

States, Territories & Indigenous Nations

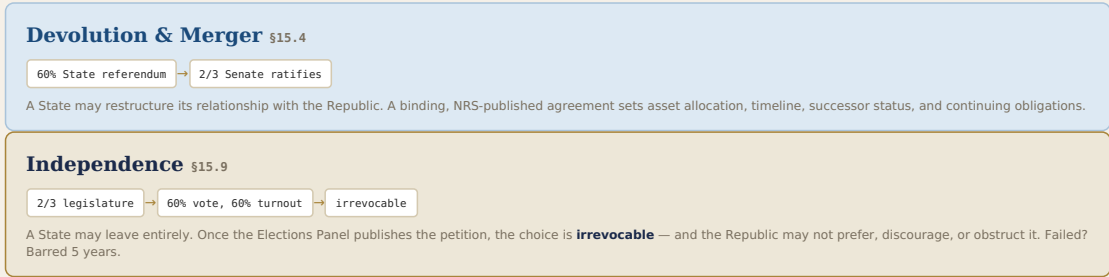
How a place rises to statehood, falls from it, or leaves entirely — all by audited standards rather than political favor. Statehood is earned by passing an audit, not granted by a vote; and Indigenous sovereignty is acknowledged as something that precedes the Republic, not conferred by it.

Article XV · §15.1–§15.9
Article XVI · §16.1–§16.5

THE STATUS LADDER — STATEHOOD IS EARNED, NOT VOTED — §15.1–§15.3



THE VOLUNTARY EXITS — §15.4, §15.9



INDIGENOUS NATIONS — SOVEREIGNTY ACKNOWLEDGED, NOT GRANTED — §16.1–§16.5

Prior sovereignty, recognized
§16.1 · BILATERAL COMPACT

The Republic's framework **does not create** Indigenous sovereignty — it recognizes sovereignty that precedes it. The Republic deals with recognized nations as sovereign nations. During the Transition Window each recognized nation makes a **founding status election** (§16.2): **Associated Community** (the default — a sovereign nation in an Article XX compact, held automatically if no election is made), or **Territorial Integration** (entering as a Territory via §15.6, Statehood pathway open). After founding, a nation may seek recognition under §16.4; predecessor treaties bind the Republic regardless of status (§16.3).

NUMBERS WORTH REMEMBERING

0 political votes to become a State — **the Audit alone** decides (§15.2).

2 consecutive clean audits from Provisional status = **automatic Statehood** (§15.1.a).

3 consecutive failures trigger **Mandatory Devolution** back to Provisional (§15.3).

60% referendum bar for devolution and for independence (with 60% turnout) (§15.4, §15.9).