

Article I - The Republic

Nature of Government

- A. This city is governed as a Republic. Sovereignty resides in the citizenry and is exercised through representatives and institutions established by this constitution.
- B. No individual, regardless of class or position, stands above the constitution.
- C. This constitution may be amended by the Senate. No amendment is permanent, and no article is beyond revision, if deemed necessary by the Senate. The Republic endures through change.
- D. Where the constitution does not explicitly state, the Senate shall decide.

Article II - Citizenship & Classes

II. Citizens

- A. All players who live within the city are citizens of the Republic and subject to its laws.
- B. Citizenship may not be revoked except by vote of the Senate in cases of treason or other extreme offenses.

III. Patricians

- A. Patricians may hold estates within the city - these are recognized as private property of the respective family that owns it and may not be seized by the state except by a Senate vote with two-thirds majority.
- B. Patricians may run for all political offices, bar the Tribune.
- C. Patricians may hire, employ, and contract citizens of any class as guards, workers, or servants - but they may not maintain their own levies.
- D. A Patrician found guilty of crimes against the Patricians class, as determined by the Senate, may be stripped of their Patrician status by a two-thirds majority in the Senate. This is known more commonly as 'Demotion.'

IV. Plebeians

- A. All citizens who are not born into patrician families are plebeians.
- B. Plebeians may run for the office of the Tribune, but they may not run for Senatorship or Consulship unless elevated by law.
- C. Plebeians are entitled to state wages and food rations upon completing assigned institutional work. Denial of owed wages by any state official is a criminal act.

Article III - The Senate

V. Structure

- A. The Senate consists of 10 senators.

- B. Senators must be Patricians. They are elected by registered voters of the entire city.
- C. Senators serve for one year - two consecutive sessions. A Senator may stand for re-election at the conclusion of their term.
- D. A vacancy in the Senate shall be filled by appointment of the two Consuls, jointly, upon a vacancy arising. An appointed Senator only serves until the next election.
- E. Appointed hour of Senate Session shall commence 1 ½ hours into the day (1 ½ hours into the event session). No delays shall be permitted on account of tardiness, absences or the inconvenience of any senator.

VI. Powers of the Senate

- A. The Senate is the supreme legislative body of the Republic. Its enacted law supersedes all other edicts, orders, and laws unless explicitly otherwise stated.
- B. The Senate's powers include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Propose, debate, and pass or repeal laws.
 - 2. Amend this constitution by a two-thirds majority vote.
 - 3. Set taxes, wages, and quotas across all institutions.
 - 4. Approve or reject the Government Budget.
 - 5. Grant or revoke Emergency Powers from the Consuls.
 - 6. Authorize public works projects.
 - 7. Approve all senior institutional appointments made by the Consuls.
 - 8. Investigate, try, and convict any citizen - including Consuls, of crimes against the state.
 - 9. Declare a State of Emergency by simple majority.
 - 10. Override a Consular veto by a two-thirds majority vote.

VII. Procedure

- A. Six senators are required in session for any vote to be valid.
- B. Standard legislation passes by a simple majority of Senators present.
- C. Constitutional amendments, Consular impeachments, class revocation, and estate seizure each require a two-thirds majority of the Senate.
- D. All Senate votes must be conducted openly and on the record.
- E. Any citizen may petition the Senate for a hearing. The Senate is not obligated to grant it.

Article III - The Consulship

VIII. Structure

- A. Two Consuls serve concurrently at all times. The office is never held by one person alone.
- B. Consuls must be Patricians. They are elected by majority vote of the full Senate at the start of each weekend.

- C. Consuls serve for one year, two consecutive sessions. A Consul may stand for re-election once, for a maximum of two consecutive terms. They may not hold office for three consecutive years (six sessions).
- D. A Consul may be removed from office by a two-thirds majority Senate vote. This is known as impeachment.

IX. Powers of the Consuls

- A. The Consuls are the executive authority of the Republic. They enforce laws and carry out the Senate's will.
- B. The Consul's powers include:
 - 1. Command the State Legion in all military and law-enforcement matters.
 - 2. Appoint Civilian Governors, Legate Commanders, and Senior Religious - subject to Senate approval.
 - 3. Issue executive orders on matters not covered by existing Senate law. Such orders expire at the end of their term, unless ratified by the Senate.
 - 4. Oversee food and wage distribution through the Administrative institution.
 - 5. Each Consul may veto one piece of Senate legislation per term.
 - 6. Under a declared State of Emergency, Consuls may exercise expanded authority as granted by the Senate.
- C. When two Consuls disagree on a course of action, neither may act unilaterally. They must either reach agreement, bring the matter to the Senate, or declare the matter unresolved and await Senate guidance.

