

The Constitution of the Penn Federal Republic

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Preamble

We the people of the Penn Federal Republic, to establish the foundations of a great nation, do ordain and establish this constitution for ourselves and our descendants, for the Penn Federal Republic.

Article I - Name

Section One

The name of this nation shall be the Penn Federal Republic. The nation will use its name, the acronym of PFR, or the demonym of Pennian, on all government materials and correspondences.

Section Two

The offices of the Penn Federal Republic shall be referred to as the state, the nation, the government, and/or the distinction by the position for which the office is designated.

Article II - Purpose

Section One

The state shall bring together peoples far and wide in unity with brotherhood, purpose, and the betterment of themselves and the areas and provinces that they claim as their own, as well as the areas and provinces of others.

Section Two

The purpose of the government of the Penn Federal Republic shall be to uphold the articles of this constitution as well as uphold the civil liberties granted to citizens in this document.

Article III - Membership

Section One

The general public body of the nation shall consist of all who are interested in citizenship, granted they meet the proper rules and regulations with the process for citizenship that is designated by the Ministry of State and Ministry of Defense.

Section Two

The privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in the nation are the liberties guaranteed in this document and its amendments.

Section Three

Citizenship may be revoked for breaking laws and/or any regulations set by the Department of Justice and the Ministry of Defense.

Article IV - Meetings

Section One

Only Ministers, Representatives, and members of the Executive Branch may call a meeting into session. Meetings may only be called once a week by a certain member, and up to two meetings may be called a day. Meetings may be called to session using Discord, or in person, if over three people are physically present. The rest may attend over Discord.

Section Two

All meetings must be recorded and sent to a designated member to store files. Meetings with a certain person or group must be scheduled in advance. Meetings with everyone in the government, or a meeting of the heads of departments, may be called at any time, but attendance will be optional, as time zones may differ. The President may call a meeting of any group at any time to be mandatory, or optional. Mandatory meetings may only be held once every two weeks.

Anyone in the government of the Penn Federal Republic may call a meeting in an emergency, like a natural disaster, a threat to national security, etc. The Assembly may call a meeting for passage of the legislature at any time.

Section Three

Legislature may be proposed by anyone in government and must be passed by a simple majority in the Federal Assembly, to give to the President. The President may

then approve or veto a bill. The legislature shall not oppose this Constitution or the Bill of Rights, as stated by the first ten amendments below. The Federal Assembly may overturn the veto of the President by a two-thirds vote.

Article V - Officers

Introductory Statement

The offices of the Penn Federal Republic consist of all that is below. All members of these branches must be at least thirteen years of age and deemed mature enough to hold office in any of these positions.

Section One: Executive Branch

The Executive Branch consists of the President, the Vice President, and the Cabinet, which includes all Ministers, and other appointed officials and aids to the President or Vice President. The President chooses the Vice President as a running mate while running for the Presidency. The public will vote for which candidates they want to lead the nation. The duties of this office shall be to enforce the laws passed by the Assembly and approved by the president.

The Executive Branch shall be the figurehead of the nation, and the public face of all communications, not otherwise designated to a secretary or chief of staff. The term length for the President shall be two years, and a term limit of ten terms, totaling twenty years maximum.

The President shall hold the authority to establish new ministries and departments in the government as he wishes unless challenged by the Supreme Court. Furthermore, he will be permitted to appoint the head of new ministries and departments as he may any other ministry or department.

Section Two: Federal Assembly

The Federal Assembly consists of representatives. Each representative shall be elected by the people. The duties of this office shall be to propose and pass legislation into law, and amend this Constitution. The term length for a representative shall be six months, without a term limit.

Section Three: Ministry of Administration

The Ministry of Administration comprises the Minister of Administration, a Vice Minister, and the Secretary of the Department of Finance. The Minister of Administration shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this office shall be to oversee the Department of Finance.

The Department of Finance comprises the Secretary of Finance, an Undersecretary, and all financial staff. The duties of this office shall be to manage the economy of the nation and to provide a budget for the Federal Assembly and Executive branch to distribute currency to various departments as directed.

Section Four: Ministry of Defense

The Ministry of Defense consists of the Minister of Defense, a Vice Minister, and the Secretary of the Department of National Security. The Minister of Defense shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this office shall be to protect the nation from all threats to the existence of the nation. The Ministry of Defense also reserves the right to carry out all law enforcement duties of the nation.

The Department of National Security comprises the Secretary of National Security, an Undersecretary, and all civil protection and military staff. The duties of this office shall be to protect the nation from major internal and external threats to the sovereignty of the PFR.

Section Five: Ministry of State

The Ministry of State consists of the Minister of State, a Vice Minister, and the Secretaries of the Department of Immigration and the Department of Foreign Relations and Affairs. The Minister of State shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this office shall be to protect and represent the interests of the nation overseas.

The Department of Immigration comprises the Secretary of Immigration, an Undersecretary, and all immigration officials. The duties of this office shall be to protect the nation from any unwanted individuals attempting to acquire citizenship and authenticate and supervise the citizenship process.

The Department of Foreign Relations and Affairs comprises the Secretary of Foreign Relations and Affairs, an Undersecretary, and all diplomatic personnel, including but not limited to, consuls, ambassadors, and other representatives.

Section Six: Judiciary Branch

The Judiciary is the branch of government that administers justice according to law. Judiciary applies the law, settles disputes, and punishes lawbreakers according to the law. It can take up any dispute between citizens of the country, citizens and the government, and between two or more governments. It is the highest court of appeals in civil and criminal cases.

The Judiciary branch is entirely independent. The independence of the judiciary dictates that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act in the direction of the government or according to the wishes of any specific political party.

