

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF SOLMERE

Preamble

We, the founders of the Republic of Solmere, in order to establish a just and balanced government, ensure the smooth operation of the nation, and safeguard the equality and rights of all citizens, do hereby establish this Constitution.

Article I – The General Assembly

1. All legislative powers of the Republic of Solmere are vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives.
2. The Senate shall consist of an equal number of senators from each state of Solmere, ensuring that all states are represented equally, regardless of population. Senators shall serve six-year terms. One-third of the Senate shall be up for election every two years.
3. The House of Representatives shall consist of representatives apportioned among the states of Solmere according to population. Representatives shall serve two-year terms, with all seats subject to election every two years.
4. To be eligible for the Senate, a candidate must be a citizen of Solmere, at least twenty-five years of age, and a resident of the state they seek to represent. To be eligible for the House of Representatives, a candidate must be a citizen of Solmere, at least twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the state they seek to represent.
5. The General Assembly shall have the power to create laws, levy necessary measures for governance, and oversee the proper function of the Executive and Judicial branches.
6. All legislation must pass both the Senate and the House of Representatives before being presented to the President. If the two chambers cannot agree on a bill, a joint session of both chambers may be convened to resolve the dispute by majority vote.
7. Each law proposed by the General Assembly shall be subject to review by the Executive and Judicial branches to ensure conformity with this Constitution.
8. No change to the salaries or compensation of members of the General Assembly, the President, or judicial officers shall take effect until after a new term of office has begun for the relevant officeholders. No sitting body may immediately benefit from a compensation change it enacts.

Article II – The Executive Branch

1. The Executive power of Solmere is vested in a President, who shall act as the head of state and ensure that laws are faithfully executed.
2. The President of the Republic of Solmere shall be elected by a direct vote of the citizens of Solmere. Presidential elections shall be held every four years in years divisible by four, on the first Friday of June. The President-elect shall be sworn into office on the second Wednesday of August of the same year.
3. The President shall serve a term of four years, beginning on the date of inauguration. No person shall serve more than two terms as President.
4. To be eligible for the presidency, a candidate must be a citizen of Solmere, at least thirty years of age, and a resident of Solmere for no fewer than ten years prior to the election.
5. The President shall have the power to: enforce and implement laws passed by the General Assembly; appoint heads of executive departments, subject to confirmation by the Senate; negotiate treaties and represent Solmere in foreign affairs, subject to ratification by the Senate; and issue executive orders consistent with existing law.
6. The President may veto legislation passed by the General Assembly. A vetoed law may be enacted regardless if both chambers of the General Assembly override the veto by a two-thirds majority vote in each chamber.
7. The President shall not declare war, suspend laws, or dissolve the General Assembly under any circumstances.
8. In the event of the death, resignation, or removal of the President, the presiding officer of the Senate shall assume executive duties as Acting President. The General Assembly shall designate a permanent Acting President by a majority vote of both chambers within thirty days. A special election shall be held within ninety days to fill the remainder of the term. A formal line of succession shall be established by law by the General Assembly.
9. No state of emergency declared by the President shall suspend the rights of citizens as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights or the authority of any branch of government. Emergency executive orders shall expire after sixty days unless renewed by a two-thirds majority vote of both chambers of the General Assembly.

Article III – The Judicial Branch

1. Judicial power is vested in a system of courts, headed by the Supreme Court of Solmere.
2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven justices, including a Chief Justice.
3. Justices shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. In the event that the office of the President is vacant, the Senate may nominate and confirm justices directly.
4. Justices shall serve terms of twelve years and may not be reappointed, ensuring judicial independence. A justice may be removed only through impeachment by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives and confirmation of removal by the President.

5. The Judicial branch shall interpret laws, ensure justice, and resolve disputes between citizens, states, or branches of government.
 6. The Supreme Court shall have the sole authority to determine whether any law or executive action conflicts with this Constitution, and its rulings on such matters shall be final and self-executing. No branch of government, official, or body shall override, nullify, or refuse to comply with a ruling of the Supreme Court on matters of constitutional interpretation. Noncompliance by any official shall constitute grounds for impeachment.
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Article IV – Checks and Balances

1. No branch of government shall hold unconditional power over another. Each branch operates within defined limits established by this Constitution.
 2. The House of Representatives may impeach the President or any judicial officer by a two-thirds vote. Removal of the President requires confirmation by the Supreme Court. Removal of a Supreme Court justice requires confirmation by the President. The Senate shall serve as the body of trial in all impeachment proceedings.
 3. The President may veto legislation and shall nominate members of the judiciary, subject to Senate confirmation.
 4. The Judicial branch may strike down any law or executive action found to be inconsistent with this Constitution. No branch may interfere with or overturn a judicial ruling except through the lawful amendment process defined in Article VIII.
 5. In the event of a deadlock between branches on a matter requiring inter-branch approval, a joint deliberative council — composed of equal representatives from each branch — shall convene to resolve the dispute by majority vote. Its decision shall be binding.
 6. No branch may act in a manner that permanently or irreversibly diminishes the authority of another branch. No law, executive order, or judicial ruling may be constructed in a way that permanently strips a branch of its core constitutional functions. Any action found to do so shall be automatically void and subject to immediate Supreme Court review.
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Article V – Powers of the States

The Republic of Solmere is a union of sovereign states, each of which retains authority over its own internal affairs within the limits established by this Constitution. The powers of the states and the relationship between the states and the Republic are governed by the following provisions.

