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Section 203. (a) The Constitution will provide for a republican form of government with separate executive, legislative, and judicial branches, and will contain a bill of rights.

- (b) The executive power of the Northern

  Mariana Islands will be vested in a popularly elected Governor

  and such other officials as the Constitution or laws of the

  Northern Mariana Islands may provide.
- Mariana Islands will be vested in a popularly elected legislature, and will extend to all rightful subjects of legislation.

  [MPSC: Nothing in this Agreement or in the provisions of the United States Constitution or federal laws applicable within the Northern Mariana Islands shall prevent the Constitution from providing for a distribution of this membership of the legislature on a basis which takes into account matters such as geographical or historical interests as well as population, provided such distribution is ratified by the people of the Northern Mariana Islands by their approval of the Constitution or amendments thereto.]
- (d) The judicial power of the Northern Mariana

  Islands will be vested in such courts as the Constitution or laws

  of the Northern Mariana Islands may provide. [U.S.: The

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operation of the courts of the Northern Mariana Islands will be compatible with the federal judicial system of the United States and consistent with applicable federal law.]

Section 204. All members of the legislature of the Northern Mariana Islands and all officers and employees of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands will take an oath or affirmation to support this Agreement, the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Constitution and laws of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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## ARTICLE III

## Citizenship and Nationality

Section 301. The following persons and their children under the age of 18 years on the effective date of this Section, who are not citizens or nationals of the United States under any other provisions of law, and who have taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality, are declared to be citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided in Section 302:

- Islands who are citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on the day preceding the effective date of this Section, and who on that date reside or are domiciled in the Northern Mariana Islands or in the United States or any territory or possession thereof;
- (b) All persons who are citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on the day preceding the effective date of this Section, who have been domiciled continuously in the Northern Mariana Islands for at least five years immediately prior to that date, and who, unless under age, have registered to vote in district elections in the Mariana Islands District prior to January 1, 197[5]; and

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(c) All persons domiciled in the Northern Mariana Islands on the day preceding the the effective date of this Section, who, although not citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, do not on that day owe allegiance to any foreign state, and who on that date have been domiciled continuously in the Northern Mariana Islands since at least January 1, 197[4].

Section 302. Any person who becomes a citizen of the United States solely by vertue of the provisions of Section 301 may within six months after the effective date of that Section or within six months after reaching the age of 18 years, whichever date is the later, become a national but not a citizen of the United States by making a declaration under oath before any court established by the United States or any court of record in the Commonwealth in the form as follows:

"I......being duly sworn, hereby declare my intention to be a national but not a citizen of the United States."

Section 303. All persons born in the Commonwealth on or after the effective date of this Section and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be citizens of the United States.

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Section 304. Citizens of the Northern Mariana

Islands shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States of the United States.

of the sum of value of the matter in controversy.

- (b) The District Court will have original jurisdiction in all causes in the Northern Mariana Islands not described in Subsection (a), jurisdiction over which has not been transferred by the legislature to another court or courts established by the Constitution or laws of the Northern Mariana Islands [MPSC: In causes brought in the District Court solely on the basis of this Subsection, the District Court shall be considered a court of the Northern Mariana Islands for purposes of the applicability of the United States Constitution.]
- (c) The District Court will have such appellate jurisdiction as the legislature may provide. When it sits as appellate court, the District Court will consist of three judges, at least one of whom will be a judge of a court of record of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section A03.(a) The relations between the courts established by the United States and the courts of the Northern Mariana Islands with respect to appeals, certiorari, removal of causes, the issuance of writs of habeas corpus, and other matters or proceedings will be governed by the laws of the United States pertaining to the relations between the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States in such matters and proceedings. [MPSC: For

purposes of review by the Supreme Court of the United States of judgments and decrees of courts established by the United States, the Northern Mariana Islands shall be treated as if it were a State of the Union.]

States Code which apply to the Territory of Guam or the District Court of Guam will be applicable in the same manner to the Northern Mariana Islands or the District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Agreement.

[U.S.: (1) For the first 15 years following the establishment of an appellate court of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit shall have jurisdiction of appeals from all final decisions of the highest court of the Northern Mariana Islands from which a decision could be had in all cases involving the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder, and in all habeas corpus cases, and in all civil cases where the value in controversy exceeds \$5,000, exclusive of interest and costs, unless those decisions are reviewable in the District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands pursuant to Section 402 (c). Thereafter,

of the Northern Mariana Islands from which a decision could be had may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Northern Mariana Islands were one of the several States.