

SOMETHING VERY EXOTIC NEXT

THE CONSTITUTION OF S.V.E.N INC.™

Established for the preservation of individual liberty, earned authority, useful work,
practical independence, and self-sustaining community.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 10, 2026

One Constitution; many divisions; no person above its restraint.

S.V.E.N Inc.™

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PREAMBLE

We, who establish and continue S.V.E.N Inc.™, in order that the individual may remain free without abandoning duty; that knowledge may command where title cannot; that honest labor may receive honor, protection, and its due; that useful property may be preserved; that adversity may be met with skill rather than dependence; and that communities may sustain life without reducing their people to sameness, do ordain and establish this Constitution as the fundamental law of S.V.E.N.

We deny that ownership, office, age, wealth, ancestry, popularity, or founding alone gives one person general dominion over another. We affirm that the person best fitted to a matter shall lead that matter, and no farther; that every authority shall answer for its use; and that the Chief Executive or Board shall decide only when the proper authority cannot be found, cannot agree, or cannot act before injury follows.

We hold that people need not live alike in order to live together. Belief, family, calling, culture, expression, private life, and lawful ambition shall remain with the individual. Common rule shall extend only so far as is required to preserve rights, fulfill accepted obligations, maintain essential works, and guard against actual danger.

We establish our several divisions as equal instruments of one purpose: to remove what has failed; preserve what is useful; build what is missing; and place within the reach of ordinary people the tools, knowledge, opportunity, and community by which they may continue without needless dependence.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

The following rights are inherent in the constitutional order of S.V.E.N. No office, ownership, charter, contract, policy, emergency, sale, or succession may deny them except where public law commands otherwise or where a narrow and temporary restraint is plainly necessary to protect an equal right from immediate injury.

- I. Conscience. Every person shall remain free in religion, belief, disbelief, inquiry, opinion, and peaceful dissent. No profession of belief or political allegiance shall be required as the price of unrelated work, residence, trade, service, or protection.
- II. Equal Standing. The Founder, every owner, officer, director, worker, contractor, resident, customer, expert, delegate, elder, youth, newcomer, and successor shall stand equally beneath this Constitution. Office may enlarge duty; it shall not enlarge human worth.
- III. Life and Bodily Integrity. Every person has the right to life, bodily security, informed consent, reasonable care in danger, and freedom from violence, abuse, forced labor, degrading punishment, and reckless exposure to known harm.
- IV. Speech and Peaceable Association. Every person may speak, publish, assemble, associate, decline association, criticize authority, petition for redress, discuss the conditions of work, and report wrongdoing without retaliation, subject only to law and narrow rules against threats, fraud, targeted harassment, unlawful disclosure, and the intentional obstruction of essential work.
- V. Privacy and Home. Private communications, records, data, dwellings, secured spaces, relationships, lawful possessions, and personal affairs shall be free from unreasonable entry, search, surveillance, disclosure, or interference. Any necessary intrusion shall be limited, recorded, and reviewed.
- VI. Property and Earnings. Lawfully held property, equity, wages, tools, food, data, authorship, and improvements shall not be taken, used, transferred, pledged, or destroyed without consent, due process, lawful necessity, or just compensation. Labor or residence alone shall neither create nor destroy title unless a written instrument so provides.
- VII. Work and Trade. Every person may pursue lawful work, enterprise, education, and trade; receive the compensation promised; refuse an obligation never accepted; leave a role or community according to law and agreement; and retain every wage, remedy, and property right already earned.
- VIII. Due Process. No person shall suffer punitive discipline, expulsion, forfeiture, removal from office, loss of access, public condemnation by S.V.E.N, or other grave penalty without fair notice, the evidence relied upon, an opportunity to answer, an impartial judgment, written reasons, proportionate remedy, and review, except for the least temporary restraint required by immediate danger.
- IX. Arms and Defense. Every person who may lawfully possess arms retains the right to acquire, keep, bear, carry, train with, hunt with, and use them for lawful defense. S.V.E.N shall regulate dangerous conduct and places of discharge for safety; it shall not impose a ban founded upon appearance, action, caliber, capacity, quantity, accessory, or mere dislike.
- X. Family and Private Life. Individuals and families retain lawful authority over household life, relationships, parenting, education, health choices, culture, diet, dress, schedule, and peaceful custom. Intervention for a child, dependent, or vulnerable person shall require law, consent, or a genuine and serious danger.

- XI. Knowledge and Records. A person affected by a decision may examine the rule, evidence, account, safety record, maintenance record, or other writing upon which it rests, except where privacy, privilege, security, trade secret, or the equal right of another requires a stated and limited withholding.
- XII. Fair Judgment. Every person shall be judged upon conduct, competence, and the requirements of the matter, and not by favoritism, kinship, title, wealth, rumor, or a characteristic protected by law.
- XIII. Access to Redress. Every person may bring a grievance, seek mediation, call for review, preserve evidence, consult counsel, and resort to lawful public authority without obstruction or retaliation.
- XIV. Lawful Exit. No person shall be held in a role, contract, residence, association, or community by force. Departure may be governed by lawful notice, safety, property, debt, custody, confidentiality, and winding-up duties, but may not be converted into captivity.
- XV. Children and Dependents. Children and dependent persons possess dignity, safety, nourishment, shelter, education, privacy appropriate to age, and freedom from exploitation. Their welfare shall not be used as a pretext to seize unrelated control over a competent adult.
- XVI. Unenumerated Liberties. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny other lawful liberties retained by the person. A power not granted to S.V.E.N remains with the individual, lawful owner, proper entity, or public authority to whom it belongs.

ARTICLE I

THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS AUTHORITY

Section 1. The Fundamental Law

This Constitution is the highest internal law of S.V.E.N Inc. and of every entity, division, estate, office, project, program, and licensed body that is under S.V.E.N control and has incorporated it by the instrument proper to that body. Every lesser charter, bylaw, operating agreement, resolution, lease, license, contract, order, and policy shall be read consistently with it wherever the law permits.

Section 2. Institutional Force

The continuance of this Constitution does not depend upon the continuing approval of an owner, officer, worker, resident, customer, purchaser, heir, or successor. The duty of a particular person arises only through law or the lawful relationship by which that person acts within S.V.E.N; but the obligation of S.V.E.N to remain governed by this Constitution is not subject to ordinary consent or withdrawal.

Section 3. Civil Law

This Constitution creates private institutional government and does not claim the powers of the United States, any State, Tribe, Territory, county, municipality, or court. Public law shall prevail whenever it cannot lawfully be varied. Conflict with one law shall be cured as narrowly as possible and shall not be used to discard an unrelated part of this Constitution.

Section 4. Order of Instruments

The order of authority shall be this Constitution; duly adopted Amendments; the governing instrument of S.V.E.N Inc.; the governing instrument of S.V.E.N Systems LLC; division and estate charters; contracts, leases, and licenses; and lastly policies, orders, and practices. A lower instrument may add protection or detail, but may not enlarge an office beyond its sphere or reduce a right secured above it.

Section 5. Construction

Every clause shall be read in favor of individual liberty, honest dealing, competent leadership, open reason, due process, useful property, stewardship, and the least restraint capable of preventing actual harm. Silence shall not be treated as a secret grant of power. A temporary necessity shall not ripen into permanent authority by the passage of time.

Section 6. Severability

If a court or proper authority holds one application unlawful, the remainder shall continue. A lawful substitute shall preserve the purpose, restraint, and right of the displaced provision as nearly as may be done.

Section 7. Plain Meaning

Words shall bear their ordinary meaning unless expressly defined. Titles describe a duty and do not create nobility. The singular includes the plural when sense requires; person includes a lawful entity where appropriate; and writing includes a reliable electronic record.

ARTICLE II

PERSONS, PARTICIPATION, AND COMMON DUTY

Section 1. Persons Protected

The rights of this Constitution protect every individual whose body, labor, home, property, data, compensation, access, reputation, or contract is acted upon by S.V.E.N authority. Protection does not of itself create ownership, office, employment, tenancy, membership, or a vote.

Section 2. Persons Bound

An owner, officer, director, worker, contractor, resident, delegate, licensee, chartered adopter, or other participant is bound to the extent that law and the governing instrument of the relationship provide. A customer receives the rights that govern the transaction without being burdened by duties foreign to it.

Section 3. Common Duty

Every participant shall honor lawful promises; respect the life, person, property, privacy, conscience, family, and equal standing of others; use shared goods with care; disclose a known conflict when judgment is entrusted to them; report a grave hazard or fraud; preserve required records; and answer for injury caused by willful or reckless conduct.

Section 4. Accepted Contribution

A duty to contribute labor, money, goods, knowledge, maintenance, or emergency service shall be stated in a charter or agreement. It shall be definite, proportionate, reviewable, and freely entered where law requires consent. It shall not become compelled ideology, unlimited availability, or labor without lawful compensation.

Section 5. Dependents and Animals

A person who assumes care of a child, dependent person, animal, structure, vehicle, weapon, fire, chemical, or hazardous instrument shall bear the responsibility that follows control.

