

Executive Civic Service (ECS)

Maximum Defensibility Revision

Authored by Luis Jimenez
Independent constitutional proposal

This document describes a proposed governance framework.
It has no legal force, institutional standing, or operational status.

This document is referenced by Phase I of the Parallel Office solely as a normative and architectural baseline. Phase I does not advocate for ECS or seek its adoption.

Version: [0.2]
Date: 12/2025

Executive Civic Service (ECS)

Canonical Harmonized Framework (Articles X & XI Compliant)

Status Statement and Constitutional Subordination

This document constitutes a canonical explanatory framework describing the structure and operation of the Executive Civic Service (ECS) as established by **Article X (Executive Civic Service Qualification Pool)** and **Article XI (Executive Civic Service)** of the Constitution.

This document is non-self-executing, non-binding, and subordinate in all respects to Articles X and XI. It creates no authority, obligation, or right independent of constitutional or statutory enactment. In the event of any conflict, ambiguity, or interpretive tension, Articles X and XI control exclusively.

Executive Summary

The Executive Civic Service (ECS) is a constitutionally authorized, lottery-selected collective executive authority designed to execute enacted law while preventing consolidation, personalization, or electoral capture of executive power.

Legitimacy derives solely from: – Constitutional authorization (Article XI); and – Random selection from the Qualification Pool (Article X).

The ECS replaces competitive elections for executive office with civic lottery, while preserving absolute legislative supremacy and full judicial review. Its authority is deliberately constrained through collective decision-making, short non-renewable terms, explicit prohibitions, and auditability.

I. Governing Constitutional Architecture

The ECS system is composed of three constitutionally distinct layers:

1. **Article X** — Defines inclusion, exclusion, deferral, review, and protection of civic standing within the Qualification Pool.
2. **Article XI** — Defines the establishment, powers, prohibitions, decision rules, accountability, and failure conditions of the ECS.
3. **Statute** — Implements procedures consistent with Articles X and XI.

This document describes the interaction of these layers but does not modify them.

II. The Qualification Pool (Article X)

Exclusive Constitutional Control

All matters of eligibility, disqualification, temporary ineligibility, post-selection review, data sources, notice, appeal, and protection of civic standing are governed exclusively by Article X.

No provision of this document, nor any statute or administrative rule, may alter Qualification Pool criteria except by constitutional amendment.

Inclusion and Selection

Inclusion in the Qualification Pool is automatic and rights-neutral. Inclusion confers no authority, preference, or obligation to serve.

Selection from the Qualification Pool occurs solely pursuant to Article X Section 8 through a public, auditable random process established by law.

Civic Duty and Refusal

Selection obligates a citizen to respond. Service constitutes a civic duty only upon lawful acceptance following post-selection review under Article X Section 9.

Refusal or failure to serve carries no adverse legal, civil, political, or civic consequence.

III. Random Selection and Audit

Civic Randomization Authority (CRA)

The Civic Randomization Authority executes random selection exclusively under Article X Section 8.

The CRA is ministerial in nature and possesses no discretionary, interpretive, or certification authority. It may not alter eligibility, influence outcomes, or delay governance.

Independent Civic Audit Board (ICAB)

The Independent Civic Audit Board verifies the integrity and reproducibility of Qualification Pool composition and random selection.

ICAB findings are public and archival. ICAB possesses no power to suspend governance, alter outcomes, or exercise executive authority. Remedial action lies solely with the legislature or judiciary.

IV. Executive Civic Service (Article XI)

Nature and Purpose

The Executive Civic Service is a collective executive authority exercising powers delegated by Article XI.

Service constitutes civic duty, not political office. No ECS member holds individual executive authority, electoral mandate, or representational status.

The ECS exists solely to: – Execute enacted law; – Exercise bounded executive judgment where discretion is required; – Ensure continuity of administration free from partisan capture.

V. Composition and Term

The ECS consists of: – A Collegiate Executive Council (CEC) of nine randomly selected citizens; and – A permanent, non-political Professional Administrative Corps (PAC).

CEC members: – Serve a single, non-renewable eighteen-month term; – Are subject to staggered rotation; – May serve no more than once in a lifetime.

VI. Powers (Exhaustive)

Acting collectively and within Article XI Section 5, the CEC may: – Direct executive agencies in the lawful execution of statutes; – Issue administrative regulations strictly necessary to implement enacted law; – Appoint and remove senior civil administrators subject to statute; – Prepare and submit executive budget proposals; – Conduct foreign and intergovernmental relations as authorized by law; – Declare administrative emergencies strictly under Article XI Section 8.

All authority not explicitly granted is withheld.

VII. Explicit Prohibitions and Legal Nullity

The ECS may not exercise any power prohibited by Article XI Section 6.

Any act taken ultra vires is void ab initio and subject to immediate judicial invalidation.

VIII. Decision-Making Rules

CEC actions require: – A quorum of two-thirds of members; and – Approval by a simple majority of those present.

Actions involving emergencies, binding regulations, or removal of senior administrators require a supermajority of the full Council, as specified in Article XI.

All votes are recorded and published except where lawful classification applies.

IX. Emergency Authority (Strictly Limited)

Emergency authority exists solely under Article XI Section 8 and may not be implied.

Emergency declarations: – Are limited to thirty days; – Specify precise powers invoked; – Are subject to immediate legislative review; – Expire automatically absent legislative ratification.

No emergency authority may suspend elections, constitutional rights, or expand executive power.

X. Legislative and Judicial Supremacy

The ECS is subordinate to the legislature in lawmaking and appropriations.

All ECS actions are subject to full judicial review. Courts apply heightened scrutiny to emergency actions and actions affecting fundamental rights.

XI. Removal, Replacement, and Failure

ECS members may be removed only as provided in Article XI Section 13.

Vacancies are filled by immediate random selection from the Qualification Pool.

If the ECS fails to function under Article XI Section 15, executive authority reverts solely according to constitutionally authorized procedures.

XII. After-Service Restrictions

After-service restrictions imposed by Article XI Section 14 apply automatically and may not be waived.

Service in the ECS may not be used for political, electoral, or professional advancement.

Closing Statement

This canonical framework is intended to aid constitutional interpretation, academic review, and statutory implementation. It does not create authority, policy, or obligation independent of Articles X and XI.