Article V - The Tribune of the Plebs

X. Office of the Tribune

- A. The Tribune of the Plebs is the sole political office a plebeian may hold. Their job is to represent the interests of the common people before the Senate and against the power of the Patrician class.
- B. The Tribune is elected by the general population at the start of each weekend. Any citizen may vote for Tribune regardless of class.
- C. The Tribune serves one year, two consecutive sessions. A Tribune may serve a maximum of two consecutive terms.

XI. Powers of the Tribune

- A. The Tribune may veto or block up to five Senate laws per term. A Tribune veto cannot be overridden.
- B. The Tribune has the power to physically intervene in any state act they deem harmful to the Plebeian class, including arrests, seizures, and other actions.
- C. The Tribune may address the Senate at any time. The Senate may not eject the Tribune from the floor.
- D. A Tribune cannot be impeached.

- E. Any physical harm to the Tribune is considered an act against the Republic itself.

Article VI - The Institutions

XII. The Legion

- A. The Legion's primary duties are to enforce the law within the city.
- B. The Legion is commanded by the Consuls. A Legate commands a battalion, appointed by the Consuls and approved by the Senate. Centurions assist Legates with their duties.
- C. Legionnaires are the only citizens permitted to carry arms or wear armor within the city. Any non-legionnaire found armed within the city limits is in violation of the law, unless a specific exemption has been granted by the Senate.
- D. Military loyalty is owed to the office of the Consul.

XIII. The Administration

- A. The Administrative institution manages all civic labor: construction of public works, harvesting of resource nodes, distribution of wages and rations, and any other task assigned by the Senate.
- B. A Civilian Governor is appointed by the Consuls and approved by the Senate. The Civilian Governor commands all administrative workers within their specialty. There are a total of five Civilian Governors.
- C. Administrators who fail to meet Senate-mandated quotas for two consecutive sessions may be investigated and removed from their post by Senate vote.

XIV. Religion

- A. The religious institution intercedes with the Gods on behalf of the Republic. Every session, the institution must provide designated sacrifices mandated by the Senate. The Administrative branch is responsible for supplying the necessary materials.
- B. Senior religious figures are appointed by the Consuls and approved by the Senate.

Article VII - Emergency Powers

XV. Emergency Powers

- A. The Senate may declare a State of Emergency by a simple majority vote in response to any crisis.
- B. A State of Emergency grants the Consuls expanded authority.
- C. A State of Emergency lasts one session unless renewed by Senate vote before its expiry. There is no limit to renewals.

Article VIII - Military Authority

XVI. Military Authority

- A. The Legion is the sole legitimate armed force of the Republic.
- B. The Legion's task within the city is law enforcement: investigation of crimes, arresting suspects, and enforcement of Senate-passed law. Legionnaires operate under chain of command and may not act independently of their officers without authorization.
- C. Lethal force by legionnaires is lawful only in defense of their life, in suppression of armed rebellion, and on explicit order of a Legate. Unlawful use of lethal force is a criminal act.

Article IX - Laws

XVII. Criminal Offenses

- A. Murder - defined as the unlawful killing of a citizen.
- B. Theft - defined as the taking of property belonging to another citizen or the state without consent.
- C. Treason - any act aimed at the overthrow of the constitution, or betrayal of the Republic.
- D. Embezzlement - the misappropriation of state funds by any official.
- E. Bearing of Arms - possession of weapons or armor by a non-Legionnaire without Senate exemption.
- F. Rights of Public Goods - All goods harvested from resource nodes within the territory of the Republic are the property of the Roman state and shall be rendered to the Administrative Institution for distribution as directed by the Senate.
- G. Contempt of the Tribune - physical harm to the Tribune is considered an act against the Republic.
- H. Unlawful possession, distribution, usage, and production of Illicit Goods - defined as items with the capacity to harm people, and or the capacity to undermine the values and laws of Rome. Illicit goods include poison and weapons.
- I. Assault - defined as non-consensual contact conducted with intent to harm.
- J. Obstruction of Justice - defined as any act committed with intent to protect individuals accused of crimes and or considered enemies of the state of Rome. In addition to hiding and the tampering of evidence.
- K. Extortion - defined as the practice of using force to acquire beneficial acts or items.
- L. Coercion - defined as the practice of using force to persuade persons to commit crimes or any act that stands against the values of Rome.

- M. Bribery - defined as the dishonest persuasion by a gift of items or other inducements.
- N. Vandalism - defined as actions which deliberately destroy or diminish property.
- O. Perjury - defined as the act of lying in a court of law under oath.
- P. Defamation - defined as any act that aims to harm the character of an individual that is not true.
- Q. Heresy - The worship and construction of temples and idols of false gods.
- R. Impeding Senate Business - classified as interrupting Senate business, is defined as hollering, jeering, mic echoing, making noise in the gallery and more that can be reasonably classified as such. Spectators receive a single warning before arrest.
 - Executions may be warranted in cases classified as severe - severe cases can include but are not limited to assaulting senators or being overtly threatening.

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