Section 6. Aid in Emergency

A capable person should give reasonable aid in a genuine emergency, but no one shall be ordered beyond training or into extraordinary danger merely to spare property or reputation.

Section 7. No Implied Estate

Work, residence, advice, custom, affection, donation, or participation shall not be represented as equity, land title, partnership, authorship, or a governing seat unless the proper writing expressly grants it.

ARTICLE III

THE SOURCE AND LIMITS OF LEADERSHIP

Section 1. Authority Shall Follow Knowledge

The person best fitted by knowledge, skill, judgment, experience, and present ability shall lead the matter to which that fitness belongs, without regard to age, title, ownership, seniority, popularity, or wealth.

Section 2. Sphere of Authority

Leadership in one subject gives no command over another. The builder shall lead structural work; the qualified medical person, medical response; the grower, cultivation; the accountant, accounts; the systems practitioner, technology; and each only so far as the matter requires.

Section 3. Proof of Fitness

Fitness may be shown by license where law requires it, education, tested skill, relevant work, sound results, peer judgment, incident history, practical examination, and the ability to state the risk and reason of a proposed course. A credential shall neither be ignored nor treated as proof of wisdom in all things.

Section 4. Acceptance of Command

No person shall be compelled to lead merely because that person knows more. One who accepts command shall disclose uncertainty and conflict, hear relevant evidence, preserve dissent, prefer a reversible course where prudent, make a record of grave decisions, and yield when the matter passes beyond that person's competence.

Section 5. Temporary Nature

Authority ends when the work is complete, the emergency is over, the appointment expires, the person becomes unable or disqualified, or a properly chosen and more competent leader assumes the matter. No temporary command shall become a personal estate.

Section 6. Challenge

A person directly affected may challenge competence, scope, conflict, evidence, necessity, or proportionality. A challenge shall not be used merely to delay safe work; neither shall speed be used to prevent honest review before an irreversible act.

Section 7. Abuse

Authority is abused when used for revenge, concealment, favoritism, personal gain not disclosed, domination beyond its sphere, reckless indifference, falsification, humiliation, or the punishment of lawful dissent. Abuse forfeits the protection of office and may justify removal, restitution, or referral to public authority.

ARTICLE IV

S.V.E.N INC., THE HEAD STRUCTURE

Section 1. Constitutional Head

S.V.E.N Inc. is the common head, identity, mission, and constitutional house of the several S.V.E.N divisions and estates. It shall preserve the Constitution, admit divisions, maintain common standards, guard the name, and direct common work without erasing the lawful separateness of each body.

Section 2. Purpose

S.V.E.N shall build and connect practical means by which people may remove failed structures, establish themselves at reasonable cost, endure adversity, acquire useful knowledge, perform honorable work, and form self-sustaining communities while remaining individuals.

Section 3. Powers

S.V.E.N may form and own entities; hold and license property; employ and contract; acquire, build, sell, and maintain lawful works; establish estates and programs; publish knowledge and art; make standards; admit chartered adopters; and exercise every lawful power necessary to its purpose, subject to this Constitution.

Section 4. Duties

The head shall keep the constitutional record; require separate books and liabilities; protect the rights declared herein; settle questions among divisions; appoint or recognize proper officers; maintain succession; and prevent the property or name of one division from being used to hide the debt, misconduct, or failure of another.

Section 5. The Founder

The Founder is Answar M. Livingston. Founding shall be honored as authorship, history, and initial stewardship, but shall not create general supremacy. The Founder may own property, hold office, and lead where competent under the same rules that govern every other person.

Section 6. Ownership

Ownership preserves the lawful power to hold, use, sell, license, vote, and receive value from property as the governing instruments provide. It does not confer power over conscience, body, home, private life, or an unrelated sphere of work. An exercise of ownership within S.V.E.N remains subject to constitutional covenants lawfully attached to that property or office.

Section 7. No Division of Lesser Worth

The sequence of divisions states the order of structure and record, not a scale of human or moral worth. Resources may differ with need, season, and capacity; the common mission shall not be reduced to the profit of whichever division is largest.

ARTICLE V

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND THE BOARD

Section 1. Chief Executive

The Acting Chief Executive Officer shall keep the whole institution capable of decision. The office shall execute lawful plans, coordinate divisions, appoint responsible officers where authorized, preserve solvency and continuity, and answer for decisions placed within executive charge.

Section 2. Board

A Board, when lawfully constituted, shall exercise the powers reserved to it by law and governing instrument; appoint, supervise, and remove executive officers as authorized; review grave risk and conflict; approve changes of control and reserved transactions; and hold the Chief Executive to account. A Board seat gives no command over a technical matter merely by reason of the seat.

Section 3. Fallback Decision

When no competent leader can be found in the time available; when proper leaders cannot agree upon a course that must be one; when a matter crosses several spheres and cannot be divided; or when delay threatens life, right, law, essential work, property, or mission, the Acting Chief Executive shall decide. If the matter is reserved to the Board, the Chief Executive is absent or conflicted, or the Board formally assumes it, the Board shall decide.

Section 4. Limits of Fallback

The fallback officer shall consult the available knowledge, preserve the findings of qualified persons, choose the least restrictive lawful course, prefer reversibility, state a term, and make a prompt written record. The fallback power settles necessity; it does not make the officer the greater expert or permit alteration of this Constitution.

Section 5. Qualification

A Chief Executive or director shall possess sound judgment, command of the mission, financial and legal prudence, the ability to admit ignorance, respect for skilled dissent, and a record fit for entrusted property and people. Loyalty to a person shall never substitute for fitness to the office.

Section 6. Appointment and Term

Appointment, election, term, compensation, and ordinary removal shall be fixed in the governing instrument of the lawful entity. Every appointment shall be recorded and shall include the office, authority, limits, reporting duty, term or condition of service, and order of temporary succession.

Section 7. Conflict and Recusal

An executive or director shall not judge a charge against himself, approve his own undisclosed benefit, or control a review in which impartiality is reasonably doubtful. The matter shall pass to the next unconflicted authority.

Section 8. Incapacity and Vacancy

The Board shall designate a line of temporary succession. If no Board or designation exists, authority passes for no longer than ninety days to the highest available unconflicted officer capable of preserving lawful operations, together with a temporary council of the principal affected divisions. A permanent appointment shall be made without avoidable delay. At the end of ninety days, if no permanent appointment has been made, the temporary officer's general authority ends. The Board shall then act; if no Board can act, the temporary council may perform only the preservation duties stated in Article XXVIII, Section 3, while immediately convening the lawful appointing authority. A disinterested review panel may authorize one final interim term not exceeding ninety days only upon written findings that no lawful permanent appointment was reasonably possible and that the named person remains fit. No further extension is permitted.

Section 9. Removal for Cause

An executive or director may be removed for incapacity, disqualification, gross neglect, abuse of authority, material dishonesty, concealed conflict, serious violation of law or Constitution, destruction of records, or refusal to surrender an expired office. Removal shall observe due process except where temporary suspension is necessary to prevent immediate harm.

Section 10. No Personal Throne

The Chief Executive and Board are offices of service and final responsibility. Neither may create hereditary succession, perpetual personal tenure, immunity from review, or a private force owing obedience to the officeholder rather than to lawful authority.

Section 11. Joint Deadlock

When lawful action requires the concurrence of the Chief Executive and Board, neither may manufacture agreement by acting alone. After each has stated its position in writing and one good-faith attempt at reconciliation has failed, the proposed act shall not proceed. If delay threatens life, right, law, payroll, essential work, or material property, the next unconflicted authority named by the governing instrument, or if none exists an impartial three-person emergency panel including relevant competence, may authorize only the least irreversible act necessary to preserve the status quo for no more than thirty days. Emergency preservation shall not supply a consent required by law or governing instrument, amend this Constitution, effect a change of control, transfer Reserved Constitutional Property, dissolve a body, or make a permanent appointment. The decision, evidence, dissent, term, and review shall be recorded promptly.

ARTICLE VI

COUNCILS, DELEGATES, AND COMMON DECISIONS

Section 1. Councils of Knowledge

A division or estate may establish councils for construction, health, agriculture, finance, technology, education, safety, or another proper subject. Membership shall follow competence and freedom from disabling conflict, not ceremony or rank.

Section 2. Joint Questions

Where several subjects meet, their proper leaders shall state separate findings and seek one course. If they cannot agree, an integration council shall present the available courses, risks, costs, rights affected, and points of dissent to the Chief Executive or Board for the fallback decision.

Section 3. Constitutional Delegates

Each admitted division, occupied chartered estate, and chartered adopter may seat one delegate by the method stated in its charter. A delegate represents the constitutional body and not a private owner. No person may cast more than one vote upon the same Amendment.

Section 4. General Questions

Admission of a new division, a common annual budget, a major shared purchase, a change in common obligation, nationwide charter standards, and an Amendment shall receive notice and the judgment of the bodies affected. Technical facts remain with those qualified to find them; a vote shall not repeal physics, accounting, medicine, or law.

Section 5. Notice and Record

Every common decision shall state the question, authority, available evidence, conflicts, vote or decision, reasons, effective time, and means of review. Secret custom shall not govern where a written rule is reasonably possible.