Section Seven: Chief Justice and Judges

The Chief Justice is the highest-ranking officer of the Federal Judiciary. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President and approved by the members of the Federal Assembly, who in turn appoints the Judges. Once appointed, he cannot be removed except only by an impeachment motion passed by two-thirds members of the Parliament. The duties of this office shall be the appointment of constitutional benches which deal with important matters of law.

The Chief Justice allocates all work to the other judges who are bound to refer the matter back to them (for re-allocation) in any case where they require it to be looked into by a larger bench of judges. On the administrative side, the Judges carry out the functions of appointment of court officials and general and miscellaneous matters relating to the supervision and functioning of the Federal Court.

Article VI: Elections

Section One

Presidential elections are held every two years, on the fourteenth day of the seventh month, July 14. The Presidential candidate who wins must receive the majority of the vote, once all ballots have been cast and all ballots have been confirmed and free from any fraud or duplication.

Representative elections are held on June 14th and January 14th each year. The same process to the Presidential election applies to the Assembly elections.

Section Two

All government officials are capable of being impeached based on four grounds.

- Corruption. The office has received bribes or works for the interests of a specific company, group, or industry.
- Treason. The official has betrayed his/her country in an inexcusable manner.
- High Crimes and/or Misdemeanors. The official has committed a heinous crime. Which crimes and/or misdemeanors are grounds for impeachment are to be determined by the Federal Assembly.

- Inactivity. The official has not shown up to his/her post and has not contacted any government official or affiliate in over two months.

If the charges are against a Representative, a committee will be established to investigate and potentially charge the Representative. If the charges are against any other official, including but not limited to the President, Ministers, etc, the Federal Assembly will investigate and will vote by a five-sixths majority vote to impeach the official.

Section Three

In the instance of a mid-term vacancy, the next in line, pre-established by that official, will become the interim official for that position. In the chance of the official not naming the next in line, the position will go to the next highest rank, becoming the de facto interim official for that position. In the case of a Minister, the President will keep the interim official until the next election or will nominate one. In the case of an elected official, a special election will be held on the next July 14, to inaugurate a replacement for that position.

Article VII: Amendments

Section One

Congress may amend this constitution by a nine-tenth vote. Amendments may be proposed at any time by anyone in government. Interpretations of this Constitution may be brought to the author and first President, Devin Purcell, during his lifetime. When President Devin Purcell passes away, the interpretation of this document will fall into the hands of the Assembly, and their best judgment.

First Amendment

The Federal Assembly shall make no law adhering to an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; no law shall abridge the freedom of speech or the press. Furthermore, the citizens shall have the right to peaceably assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Second Amendment

The right of the people to be secure in this nation shall allow for the people to keep and bear arms as well as establish an organized militia to protect themselves, their families, and the sovereignty of this nation.

Third Amendment

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, documents, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants to be issued, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and methodically describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Fourth Amendment

All people shall be permitted these rights, regardless of age, creed, race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, disability, national origin, status as a veteran, or any other legally protected group of people. This list is non-exhaustive.

Fifth Amendment

All people have the right to a grand jury, and protection from self-incrimination. No person shall be subject to double jeopardy in criminal proceedings. No property shall be unjustly taken without due process and justification.

Sixth Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the defendant has the right to a speedy and public trial, without unnecessary delay, the right to a lawyer, the right to an impartial jury, the right to know the identity of your accusers, and the right to know the nature of the crime that you are being accused of.

Seventh Amendment

In law, where the monetary value of controversy exceeds the amount of fifty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall otherwise be reexamined in any court of the nation, then according to rules of common law.

Eighth Amendment

In the sentencing result of any court, the right of the person against cruel and unusual punishment, imposition of excessive bail, and fines shall be protected.

Ninth Amendment

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed, to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Tenth Amendment

The powers not delegated to the Penn Federal Republic by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the citizens.

Eleventh Amendment

In times of dire emergency, in which the current function of the nation is interrupted by a drastic degree, the President shall be able to temporarily dissolve the Federal Assembly to bring the nation back to its compliance with this Constitution before the emergency.

Section One

The Eleventh Amendment shall not allow for the suspension of civil rights and liberties guaranteed by this document, the permanent dissolution of the Federal Assembly. It shall only be proposed to alter the nation's course of action to follow this Constitution.

Section Two

Before enacting the Eleventh Amendment, the President shall be required to consult with his Vice President, Cabinet, and members of the Assembly. Shall a majority of these three parties disapprove of the enactment, the initiative shall fail.

Twelfth Amendment

If the President is incapable, unwell, otherwise incapacitated, resigned, or perished, the Vice President will become President until the end of the term.

Section One

If the position of Vice President is vacant, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by the Federal Assembly.

Section Two

The President may provide written notification to the Vice President and Speaker of the House that he is unable to discharge the powers of his office, and until a public address to the nation is made to state the contrary, the Vice President shall become the Acting President.

Section Three

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or others that the Federal Assembly may by law provide, communicate to the Speaker of the Assembly their written assertion that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice

President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Section Four

In the occurrence of the incapacitation, or otherwise, inability to discharge the powers of their offices of both President and Vice President, the position of Acting President shall be bestowed upon the next capable individual, granted that all above in list are ineligible based on the above-stated statuses.

- Speaker of the Federal Assembly
- Minister of State
- Minister of Defense
- Minister of Administration
- Chief Justice
- Secretary of Foreign Relations
- Secretary of Immigration
- Secretary of National Security
- Secretary of Finance

Crediting

This document was completed on December 5, 2022, at 12:28 PM EST, by His Excellency President Devin Purcell. Any edits after this point other than approved amendments by the Federal Assembly are null and void to the contents of this document.