1. All powers not expressly granted to the Republic by this Constitution, nor prohibited to the states by this Constitution, are reserved to the states or to the people thereof.
 2. Each state shall have the exclusive authority to govern its own internal civil affairs, including but not limited to: the organization and administration of local government; the regulation of commerce conducted wholly within its borders; the establishment and oversight of public education within the state; the construction and maintenance of local infrastructure and public works; the administration of social services to residents of the state; and the regulation of land use and local property matters.
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3. Each state shall have the authority to enact its own laws and ordinances governing the conduct of its residents, provided such laws do not conflict with this Constitution or with any law of the Republic enacted pursuant thereto. In the event of a conflict between state law and the law of the Republic, the law of the Republic shall prevail.
4. Each state may establish and maintain a state guard or civil defense force for the purpose of maintaining internal order, responding to emergencies, and protecting the safety of its residents. State guard forces shall not be deployed outside the territory of their state without the authorization of the President, and shall not be used for offensive military action under any circumstances.
5. States may enter into compacts and cooperative agreements with one another for purposes of mutual benefit, including shared infrastructure, joint services, and emergency mutual aid, provided that such agreements are reported to the General Assembly and do not infringe upon the sovereign powers of the Republic or the rights of citizens.
6. The following powers are reserved exclusively to the Republic and may not be exercised by any state: the declaration of war or the authorization of offensive military force; the negotiation and ratification of treaties with foreign nations; the coinage or issuance of currency; the regulation of commerce between states or with foreign nations; the maintenance and command of the national defense forces; and the establishment of national standards for weights, measures, and communications.
7. No state shall impose duties or tariffs on goods passing through or entering from another state of Solmere. The General Assembly shall have the authority to regulate commerce among the states to ensure the free flow of trade within the Republic.
8. No state shall deny to any citizen of Solmere the rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, regardless of whether that citizen is a resident of that state. Citizens of any state shall be entitled to the same privileges and protections when present in any other state of Solmere.
9. Disputes between states shall be brought before the Supreme Court of Solmere, which shall have original jurisdiction over all controversies between two or more states.
10. New states may be admitted to the Republic by a majority vote of both chambers of the General Assembly. No new state shall be carved from the territory of an existing state without the consent of that state's legislature. No state shall be merged with another without the consent of both states' legislatures and the approval of the General Assembly.

Article VI – The Bill of Rights

The rights of all citizens of Solmere are enumerated and protected in the Bill of Rights of the Republic of Solmere, which is hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Constitution. No law, executive order, or judicial ruling shall abridge or violate the rights set forth therein. The Bill of Rights shall carry equal constitutional weight to any article of this Constitution.

Article VII – Amendment Process

1. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by either chamber of the General Assembly.

2. An amendment must be approved by a two-thirds majority of both the Senate and the House of Representatives and receive confirmation from both the Executive and Judicial branches.
 3. No amendment may abridge the fundamental rights established in the Bill of Rights, nor alter the separation of powers in a manner that concentrates authority in any single branch.
 4. Once approved, amendments shall become part of this Constitution and be binding on all branches and citizens of Solmere.
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Article VIII – Equality and Governance

1. All branches, offices, and officials of Solmere are established on the principle of equality.
 2. No individual or group shall possess authority beyond that granted by this Constitution.
 3. Governance shall prioritize fairness, justice, and the smooth functioning of the Republic.
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Article IX – Supremacy and Transition

1. This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic of Solmere. Any law, decree, or executive action inconsistent with it shall be void.
 2. Upon ratification of this Constitution, the Articles of Incorporation shall cease to serve as the governing framework of Solmere, though they are recognized as the founding foundation upon which this Constitution is built.
 3. All laws, appointments, and actions made under the Articles of Incorporation that are consistent with this Constitution shall remain valid and in force.
 4. The first presidential election under this Constitution shall be held on the first Friday of June in the next year divisible by four following ratification. The first elections for the Senate and House of Representatives shall be held concurrently with the first presidential election. Subsequently, House elections shall be held every two years in even-numbered years, and Senate elections shall follow the staggered six-year cycle established in Article I, with one-third of seats up for election every two years in even-numbered years.
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Conclusion

This Constitution of the Republic of Solmere is ordained by its people and entrusted to its government. All officials, elected or appointed, shall be bound by oath to uphold and defend it. The sovereignty of Solmere rests with its citizens, and this Constitution exists to serve them — now and for all generations to come.