Section 6. Minority Judgment

A dissenting view supported by evidence may be entered in the record and shall not be altered or suppressed. Dissent creates no license to sabotage the decision once lawfully made.

ARTICLE VII

JUSTICE, GRIEVANCE, AND DUE PROCESS

Section 1. Peaceable Settlement

A dispute should first be addressed directly by the persons concerned, unless fear, violence, coercion, retaliation, abuse, or a grave imbalance of power makes direct contact unreasonable.

Section 2. Mediation

If direct settlement fails, a neutral person shall assist the parties in seeking voluntary terms. A mediator shall not impose judgment unless the parties separately grant that power.

Section 3. Review Panel

A contested charge or grave grievance shall be heard by an odd-numbered panel of not fewer than three impartial persons. At least one shall understand the subject, and none shall have a personal, financial, or family interest that reasonably threatens impartiality. Each governing instrument shall name an unconflicted convening authority and a neutral roster or repeatable method of selection. The accused officeholder, a direct subordinate controlled by that officeholder, and a person materially interested in the result shall not choose a majority of the panel.

Section 4. Notice and Evidence

The accused or affected person shall receive the charge, rule, facts alleged, evidence reasonably available, proposed consequence, hearing time, and right to answer. Each side may present relevant evidence and identify error or conflict.

Section 5. Burden of Proof

Ordinary corrective findings require the greater weight of credible evidence. Expulsion, removal for serious misconduct, forfeiture, fraud, violence, or a finding gravely injuring reputation requires clear and convincing evidence unless public law fixes another standard.

Section 6. Decision

The judgment shall identify the proven facts, the provision applied, the reasons, the remedy, the vote if a panel sat, and the time and manner of appeal. A bare conclusion is not due process.

Section 7. Remedy

Remedy shall seek safety, restoration, payment, repair, correction, training, apology, limited restriction, suspension, removal from office, separation, or referral to lawful authority as the case requires. Punishment for humiliation or revenge is forbidden.

Section 8. Appeal

One appeal shall lie to a disinterested authority not involved below for serious error of law, procedure, evidence, conflict, disproportionality, or newly discovered fact. The appeal may affirm, reverse, modify, or return the matter for a proper hearing.

Section 9. Temporary Protection

Before judgment, an authority may separate persons, preserve property and records, suspend access, or halt work only to the extent reasonably necessary to prevent immediate injury, retaliation, destruction, or interference. Temporary action shall not be announced as guilt.

Section 10. Public Authority

Nothing herein prevents a person from calling emergency services, reporting crime, filing a government complaint, seeking an injunction, consulting counsel, or pursuing a lawful remedy outside S.V.E.N. No internal exhaustion rule shall be imposed where public law forbids it or where the internal process is unavailable, unlawful, compromised, or inadequate to prevent material injury.

Section 11. Time and Official Inaction

A written charge, grievance, or request for review shall be acknowledged within three business days. Unless public law requires a shorter time or the parties agree in writing to a reasonable extension for stated good cause, the convening authority shall name the panel within ten calendar days; the hearing shall begin within thirty calendar days after the request; the written decision shall issue within fifteen calendar days after the record closes; an appeal shall be requested within fifteen calendar days after delivery of the decision; and the appeal shall be decided within thirty calendar days after the complete appeal record is received. Failure of the assigned authority to act by a deadline transfers the convening duty to the next unconflicted authority. If none acts within five additional calendar days, the Constitutional Custodian shall convene the panel by the recorded neutral method. If the Custodian is absent, conflicted, or also fails to act, the affected person may proceed to any lawful external remedy without further internal delay. A temporary protection order remains reviewable throughout delay.

Section 12. Standing and Enforcement

Any person or constitutional body whose right, office, property, compensation, access, contract, or lawful authority is directly affected by an alleged violation has standing within S.V.E.N to invoke review and seek appropriate relief. Relief may include payment, restitution, restoration, correction of record, removal of an unlawful restriction, reinstatement where law and agreement permit, injunction, specific performance, declaratory judgment, loss of office, license, charter, certification, or affiliation, and any other lawful remedy proportionate to the injury. Every governing and implementing instrument shall carry this standing and these remedies to the fullest extent public law permits; they shall not depend upon moral request. Nothing in this Section enlarges the jurisdiction of a public court or creates a remedy forbidden by law.

Section 13. No Retroactive Offense

No person shall be punished under a rule created after the act. A later rule may govern continuing danger or future conduct, but not invent past guilt.

ARTICLE VIII

INTEGRITY, ACCOUNTS, AND PUBLIC TRUST

Section 1. Trust of Office

Every person entrusted with money, property, records, hiring, discipline, purchasing, safety, data, or constitutional judgment holds a duty of candor, care, loyalty to the proper body, and obedience to the limits of office.

Section 2. Conflicts

A financial, family, romantic, competitive, or other interest that may bend judgment shall be disclosed before decision. Disclosure does not always require recusal, but concealment of a serious conflict is itself a breach.

Section 3. Bribery and Favor

No gift, payment, loan, employment promise, private benefit, threat, or family favor shall purchase public judgment within S.V.E.N. Reasonable gifts of ordinary courtesy may be accepted only where they do not influence or appear to purchase a decision.

Section 4. Books and Audit

Each body shall keep true accounts of income, expense, debt, tax, payroll, customer funds, restricted funds, owner transactions, property, and obligations. Persons lawfully charged with review shall receive the records needed for that duty. No officer may alter or destroy a record to conceal error, debt, injury, or private benefit.

Section 5. Reporting Wrongdoing

A person who in good faith reports danger, wage error, discrimination, harassment, fraud, theft, corruption, abuse, unlawful conduct, privacy breach, or falsification shall be protected from retaliation. A knowingly false accusation remains answerable to due process.

Section 6. Independent Review

A serious charge against the Founder, Chief Executive, Board, Guardian, custodian, or head of a division shall be examined outside that person's chain of command.

Section 7. Correction

An honest error shall be corrected promptly and openly to those affected. Concealment commonly does greater injury than the first mistake and shall be judged accordingly.

ARTICLE IX

WORK, WORKERS, AND THE PRACTICE OF LABOR

Section 1. Dignity of Work

Useful work, whether physical, intellectual, domestic, creative, administrative, or technical, is honorable. A worker is not a lesser person by reason of wage, title, education, age, origin, or the temporary nature of the work.

Section 2. Written Terms

Before work begins, the responsible body shall state, in writing where reasonably practicable, the identity of the parties, the work, place, expected term, compensation, pay time, classification, schedule or day rate, tools, expenses, supervision, safety demands, ownership of work product, confidentiality, and means of ending the engagement.

Section 3. True Classification

A worker shall be classified according to law and the actual relation of control, independence, investment, opportunity, duration, and manner of work. No person shall be called an independent contractor merely to avoid wages, taxes, insurance, benefits, records, or responsibility that the law places upon an employer.

Section 4. Fair Recruitment

No applicant shall be deceived concerning pay, duties, hazard, schedule, housing, travel, or permanence. Hiring shall rest upon the requirements of the work and lawful judgment. Nepotism and friendship shall not excuse an unqualified appointment where safety, money, or the rights of others are entrusted.

Section 5. Compensation

Every worker shall receive the compensation promised and no less than law requires, at the time and in the manner stated. Deductions, chargebacks, advances, tool charges, lodging, meals, bonuses, commissions, and conditions of final pay shall be lawful, written, and understandable before they are imposed.

Section 6. Time and Rest

All time that law requires to be paid shall be accurately recorded and paid. Required preparation, travel between assigned places, waiting under control, training, and after-hours work shall not be hidden. Rest, meal periods, overtime, and days of repose shall meet law and the written engagement.

Section 7. Day Rates and Efficient Work

A lawful day rate, flat rate, salary, commission, or piece rate may be used when clearly agreed and lawfully administered. A worker shall not be ordered to slow down, waste time, or disguise efficiency merely to imitate custom. Completion sooner than expected shall not by itself reduce an agreed flat price or day rate; speed remains subject to quality, safety, and the scope promised.

Section 8. Expenses and Property

A worker shall not be compelled to subsidize the enterprise through undisclosed expenses. Use of personal vehicles, tools, devices, lodging, travel, and supplies shall be agreed. Personal property shall not become company property by being brought to work.

Section 9. A Safe Place of Work

The responsible body shall examine hazards; provide required training, protective equipment, information, supervision, sanitation, and emergency means; maintain tools and machinery; report injuries as law requires; and correct known danger without retaliation against the person who speaks.

Section 10. Right to Stop

A worker may pause and report work reasonably believed to present imminent and serious danger, to violate law, or to exceed training. The pause shall be examined promptly by a competent person. Good-faith refusal shall not be punished; reckless or dishonest obstruction remains subject to review.

Section 11. Tools and Protective Equipment

Tools, machines, vehicles, ladders, rigging, weapons, software, and protective equipment shall be fit for the work. A worker shall inspect what is within his care, use it as trained, report defect, and refrain from disabling a guard or safety device without proper authority and equivalent protection.

