internet by ISPs must be treated equally.)

- Whistleblowers (i.e. people who expose things that the government does that are illegal) are immune from being tried for crimes that they inadvertently committed by blowing the whistle. This includes not using the proper channels to report the crimes committed.

- Warrantless specified surveillance of a person is not allowed.

- The level of general surveillance must be kept to a level where the government can not identify whistleblowers before they blow their whistles.

- All US constitutional amendments will be adopted with the exception of the 2nd, 18th, 23rd, 22nd, 12th and 10th as well as any others I forgot that would conflict with previously stated laws.

- All publicly funded works i.e. software, research, architecture of buildings will have their findings/source code or equivalent be available to the public unless they are otherwise a part of something confidential

My rationale of the constitutional laws:

I see net neutrality as a very important thing to have so that ISPs can't limit users effective freedoms of speech and representation on the internet by disallowing them to effectively censor

media that they do not support. I see protecting whistleblowers and protecting privacy as paramount things in a world that is more and more becoming a surveillance state. The government holds secrets, and in order to control the government, the people must have access to these secrets should they be kept illegally. In order to gain access to these secrets the people must have whistleblowers, but in a society where everyone is watched for possibly speaking out against the government, and the government can identify whistleblowers before they blow the whistles, how can a democracy work? Because of this, I believe it is paramount to have limits on warrantless and or widespread surveillance in constitutional law, as without it, democracy will soon have much more trouble in functioning. Publicly funded research and software should be publicly available for review after it has been done, I also include other public works because likely there will be other things that fall into this category in the future. As for the US constitutional amendments, while reading through them, I found I agreed with most of them besides a few, and some were incompatible with my government, so I believe I removed all of those.

Non-constitutional Laws:

- A single-payer healthcare system will be enacted.
- A Universal Basic Income of what is defined as the bare minimum amount of money to live will be enacted.
- Free primary through tertiary state education will be guaranteed to all citizens.

My rationale of the non-constitutional laws:

These are mostly just socialist reform that I think would benefit a modern society, especially as automation in the workplace will be increasing as new technology comes into existence, replacing low skilled jobs. These social reforms will allow people to live life without fear of death for being unable to find work, allowing people a safety net to fall back on which would increase the likelihood of economic risk taking in the general public, allowing for more creative ideas to be tried out and experimented with in the markets. However, I would make sure to keep things like the universal basic income to a non-luxurious existence, simply allowing for people to live if they are unemployed, but heavily incentivising finding work so that they will not become non-contributing members of society. When it comes to the funding of these programs, I find that seeing as I would hope this would be a global government, the copious amounts of money governments spend on warfare could cover these costs, allowing for not too different taxation from what we have today. If it becomes necessary, a higher income tax scaling with income could be instituted to gain capital for the programs.

Legal System:

- All prisons will be public, and will focus strongly on rehabilitation through psychological, educational and physical help.

- Disallows plea bargains (i.e. threatening to pursue harsher punishment if the defendant does not immediately plead guilty)

- Mandates a certain ratio of public attorneys to the people they represent.

- Will otherwise be structured similarly to the American Justice/Legal System.

Social Structure

The social structure of my ideal society would be one which praises the Socratic ideal of the examined life. Logic, argument and philosophy would be topics that are taught in schools more readily and praised more as things that the everyday person can and should take part in. Free speech would be defended readily and dogmatic ideology with no reasoning behind it would be frowned upon and questioned. Nothing would be above questioning, regardless of how old it is or from what source it comes and progression in understanding would be an ideal that the common person could strive towards. Unfounded ideas with no basis in fact such as racism, unsupported xenophobia or homophobia would be frowned upon. The class system of my ideal society would be a social capitalism, meaning that there would be an upper middle and lower class. However, my hope in providing things such as single payer-healthcare, free public education and a universal basic income would be to make sure that the lowest rung of society never sinks too low and always has a chance, although it may be smaller than the chance of a person who is from the upper class, to ascend in the class system, creating more social mobility. Additionally, I hope that these provisions will also serve to promote risk-taking that can often lead to the most novel and useful innovations in society.

Commerce

When it comes to commerce in my society, not much would be different from the way it is in the current world. There would be three types of currency, physical, digital and blockchain. Physical currency is pretty self explanatory, the coins and paper currency that we are accustomed to, this currency allows a way for easy person to person transfer of money that is useful in daily interactions and unaffiliated with any business. By digital currency, I mean things like credit and

debit cards, this currency also allows for easy transfer of money especially in large quantities and over the internet. Blockchain currency (e.g. things like Bitcoin) allows for currency that is completely out of the government's control, meaning that it has potential to be anonymous and by virtue of the blockchain unable to be falsified. Although exchanges through this currency would still be taxed, it provides an essential way for money to be exchanged, even over the internet, without a potentially corrupt government or business having knowledge of everything in the transaction like they would of a credit card purchase.