Section 12. Training and Apprenticeship

No person shall be sent into a task for which the danger plainly exceeds training. Instruction shall be understandable, practical, and suited to the work. An apprentice may learn by doing under proper supervision, but shall not be used as cheap skilled labor while denied the teaching promised.

Section 13. Orders and Professional Judgment

A worker shall follow lawful direction within the agreed work. A worker who possesses the greater knowledge of a particular hazard or method shall be heard. No title requires obedience to an unlawful order, falsified record, concealed defect, or act likely to cause needless injury.

Section 14. Quality and Correction

Workers owe honest effort, reasonable care, faithful time records, protection of customer property, and correction of their own avoidable error. Management shall distinguish mistake, lack of training, lack of resources, and misconduct before assigning blame.

Section 15. Privacy

Workplace inspection and monitoring shall be directed to safety, security, quality, time, property, or lawful business need and shall comply with Article XI, Section 10. Secret surveillance of private space, personal accounts, or private communications is forbidden except where law permits and grave necessity plainly requires it. Monitoring practices shall be disclosed whenever disclosure does not defeat a lawful investigation.

Section 16. Speech and Common Action

Workers may discuss wages, hours, safety, treatment, and conditions; seek common improvement; organize or decline organization as law permits; bring a group complaint; and speak to lawful agencies. A confidentiality rule shall not be used to conceal unlawful conduct or forbid rights protected by law.

Section 17. Equal Opportunity and Freedom from Harassment

No applicant or worker shall suffer unlawful discrimination, harassment, unequal pay, or retaliation. Work standards may be exacting, and criticism may be direct; neither permits insult, threat, degradation, sexual coercion, or unequal treatment founded upon a characteristic protected by law.

Section 18. Accommodation, Injury, and Leave

A worker shall receive every accommodation, protected leave, medical response, injury report, insurance benefit, and return-to-work process required by law or promised by agreement. Private medical information shall be restricted to those who need it for lawful action.

Section 19. Discipline

Ordinary discipline should begin with a clear statement of the conduct, the expected correction, assistance or training where appropriate, and the consequence of repetition. Gross violence, theft, deliberate sabotage, serious harassment, falsification, or immediate danger may justify suspension or separation without progressive steps, but not without the record and process the circumstances permit.

Section 20. Grievance

Every worker shall have a known path outside the immediate supervisor to report pay error, danger, harassment, discrimination, abuse, retaliation, unlawful order, or serious unfairness. The complaint shall be acknowledged, examined without needless delay, and answered in writing when the issue is grave.

Section 21. Separation

Completion of a project, lack of work, lawful at-will separation, resignation, layoff, incapacity, or discharge shall be identified honestly. Final pay and property shall be exchanged as law and agreement require. A separation shall not be disguised as misconduct to defeat wages, benefits, unemployment rights, reputation, or review.

Section 22. Work Product and Credit

Ownership of inventions, code, designs, writings, recordings, photographs, processes, customer files, and other work product shall be stated before creation where reasonably possible. Legal ownership may pass to the employing or commissioning body; authorship, credit, portfolio use, confidentiality, and preexisting property shall be treated according to law and written agreement.

Section 23. Independent Contractors

A true independent contractor controls the lawful means of the work to the extent the engagement provides, may protect proprietary methods, shall receive agreed payment and safe access, and shall not be subjected to employee-like control without review of classification. The contractor remains responsible for the contractor's business, taxes, insurance, workers, and promised result as law and contract provide.

Section 24. Temporary, Volunteer, and Trial Labor

Temporary status does not erase lawful rights. Productive trial labor shall be paid unless law plainly permits otherwise. Volunteer service shall be genuinely voluntary, may not displace a worker unlawfully, and shall not be obtained by a false promise of employment, housing, membership, or favor.

Section 25. Minors

No minor shall perform work forbidden by law or beyond age, training, schooling, or safety. Learning responsibility is proper; exploitation under the language of family, community, or apprenticeship is not.

Section 26. Duties of the Worker

A worker shall arrive fit for duty; give honest effort; follow lawful safety and quality rules; record time and expense truthfully; protect persons, property, data, tools, and customer confidence; report absence and hazard promptly; refrain from violence, theft, harassment, sabotage, and intoxication at work; and return property at the end of the engagement.

Section 27. Duties of Management

Management shall plan the work, define authority, provide lawful resources, keep promises, correct pay quickly, judge performance by evidence, confront problems directly, protect dissent made in good faith, and never demand sacrifice merely to conceal poor planning above the worker.

Section 28. Law Preserved

This Article establishes minimum S.V.E.N practice. It shall not be read to waive a greater right under wage, safety, discrimination, leave, labor, licensing, tax, workers' compensation, unemployment, or other law.

ARTICLE X

CUSTOMERS, CLIENTS, CONTRACTORS, AND VENDORS

Section 1. Plain Dealing

A S.V.E.N body shall state what is offered, what is excluded, who owns the result, the price or means of calculating it, taxes, payment times, schedule, assumptions, change procedure, warranties, and material risks. A sales promise shall not outrun the body's power to perform.

Section 2. Scope and Change

Work outside the agreed scope shall be authorized and priced before performance when reasonably possible. Emergency protection may be performed first where delay would increase injury, but the reason, work, and charge shall be recorded promptly.

Section 3. Customer Property

Money, keys, credentials, files, code, photographs, materials, tools, premises, and private information entrusted by a customer shall be used only for the work and returned, transferred, or destroyed as promised.

Section 4. No Manufactured Dependence

No S.V.E.N division shall deliberately make a customer dependent upon secret credentials, inaccessible files, unnecessary subscriptions, withheld knowledge, or avoidable proprietary locks merely to compel future payment. A continuing service may be offered; it shall not be disguised as unavoidable ownership.

Section 5. Price and Efficiency

A lawful agreed price reflects value, skill, risk, readiness, expense, and responsibility, not merely elapsed hours. Efficient completion does not make the promised result less valuable. Delay shall not be manufactured to justify price.

Section 6. Complaints and Correction

A customer shall receive a clear means to report defect, damage, privacy breach, billing error, or unkept promise. The division shall answer honestly, inspect competently, and repair, replace, credit, refund, explain, or dispute according to fact and agreement.

Section 7. Vendors and Procurement

Purchases shall be made upon fitness, price, reliability, lawful source, safety, and total cost. A person choosing a vendor shall disclose a private benefit. No vendor shall receive favoritism that wastes S.V.E.N property or defeats fair dealing.

Section 8. Contractor Relations

A contractor shall receive accurate scope, site conditions known, access, payment terms, safety expectations, and decision authority. S.V.E.N shall not shift hidden risk downstream while retaining the benefit of concealed knowledge.

Section 9. Public Representation

No person may bind S.V.E.N, quote its work, use its name, or promise its approval without authority. Honest personal opinion shall not be falsely represented as institutional decree.

ARTICLE XI

RECORDS, PRIVACY, TECHNOLOGY, AND AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

Section 1. Records

Each body shall keep the records necessary to prove ownership, authority, consent, finance, safety, maintenance, work, customer obligation, dispute, and constitutional action. Records shall be accurate, dated, attributable, protected, and retained according to lawful need.

Section 2. Collection

Only information reasonably needed for a lawful and stated purpose shall be collected. Private information shall not be gathered merely because technology makes gathering easy.

Section 3. Control and Access

Access shall follow duty and least privilege. A person shall not browse private or sensitive records out of curiosity, advantage, family interest, or office unrelated to the purpose.

Section 4. Security

Sensitive data and essential systems shall use reasonable encryption, access control, backup, recovery, logging, separation, and disposal. Security shall be tested in proportion to the harm that failure could cause.

Section 5. Local Control

Where practical, systems essential to a person or small enterprise shall remain understandable, exportable, recoverable, and capable of operation without a permanent outside subscription. Convenience shall not silently surrender ownership or continuity.

Section 6. Automated Action

No automated system shall make a grave decision concerning liberty, discipline, pay, residence, ownership, health, safety, or constitutional standing without a responsible human authority able to examine the grounds, stop the act, and answer for it.

Section 7. Approval Before Execution

A system may gather, organize, calculate, draft, and propose; it shall not spend, publish, transmit, delete, bind, sign, command equipment, or materially alter a person's rights without the approval required by the governing rule.

Section 8. Audit

A significant digital act shall identify the system, operator or approving person, time, input, output, authority, and result to the extent reasonably possible. Logs shall not be secretly altered to make an act appear human, approved, or harmless.

Section 9. Correction and Departure

A person shall have a reasonable means to correct false information, obtain data promised to them, export their lawful records, and end access when the relationship ends. Retention required by law or defense of a claim may continue under restricted custody.

Section 10. Surveillance

Biometric, audio, video, location, device, or behavior monitoring requires a stated lawful purpose, notice before collection, limited access, a defined retention term, and review. Continuing workplace or common-area monitoring shall be conspicuously disclosed before it begins and while it continues. Notice may be delayed only where law permits, specific facts show that advance notice would materially defeat a lawful investigation or response to immediate danger, and an unconflicted responsible officer records the purpose, scope, persons or places affected, access, duration, and deletion or preservation rule. Covert monitoring expires after thirty days unless independently reauthorized upon new written findings. No S.V.E.N authority shall covertly monitor a private dwelling, bathroom, changing area, sleeping area, personal account, or private communication without the person's informed consent or lawful public authority. The mere possession of a sensor does not create a right to watch.

ARTICLE XII

PROPERTY, FINANCE, AND STEWARDSHIP

Section 1. Separate Estates

Every entity and division with separate legal existence shall keep its property, accounts, contracts, insurance, tax, payroll, and liabilities separate. Common branding shall not become commingling.

Section 2. Budgets

A budget shall state expected income, fixed obligations, labor, taxes, insurance, reserves, maintenance, debt, capital need, and the authority to vary. Hope shall not be entered as cash.

Section 3. Restricted Money

Payroll withholding, sales tax, customer deposit, trust money, grant restriction, reserve, and money held for another shall be identified and not spent as ordinary free cash.

Section 4. Debt

Debt shall be undertaken only by an authority empowered to bind the proper body, upon knowledge of principal, rate, security, maturity, default, personal guarantee, and effect upon essential work. No division shall quietly pledge another's property.

Section 5. Owner Transactions

Capital contribution, loan, reimbursement, distribution, draw, salary, royalty, and purchase from an owner shall be recorded according to their true nature. Ownership is not permission to use an entity account as an unlabeled pocket.

Section 6. Reserves

A body responsible for workers, customers, residents, equipment, or essential systems shall build reserves suited to payroll, tax, emergency, repair, replacement, insurance, and orderly closure.

Section 7. Maintenance

Property shall be inspected, maintained, repaired, and replaced according to risk and useful life. Deferred maintenance shall be disclosed and shall not be renamed economy.

Section 8. Sale and Disposal

Property shall be sold, donated, scrapped, or transferred only by proper authority and record. A transfer to an insider shall be fair, disclosed, and reviewed where the interest is substantial.

Section 9. Failure and Winding Up

If a body cannot continue, it shall first protect life and data; pay wages and required taxes; return customer and resident property; preserve records; address environmental and safety duty; satisfy lawful claims by priority; and close without manufacturing a false appearance of solvency.

ARTICLE XIII

KNOWLEDGE, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND THE S.V.E.N NAME

Section 1. Useful Knowledge

S.V.E.N shall preserve practical knowledge in a form that can be understood, taught, repaired, and continued. Secrecy may protect privacy, security, trade secret, or honest advantage; it shall not be used merely to make ordinary people dependent.

Section 2. Ownership

Patents, marks, copyright, code, plans, methods, archives, trade secrets, names, likenesses, recordings, and other intellectual property shall be owned, assigned, and licensed by writing suited to the property. Creation alone shall not be left to rumor where future use matters.

Section 3. Preexisting Work

A worker, contractor, customer, artist, or contributor retains preexisting property unless it is expressly assigned. A license necessary to use the commissioned result shall be stated rather than presumed beyond law.

Section 4. The S.V.E.N Name

Use of the S.V.E.N name, marks, seal, constitutional affiliation, certification, or division identity requires written authority and observance of quality standards. Open use of the constitutional text does not grant the name.

Section 5. Quality of Licensed Work

A licensee using a S.V.E.N mark shall permit reasonable review of the quality and truth of the goods or services identified by the mark. Failure to maintain required standards may suspend or end the license according to due process and agreement.

Section 6. Canonical Constitution

The authoritative Constitution and every Amendment shall be preserved in a read-only public copy and in at least two independent archival copies. Custody proves the record; it gives no power to rewrite it.

Section 7. Reserved Constitutional Property

The Constitution, its canonical archive, marks required to identify genuine S.V.E.N constitutional affiliation, and such other property as is designated by protected instrument shall be Reserved Constitutional Property and shall not be transferred or exclusively licensed except under Article XXIX.

ARTICLE XIV

THE DIVISIONS AND THEIR CHARTERS

Section 1. Order

The head structure is S.V.E.N Inc.; beneath it for legal and intellectual-property continuity is S.V.E.N Systems LLC; thereafter stand Precision Demolition & Clean-Up, L.L.C.; Obsidian Core; Black Neck Digital; Roots & Reason; Blueprint Library; 00Sven and the creative works; and the property and self-sustaining community estates. Future divisions shall enter after proper admission.

Section 2. Equal Purpose

Each division serves a different part of the common purpose. No division is a decorative arm or mere source of money for another. The fact that one earns more at a season does not give it constitutional command over the rest.

Section 3. Required Charter

Every division shall have a charter stating its purpose, services, property, responsible head, spheres of knowledge, worker practices, customer rights, records, financial boundary, risks, succession, delegate process, relation to other divisions, and lawful means of closure.

Section 4. Limits

A division may govern its craft and internal work. It may not grant itself ownership of another division, spend another's money, use another's license, speak for the whole, or place a risk upon the whole without authority.

Section 5. Common Work

Two or more divisions may cooperate by a written project record identifying the lead body, price, workers, insurance, data, intellectual property, expenses, customer promise, decision authority, and division of risk.

Section 6. Admission of Future Divisions

A future division shall advance practical independence or community capability; possess a real purpose; have lawful leadership and records; accept this Constitution; and receive approval under the governing instrument of S.V.E.N Inc. A name and enthusiasm alone do not constitute a division.

ARTICLE XV

S.V.E.N SYSTEMS LLC

Section 1. Place in the Order

S.V.E.N Systems LLC is the intended legal and intellectual-property continuity body beneath the constitutional head. It shall hold, administer, or license assigned systems and property only through executed instruments and shall not claim property never transferred to it.

Section 2. Duties

It shall preserve title, registrations, source records, licenses, backups, succession documents, and constitutional covenants attached to reserved property; collect and distribute lawful revenue; and keep liabilities separate from field operations.

Section 3. Licensing

A license shall identify the property, use, territory, term, quality, payment, data, improvements, termination, succession, and constitutional conditions. A casual permission shall not be allowed to grow into ownership by neglect.

Section 4. Dormancy

The body may remain dormant and receive lawful capital contribution while systems are built. Dormancy shall not excuse required filings, records, tax, security, or preservation.

Section 5. No Hidden Government

Custody of intellectual property does not grant S.V.E.N Systems command over the daily craft of another division. Its authority concerns title, license, continuity, and the conditions lawfully attached to the property.

Section 6. Transfer

No sale, merger, pledge, conversion, or exclusive license involving Reserved Constitutional Property shall proceed except under the separated consents and successor covenants of Article XXIX.

ARTICLE XVI

PRECISION DEMOLITION & CLEAN-UP, L.L.C.

Section 1. Purpose

Precision Demolition removes failed, damaged, unwanted, or unsafe work; prepares the way for rebuilding; performs practical field service; and builds honorable relationships among owners, contractors, workers, and trades.

Section 2. Competent Command

The person most competent for the immediate operation shall lead safety and method, subject to licensing and the authority of the responsible contractor or owner under law. Speed, strength, or title shall not overrule structural, electrical, environmental, or equipment knowledge.

Section 3. Scope

Every job shall identify the customer, site, contracting party, scope, exclusions, price, tax treatment, schedule, hauling or disposal, hazardous-material assumptions, protection of retained work, change procedure, and completion standard.

Section 4. Field Safety

Before work begins, the responsible leader shall consider utilities, structure, fall, fire, dust, silica, lead, asbestos, mold, sharp material, collapse, machinery, traffic, weather, public access, children, animals, and emergency egress. Unknown hazard shall be exposed and judged before reckless progress.

Section 5. Workers

Workers shall receive clear command, proper tools and protective equipment, honest pay terms, water and reasonable rest, hazard instruction, and the right to stop for grave danger. Workers owe sober readiness, controlled work, care of property, faithful cleanup, and immediate report of damage or hazard.

Section 6. Efficiency

The division may price by day, project, task, or other lawful measure. Superior pace and precise execution shall not be punished by needless slowing. The promised result, risk, readiness, and responsibility govern value.

Section 7. Contractor Relations

A general contractor, subcontractor, owner, insurer, or property manager shall receive accurate status and records. Reseller permits, change orders, insurance requirements, and direction of work shall be documented rather than assumed.

Section 8. Waste and Environment

Debris shall be sorted, transported, recycled, stored, or disposed according to law, agreement, and site capacity. Hazardous material shall not be concealed in ordinary waste.

Section 9. Completion

The site shall be left in the condition promised: safe, reasonably clean, accessible for the next work, and documented where hidden conditions or retained hazards remain.

Section 10. Constitutional Place

This division represents removal and the first physical step toward rebuilding. Its contractor knowledge and field relationships shall strengthen the whole without converting field authority into general rule.

ARTICLE XVII

OBSIDIAN CORE

Section 1. Purpose

Obsidian Core shall help individuals and small operations remain organized, capable, and in control when adversity, complexity, or limited resources would otherwise cause failure.

Section 2. Local Possession

The system shall be local-first. The customer shall possess or control the principal data, vault, export, and recovery means. Outside services may be used by informed choice, but shall not quietly become the only path to the customer's own records.

Section 3. Service Separation

Intake, storage, reasoning, execution, signature, finance, and audit shall be separated so that failure or compromise in one does not silently grant command of all.

Section 4. Approval

The system may organize, calculate, draft, recommend, and prepare. It shall not send, sign, pay, publish, delete, execute, or bind without the approval required by the owner and the rule governing the act.

Section 5. Vault

Private records shall be encrypted and organized by clear ownership, access, retention, backup, quarantine, and audit rules. A customer's adversity shall not become a license to exploit the customer's data.

Section 6. Human Authority

A machine output is advice or prepared work until a responsible person accepts it. No model or automation shall be represented as conscience, officer, lawyer, doctor, accountant, or final judge.

Section 7. Failure and Recovery

Installation shall include understandable recovery, backup, export, credential custody, service restart, and safe failure. The customer shall not need the continuing favor of S.V.E.N to recover the customer's own lawful records.

Section 8. Audit and Truth

Significant action shall leave a truthful record. Simulated certainty, invented source, concealed automation, and fabricated approval violate this Constitution.

Section 9. Access

The division shall pursue practical pricing and white-glove installation without reducing security or ownership to a luxury reserved for large organizations.

ARTICLE XVIII

BLACK NECK DIGITAL

Section 1. Purpose

Black Neck Digital shall give individuals and small businesses an affordable and professional means to establish themselves, be found, communicate, and own their digital presence.

Section 2. Ownership by Default

Upon full payment and subject to third-party rights stated in advance, the customer shall receive the site files, content owned by the customer, account control, credentials or transfer process, and ordinary means to continue without Black Neck Digital.

Section 3. No Forced Maintenance

Maintenance, hosting assistance, updates, and future work may be offered, but shall not be represented as mandatory where the customer can lawfully operate without them. A one-time build shall remain a one-time build unless scope states otherwise.

Section 4. Accounts

Domain, hosting, repository, analytics, and payment accounts should be established in the customer's control when practical. Temporary access held by the division shall be limited and removed or transferred at handoff.

Section 5. Price and Scope

Low cost shall be achieved by disciplined scope, reusable systems, and efficient execution, not by false promises, stolen work, hidden fees, or abandonment of security and accessibility.

Section 6. Content and Truth

The customer remains responsible for claims supplied by the customer. The division shall not knowingly publish fraud, unlawful material, counterfeit identity, or a design represented as original when copied without right.

Section 7. Handoff

Delivery shall identify what was built, what remains third-party, how to access it, what recurs, how to back it up, and what skill is reasonably required to maintain it.

Section 8. Constitutional Place

This division represents affordable establishment and digital ownership. It shall measure success not by dependency created, but by a customer's increased ability to stand without it.

ARTICLE XIX

ROOTS & REASON

Section 1. Purpose

Roots & Reason shall cultivate perseverance, discipline, healthful habit, moral reflection, practical learning, and the reasons by which a person continues through hardship.

Section 2. Freedom of Conscience

The division may speak from conviction and may publish challenges, mantras, reflection, instruction, and testimony. It shall not make compelled belief, partisan obedience, or personal conformity the price of unrelated aid.

Section 3. Community Work

Programs may serve education, food, mentorship, family, healthful routine, rehabilitation of confidence, and local need. A charitable purpose shall be described truthfully and shall not be called tax-exempt or nonprofit unless lawfully established as such.

Section 4. Dignity

A person facing poverty, foster care history, addiction, grief, disability, job loss, family strain, or other adversity shall not be marketed as a spectacle. Consent, privacy, and truthful representation shall govern every story.

Section 5. Limits of Guidance

Encouragement and education shall not be represented as medical, legal, financial, or pastoral authority where the speaker lacks that office or competence. Referral to qualified help is not abandonment.

Section 6. Constitutional Place

This division tends the inward foundation of independence. It shall not demand that every person share the same manner of life in order to share the same commitment to responsibility and freedom.

ARTICLE XX

BLUEPRINT LIBRARY

Section 1. Purpose

Blueprint Library shall preserve and distribute practical plans, systems, forms, lessons, and methods so that useful knowledge does not remain captive to memory, privilege, or repeated error.

Section 2. Accuracy

A blueprint shall identify its purpose, date, author or responsible source, assumptions, materials, skill level, risk, known limit, and revision. Tested fact, judgment, example, and speculation shall not be blended without notice.

Section 3. Law and Site

A plan is not a permit, engineering stamp, professional license, or guarantee of suitability for every site. Building, zoning, electrical, plumbing, environmental, firearms, food, vehicle, and other law shall be checked where the use requires it.

Section 4. Safety

A plan involving structure, fire, electricity, machinery, pressure, chemical, food preservation, water, waste, weapon, animal, or medical risk shall state the chief hazards and the competence required.

Section 5. Access and Ownership

Knowledge may be free, sold, licensed, or reserved according to its source and cost. The terms shall be plain. A purchaser shall know whether the thing acquired may be copied, modified, sold, or used only personally.

Section 6. Correction

A discovered error that may cause serious loss or injury shall be corrected, marked, and communicated to known users where reasonably possible. A revision shall not erase the history needed to understand prior use.

Section 7. Constitutional Place

This division represents learning and execution. It shall turn experience into repeatable knowledge without pretending that reading replaces judgment in the field.

ARTICLE XXI

00SVEN AND THE CREATIVE WORKS

Section 1. Purpose

00Sven and the creative works shall preserve independent expression, music, writing, image, story, and cultural record within the S.V.E.N house.

Section 2. Artistic Freedom

The artist retains freedom of voice, style, subject, and lawful dissent. Creative work shall not be treated as an official command of S.V.E.N merely because the artist founded or serves the institution.

Section 3. Ownership and Credit

Master recordings, compositions, performances, artwork, names, likenesses, publishing, royalties, licenses, and collaborative shares shall be identified by proper writing. Credit shall follow contribution even where legal ownership is assigned.

Section 4. Archive

Original files, session records, releases, registrations, contracts, credits, and final masters shall be preserved with reliable backups and succession instructions.

Section 5. Use of People

No voice, image, private story, or likeness shall be commercially used without the right to do so. Children and vulnerable persons require particular care.

Section 6. Constitutional Place

This division preserves the individual's voice inside the larger institution and reminds the whole that order without expression becomes another form of standardization.

ARTICLE XXII

ESTATES AND SELF-SUSTAINING COMMUNITIES

Section 1. Purpose

A S.V.E.N estate shall provide a physical place where individuals may live freely while sharing the works necessary for shelter, food, water, energy, sanitation, safety, education, trade, repair, and community.

Section 2. Charter

Each estate shall have a local charter describing the land and owner; private and common areas; housing; admission; trial residence; contribution; fees; work; guests; animals; weapons; vehicles; food; utilities; maintenance; dispute; departure; removal; and relation to S.V.E.N.

Section 3. The Gate Keeper

Each estate shall have one Gate Keeper responsible for the care of the land, common structures, access, utilities, maintenance records, inspections, repair coordination, emergency readiness, and faithful execution of the estate charter.

Section 4. Limit of the Gate Keeper

The Gate Keeper is steward of the estate and not governor of private life. The office gives no command over belief, relationship, lawful occupation, schedule, diet, dress, speech, or peaceful conduct. Entry into a private dwelling requires consent, chartered inspection upon written notice given at least forty-eight hours before entry, lawful authority, or a reasonable belief of immediate danger. Notice shall state the purpose, date, reasonable time window, and persons expected to enter. A resident may freely consent to shorter notice, and a charter may require longer notice but shall not shorten the constitutional minimum. Emergency entry shall be limited to the danger, reported to the resident as soon as safety permits, and recorded within twenty-four hours.

Section 5. Resident Freedom

A resident may live according to personal values and custom so long as the resident fulfills accepted duties and does not injure another's person, property, privacy, quiet possession, or the essential works of the estate.

Section 6. Resident Duty

Each resident shall keep the resident's dwelling and assigned area safe; manage waste, animals, fire, vehicles, weapons, guests, and dependents responsibly; contribute as agreed; report serious hazard; respect boundaries and quiet; and share common resources according to their rules.

Section 7. Private and Common Property

The charter and individual instruments shall distinguish land ownership, leasehold, dwelling ownership, personal goods, common goods, improvements, fixtures, shared tools, stored food, and labor contribution. No one shall be surprised at departure by an ownership rule never written.

Section 8. Admission

Admission shall consider capacity, lawful screening, ability to meet stated obligations, risk to residents, and compatibility with the constitutional order. It shall not require sameness of religion, politics, family form, culture, or ambition.

Section 9. Trial Residence

A trial term may be used to test practical fit. The term, contribution, rights, privacy, property, departure, and grounds for early removal shall be stated before entry.

Section 10. Restriction for Safety

A resident's liberty may be restrained only upon an identifiable danger or violation, a reasonable connection between conduct and likely injury, the least sufficient measure, written reason, prompt review, and expiration when the cause ends.

Section 11. Departure

A resident may leave according to the dwelling and property agreement. Departure shall include return of common property, settlement of lawful charges, handling of improvements, records, dependents, animals, mail, and abandoned goods.

Section 12. Removal

Removal requires a grave or repeated breach, fair notice and opportunity to cure where cure is possible, due process, reasonable time and assistance consistent with safety and law, and protection of children and property. Immediate separation may occur for violence or imminent danger, followed by prompt review.

Section 13. Estate Council

Residents may form councils for common budget, food, education, recreation, maintenance, or dispute. A council shall not seize the Gate Keeper's stewardship, the owner's lawful title, or a competent person's technical authority.

Section 14. Neighbors and Public Duty

An estate shall respect boundary, access, fire, sanitation, nuisance, animal, environmental, tax, building, and emergency law. Independence is not permission to export disorder to neighboring land.

ARTICLE XXIII

FAMILIES, CHILDREN, EDUCATION, AND HEALTH

Section 1. Family Authority

The family is not a department of S.V.E.N. Parents and lawful guardians retain their duties and decisions except where law or immediate danger requires intervention.

Section 2. Children

A child shall receive safe shelter, food, water, supervision, education, age-suited privacy, protection from violence and sexual exploitation, and the chance to learn responsibility without becoming unpaid labor for an adult's enterprise.

Section 3. Education

Education may be public, private, home-based, vocational, communal, online, or combined as law permits. An estate may share instruction and equipment, but shall not conceal neglect beneath the language of independence.

Section 4. Practical Learning

Children and adults should have access, suited to age and capacity, to literacy, number, history, civics, health, finance, food, tools, repair, land, technology, defense safety, and the reasoning needed to distinguish fact from claim.

Section 5. Health

Individuals retain lawful choice in ordinary health and treatment. Shared food, water, sanitation, contagious disease, emergency response, and workplace exposure may require narrow measures founded upon competent evidence and equal application.

Section 6. Emergency Care

In immediate danger, the most qualified available person may give aid within law and training, summon public responders, and direct the scene until relieved. Consent shall be sought whenever the person is capable.

Section 7. Medical Privacy

Medical information shall be held closely and disclosed only by consent, law, or necessity to prevent serious harm. Curiosity and gossip have no office.

Section 8. Vulnerable Persons

Age, disability, illness, poverty, dependence, or temporary crisis shall not erase liberty. Assistance shall be proportionate and directed toward safety and capability rather than convenient control.

ARTICLE XXIV

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, AND ANIMALS

Section 1. Food Security

Every estate shall seek a lawful and diverse food plan fitted to land, water, season, people, and skill. Production may include garden, orchard, greenhouse, livestock, hunting, fishing, gathering, preservation, storage, purchase, and trade.

Section 2. No False Self-Sufficiency

The plan shall identify seed, feed, fuel, medicine, tools, refrigeration, storage, preservation, crop failure, pest, fire, drought, flood, winter, and every important outside dependency. A garden photograph is not a food system.

Section 3. Ownership of Food

Private food remains private. Shared gardens, livestock, kitchens, harvests, stores, and reserves shall have written rules for contribution, inventory, access, replenishment, emergency use, and waste.

Section 4. Food Safety

Potable water, clean hands and surfaces, temperature, cross-contamination, allergen, spoilage, pest, animal disease, slaughter, preservation, and recall shall be governed by competent practice. Commercial sale and public service shall meet law.

Section 5. Diet

No person's lawful diet shall be imposed upon another. Shared meals may have stated menus and allergen rules; participation shall not become compulsory ideology.

Section 6. Hunting and Fishing

Hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering shall obey law, season, humane practice, property boundaries, range safety, conservation, and the directions of the competent field leader.

Section 7. Animals

A keeper shall provide lawful feed, water, shelter, containment, health care, humane handling, waste control, and protection from needless suffering; and shall answer for damage, noise, breeding, and escape.

Section 8. Limits upon Number or Place

An estate may limit the place or number of animals only where welfare, sanitation, ecology, noise, water, feed, space, law, or the equal rights of others create a real constraint. Preference alone is insufficient.

Section 9. Reserves

A shared food system shall keep a measured reserve, rotate it, protect it from contamination, and state who may release it in emergency. Use shall be recorded and restored when reasonably possible.

ARTICLE XXV

WATER, ENERGY, WASTE, LAND, AND SHELTER

Section 1. Essential Works

Potable water, sanitation, shelter, thermal safety, energy, waste control, communications, access, and fire response are essential works. Each shall have a responsible steward, inspection interval, maintenance record, reserve, backup, failure plan, and replacement forecast.

Section 2. Water

Every estate shall identify lawful sources, treatment, testing, storage, distribution, freeze protection, contamination response, conservation thresholds, and backup. Safe drinking water is a necessity and shall not be waived by custom.

Section 3. Sanitation

Human waste, graywater, sewage, animal waste, trash, compost, oils, chemicals, batteries, medical waste, demolition debris, and hazardous material shall be separated and managed according to law and site capacity so that soil and water are not sacrificed to convenience.

Section 4. Energy

An estate may use grid, solar, wind, battery, generator, wood, fuel, or future means. The plan shall address load, storage, ventilation, carbon monoxide, fire, electrical protection, noise, maintenance, redundancy, fuel supply, and safe shutdown.

Section 5. Shelter

Housing shall meet the lawful and practical requirements of structure, weather, heat, ventilation, egress, fire, sanitation, occupancy, repair, privacy, and access appropriate to its use. Simplicity does not excuse danger.

Section 6. Land

Use shall protect soil, drainage, water, habitat, wildfire resilience, access, boundary, neighboring rights, and the long productive life of the estate. Buildings, roads, ranges, gardens, animals, workshops, recreation, and storage shall be placed deliberately.

Section 7. Communications

An estate shall maintain reasonable means for emergency communication, warnings, and essential coordination. Private communication shall remain private; common communications shall not be used for constant intrusion.

Section 8. Outside Systems

Trade, utilities, contractors, hospitals, schools, roads, emergency services, and neighboring communities may be used where beneficial. Self-sustainability means the capacity to continue through disruption and to use outside systems by informed choice, not theatrical isolation.

ARTICLE XXVI

ARMS, DEFENSE, SECURITY, AND EMERGENCY

Section 1. Arms

S.V.E.N shall place no internal prohibition upon lawful ownership, possession, carry, type, make, model, action, caliber, capacity, number, accessory, ammunition, sporting use, hunting use, collection, training, or defensive purpose.

Section 2. Safety Measures Only

An estate, workplace, or division may make narrow rules concerning handling; discharge; designated ranges; backstops; fire danger; storage where children or unauthorized persons present a known risk; intoxication; threats; negligent display; secure work areas; shared weapons; and immediate emergency. A safety rule shall address conduct and actual risk, not serve as a disguised ban.

Section 3. Public Law

Every person remains responsible for licensing, prohibited status, transfer, carry, transportation, storage, hunting, range, and other law of the place. S.V.E.N shall not direct a person to violate such law.

Section 4. No Private Registry

S.V.E.N shall keep no general registry of privately owned arms except where law requires a record or a particular arm is checked into shared custody. Shared arms, ammunition, and access shall be inventoried and controlled.

Section 5. Training

Training is encouraged and may be required before use of a shared range, shared arm, security duty, hunting party, or armed work assignment. Training shall respect lawful possession and shall be directed to safe conduct, judgment, maintenance, and accountability.

Section 6. Threat and Violence

Brandishing, threat, assault, reckless discharge, possession during disabling intoxication, or use of arms to control peaceful disagreement is forbidden. Defensive action shall be judged under law and the facts known at the time.

Section 7. Security

Security shall protect persons, property, records, access, and essential works. Security officers remain subject to law, scope, training, record, and review. They are not a private political force and may not punish dissent.

Section 8. Emergency Command

During fire, medical crisis, violence, severe weather, infrastructure failure, contamination, or other immediate danger, the most competent available person may direct the response until relieved. Orders shall be confined to the emergency.

Section 9. Duration

An emergency order expires when the danger ends and in no event later than seventy-two hours unless renewed in writing by the Chief Executive or Board upon stated facts, limited scope, and a fixed end. No emergency may suspend the Constitution as a whole.

Section 10. After-Action Review

A serious emergency shall be followed by a record of cause, action, authority, injury, expense, error, success, and correction. Review shall improve readiness and shall not become a hunt for a convenient scapegoat.

ARTICLE XXVII

NATIONWIDE ADOPTION AND CHARTERED AFFILIATION

Section 1. Open Adoption

A person, household, business, association, project, or community anywhere in the United States may adopt the unaltered text of this Constitution for private governance and education with attribution to S.V.E.N Inc.

Section 2. Independent Adoption

Independent adoption grants no right to the S.V.E.N name, mark, seal, certification, systems, property, delegate seat, territory, endorsement, or authority to speak for S.V.E.N. An altered text shall be plainly identified as an adaptation.

Section 3. Chartered Adoption

A body enters the S.V.E.N constitutional order only through written application, examination, a charter, any required license, acceptance of rights and duties, recorded admission, and continuing compliance.

Section 4. Local Law

Every adopter remains subject to the law of its place. The charter shall identify the lawful entity, jurisdiction, land or operations, responsible officers, insurance, tax, licenses, workers, residents, and means by which the Constitution is incorporated.

Section 5. No Automatic Franchise or Agency

Adoption alone creates no franchise, partnership, employment, agency, joint venture, fiduciary relation, or power to bind S.V.E.N. A commercial affiliation using S.V.E.N marks or prescribed operations shall be separately examined and documented under applicable law.

Section 6. Inspection and Correction

A chartered adopter shall permit reasonable constitutional and quality review. A breach shall receive notice and an opportunity to cure unless immediate suspension is required to prevent serious harm, fraud, or public deception.

Section 7. Loss of Affiliation

A body that repudiates this Constitution, misuses the name, refuses required review, or gravely violates rights may lose charter, delegate seat, certification, and license according to due process. Its independent right to read or adopt the public text remains.

ARTICLE XXVIII

SUCCESSION OF OFFICE AND CONTINUITY OF WORK

Section 1. Succession Records

Every essential office and division shall name at least one temporary successor, preserve the knowledge and credentials needed for continuity, and state where records, keys, accounts, contracts, code, and emergency instructions may be found.

Section 2. Death or Incapacity

Death, disappearance, incapacity, resignation, or removal of the Founder or any officer shall not dissolve the Constitution or transfer general authority to family, creditor, purchaser, employee, or custodian. Legal property passes as law and instrument provide; constitutional office passes only by its proper process.

Section 3. Temporary Stewardship

A temporary successor shall preserve persons, property, payroll, customer and resident obligations, records, security, and lawful operations; shall avoid irreversible change not required by necessity; and shall call the proper appointing authority.

Section 4. Knowledge Transfer

An outgoing officer shall return property, disclose pending duties and risks, transfer records and credentials, identify conflicts, and refrain from sabotage or concealment. The body shall protect lawful confidentiality and earned compensation.

Section 5. Continuity of Divisions

Failure of one division shall not automatically dissolve the others. The head shall isolate liability, preserve useful property and records, meet obligations, and determine whether the work should close, transfer, or be rebuilt.

Section 6. Constitutional Archive

No succession is complete until custody of the canonical Constitution, Amendments, charters, delegate register, Guardian instrument, and adoption records is confirmed in writing.

ARTICLE XXIX

CHANGE OF CONTROL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE

Section 1. Successor Covenant

No sale, merger, conversion, reorganization, transfer of controlling equity, transfer of substantially all assets, exclusive license, management agreement, pledge, foreclosure arrangement, or series of related acts shall convey control of a S.V.E.N body unless the successor first covenants in a binding instrument to preserve this Constitution, the Amendments, applicable charters, worker and resident obligations, and the rights attached to Reserved Constitutional Property.

Section 2. No Single Lever

The power to manage the company, amend the Constitution, keep the canonical record, control Reserved Constitutional Property, and give Guardian consent shall be placed in separate offices or instruments. After independent delegates exist, no one person, purchaser, Board, affiliate, or common group shall hold every such power.

Section 3. Constitutional Guardian

Before any change of control, an independent person or purpose-bound body shall be appointed Constitutional Guardian by a protected instrument. The Guardian shall hold no ordinary management, equity, profit, or power to direct business. The sole office is to withhold consent from an act that abolishes, replaces, secretly weakens, or evades the Constitution or the separated powers that preserve it.

Section 4. Guardian Independence

The Guardian shall not be the buyer, seller, Chief Executive, controlling owner, their close family member, or an affiliate. Compensation, if any, shall not depend upon approval of a transaction. Removal shall require proven incapacity, disqualification, grave breach, or conflict, together with the simultaneous appointment of an independent successor by the protected process.

Section 5. Reserved Consent

Guardian consent shall be a condition to any repeal or displacement of constitutional incorporation; alteration of the Guardian's office; transfer or exclusive license of Reserved Constitutional Property; dissolution of the constitutional head; or transaction reasonably capable of placing all constitutional powers under one control.

Section 6. Anti-Circumvention

No person shall accomplish through affiliate, nominee, trust, debt, pledge, option, license, lease, management contract, staged transfer, dissolution, newly formed entity, or several related acts what this Constitution forbids directly. Substance shall govern name.

Section 7. Notice

A proposed change of control shall be disclosed to the Board, Guardian, Constitutional Custodian, and every seated delegate with the identity of the proposed controller, consideration, property affected, financing, continuing officers, successor covenant, and effect upon workers, residents, customers, divisions, and reserved property.

Section 8. Remedy

The Guardian, Custodian, an affected constitutional body, and any other person granted standing by implementing instrument may seek injunction, specific performance, declaratory judgment, loss of license or affiliation, restoration of property, or other lawful remedy. The instruments shall provide these remedies directly and shall not rely upon moral request.

Section 9. Repudiating Successor

A successor that rejects the Constitution shall have no right to S.V.E.N constitutional affiliation, marks conditioned upon it, delegate seat, certification, or reserved license. Property lawfully acquired without a valid constitutional condition remains governed by public law; therefore the required conditions must be placed in the governing and transaction documents before control is transferred.

Section 10. Owner's Right to Value

These restraints shall not confiscate lawful ownership or forbid every sale. They require that a person purchasing the S.V.E.N identity and constitutional inheritance accept the burden that gives them meaning. Property may be sold apart from the name and affiliation where the proper instruments permit.

ARTICLE XXX

AMENDMENTS, PERMANENCE, AND ESTABLISHMENT

Section 1. One Original Constitution

This instrument is the one original Constitution of S.V.E.N Inc. It shall not be replaced, restated, silently corrected, renumbered, or issued as a later version. Typographical errata may be listed in the constitutional record, but the original text shall remain visible.

Section 2. Amendments Added

Every future change shall be made by a separately numbered Amendment beginning with Amendment I. Each Amendment shall state its exact text, purpose, provisions affected, proposal date, notice, vote, Guardian action where required, effective date, and certified record. It shall be appended to the Constitution and shall not erase the text that came before it.

Section 3. Proposal

Any protected person or bound participant may submit an exact proposed Amendment and reasons. A seated delegate shall place it before the Constitutional Assembly when the proposal concerns the common Constitution. The full text, cost, legal effect, objections, and known risks shall receive no less than sixty days' notice.

Section 4. Initial Period

Until three different adult persons hold delegate seats for three admitted divisions or occupied estates, the Founder shall serve as Initial Constitutional Custodian and may establish an Amendment only to comply with law, cure contradiction, complete a missing constitutional office, or protect continuity. Before establishment, the Founder shall publish the exact text and written findings identifying the permitted ground, necessity, alternatives considered, effect upon rights and Reserved Principles, and known objections. The proposal shall receive the notice required by Section 3, and at least one disinterested person competent in law, governance, or the principal subject shall issue a written review stating whether the Amendment fits a permitted ground and preserves the Reserved Principles. The review is not a veto, but the Founder shall answer any material objection in the certified record. If nonwaivable law requires earlier effect, notice may be shortened only to the minimum that law and necessity permit, the reason shall be recorded, and full review shall follow within sixty days. This temporary power may not weaken a Reserved Principle, create permanent personal authority, or be used for the Founder's unique private benefit, and it ends automatically when the delegate threshold is met.

Section 5. Constitutional Assembly

Each active admitted division, occupied chartered estate, and chartered adopter shall have one seated delegate and one vote. Quorum is four-fifths of all seated delegates, and the number required shall be mathematical four-fifths rounded upward to the next whole vote. Adoption requires that same rounded number of all seated delegates and, where a distinct affected subset exists, that same rounded proportion of delegates whose bodies are directly governed by the change. A body is directly governed when the Amendment imposes, removes, or materially changes its right, duty, power, liability, property restraint, vote, or charter condition beyond the common effect upon every constitutional body. When no body is specially affected beyond that common effect, no separate subset vote is required. Abstention is not assent.

Section 6. Affected Property and Rights

An Amendment shall not take a person's vested property, earned compensation, or contract right without that person's consent or lawful authority. A general constitutional vote is not a deed, assignment, or release.

Section 7. Reserved Principles

No Amendment or transaction may abolish the Declaration of Rights; equal standing beneath the Constitution; authority according to knowledge; the prohibition of permanent or hereditary general rule; accountable fallback authority; due process; lawful exit; true worker classification and wages required by law; the append-only Amendment method; the successor covenant; the Constitutional Guardian; or the separation of constitutional powers. A measure whose substantial purpose or effect is to evade one of these principles is void within S.V.E.N.

Section 8. Certification

The Constitutional Custodian shall verify notice, quorum, vote, consent, text, and every Initial-Period finding and independent review where applicable; preserve the full record; append the Amendment; and publish an authenticated copy. Certification proves procedure and gives no permission to alter the original.

Section 9. No Suspension

War, disaster, insolvency, sale, internal conflict, technological failure, absence of officers, or public controversy shall not suspend the Constitution. Necessary temporary orders remain bounded by right, time, record, and review.

Section 10. Establishment

This Constitution is ordained and established as the fundamental law of S.V.E.N Inc. on August 10, 2026. It stands by institutional establishment and not by a ceremonial signature. Every S.V.E.N-controlled body shall give it lawful effect through its proper governing instruments, and every successor shall receive the S.V.E.N name and constitutional inheritance only upon the covenants herein required.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 10, 2026

The Constitution remains; officers and owners pass through it.