

The Constitution Of The New York Federation

Preamble:

Ever since declaring independence from the United States of America on the 18th of September 2022, in order to create a more unified New York, Michigan, and Northeast. This constitution will establish a unified government, promote general welfare, and secure freedom, and justice for all.

This constitution outlines the will of the people of the New York Federation preserves and protects our country, and unites it by a set of common laws.

Article I - The Culture of the New York Federation

Our country, the New York Federation, is secular with no official religion. We believe in allowing all religions to practice freely within our borders. We celebrate our national holidays, including Independence Day on September 18th, 2022.

Our official languages are English, French, and Spanish, while we also recognize Finnish, Bengali, Arabic, and Russian. Our state anthem is 'Independence March', and our national anthem is 'Our New York'. Our currency is the New York Dollar (NYD), but we also accept the Canadian Dollar and United States Dollar.

Our national dish is Tomato soup, and our national animal is the Canada Goose. The Rose and the Maple Tree are our national plant and flower, respectively. Our national sport is Badminton.

Article Two - Flag and Coat of Arms of the New York Federation

The flag of the New York Federation will be tricolor with a dark blue background and a portrait of the mountains. Inside a white shield, there will be a depiction of the sun near the mountains and light green trees, as well as brown and white boats from the 1600s floating in a large stream.

The flag symbolizes Prosperity, Strength, and Unification and will have a 2:3 flag ratio. The Coat of Arms will have the same design as the flag but in a smaller curved or square version.

Article Three - [Assembly/Senate], Government

The New York Federation has a clear separation between religion and state in active politics. It operates as a democracy where the President has the power to vote on new bills and propose smaller ones. However, the President's authority is limited to war or major crises.

In such cases, they can make decisions related to the situation, but their power is still restricted. Going forward, the President cannot govern or be involved in the New York Federation's politics or government institutions.

The capital of the Senate of the New York Federation shall always be in Warrenite, Michigan unless there is a serious reason to move it.

The Assembly and Senate of the New York Federation hold the highest authority in creating laws. It is a unicameral body with an equal number of seats to ensure a majority. The Speaker is appointed by a vote in the Senate.

All proposed Acts of the Senate that hold value and importance will require a vote in the Senate or Assembly. A majority vote is needed for a bill or law to pass.

If it is a 50-50 split, the bill or law will not pass. Once passed, it requires the signature of the Incumbent President. Each province has one Senator, but the New York Federation's capital, Warrenite, Michigan, has twice as many delegates.

This can only happen when the provincial framework is in place. If not, the delegates will be elected via general proportional representation.

Every two years, the Government of New York is elected by the people to serve the New York Federation and its citizens. However, in certain circumstances, such as a snap election, the government may be called to a vote before the two years are up.

Once elected, the government is appointed by the Incumbent President of the New York Federation. The President serves as the head of government and is responsible for leading and governing the New York Federation.

Occasionally, the President may issue Executive Orders, which are minor laws or bills that do not require a vote from Representatives in the Senate, as long as they are within the framework of an Act of the Senate or an explicit mention of the Constitution or a Supreme Court of New York ruling.

Diplomatically, the President represents the New York Federation, while the Head of State, typically the Incumbent President, represents the New York Federation ceremonially at domestic and international events.

The Government does not have control over the fundamental framework of the Institutions of

Government, such as the basic structure of the Executive Branches, Legislative Branches, and Judicial Branches of Government unless the Institutions are under the control of the Government of New York.

The Government must not use its influence [in controlling and using dictatorial policies] over the people or they could be subject to treason and thus an election would be automatically called by the speaker of the Assembly. The President and [their] government could be subject to impeachment if found guilty by the Supreme Court [of New York], the Senate, and the Assembly.

The Speaker of the Senate must not have any bias against the government or opposition; if the speaker does, the speaker will be removed by the Supreme Court [of New York]. The speaker [of what is now the Chamber of Assembly] can also be expelled by a 50% vote of the delegates of the Assembly [Senate, this has to be done in both houses of the Congress with a 50% vote or more, in the House Chamber].

The Government may also be able to appoint ministers and the [political] party [or political parties] in power can replace the President [with a new President] within the 4-year fixed term.

The leader of the official opposition [as agreed on by the Senate in the Senate Chamber which is the upper house of the Congress] may also appoint shadow ministers should the leader of the official opposition become President.

Other smaller [political] parties [if there are] may not appoint shadow ministers unless they are part of the Government [in the case of confidence and supply] or win a vote that makes them the party in charge.

Article Four - Voting Rights and Age

Everyone in the New York Federation can vote, except for those in prison or convicted of treason. The voting age is determined by the state legislature.

Article Five - The Supreme Court

The Constitution of New York shall be interpreted fairly and truthfully by a Supreme Court Judge who is elected by the people separately from government elections.

The purpose of the Judge and/or Justices in the framework is to ensure the protection of the Basic Foundation Laws of New York. The Supreme Court Judge, along with the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, can make laws known as Constitutional Inferences that are based directly on an inference from the Constitution of New York.

In the other framework, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York shall be appointed by the Government of New York while the other Associate Justices will be either elected or appointed by the people, the Government of New York, and the Opposition. They will serve for four years until they are re-elected or re-appointed.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court can be removed from their positions if they commit serious crimes such as high treason or immoral acts. The people can also expel them without a vote.

The Supreme Court of New York will be located in the capital of the New York Federation, which is currently Warren, Michigan. However, if the situation demands, the Supreme Court may be relocated.

Article Six - Armed Forces and Secret Services

The Armed Forces and Secret Services of the New York Federation shall only be used for defensive and offensive purposes to protect the New York Federation and its interests.

They will serve the New York Federation and a portion of the annual budget will go to them anywhere between 1-10%.

The Commander in Chief [in that they shall have control and give directives to the Armed Forces and Secret Services] is the President and the Army and Secret Service [ceremonial] Governor [of the Armed Forces and Secret Services] is the [Incumbent] President of the New York Federation.

Article Seven - New York Police and Border Force

The New York Federation's police and border force serve and protect its citizens with authorization by the Constitution of New York.

They may use force when necessary but are prohibited if it breaches Moral Law or involves discrimination. The President serves as Commander in Chief and directs the New York Police and Border Force, with the ceremonial Governor being the incumbent President of the New York Federation.

Article Eight - Human Rights in the New York Federation

In the New York Federation, we firmly believe in treating all individuals with dignity and respect, regardless of their religion, race, gender, or any other factor.

We adhere to the human rights regulations laid out by the United Nations and are committed to combating discrimination.

Any instances of discrimination will be thoroughly investigated by the New York Federation's Federal Court and treated with utmost seriousness to safeguard the constitutional rights of all individuals.

Article Nine - New York Agencies

The government of the New York Federation will have direct control over its transportation and space agencies, or local governments if they are established. These agencies will receive a portion of the annual budget.

Article Ten - Freedom of Speech

The New York Federation will respect freedom of speech and non-violent protests but will only accept in the terms that it does not go into racism and violence, if it goes into racism and violence, action will be taken.

Article Eleven - Education

In the New York Federation, the education system is overseen by the government's education ministry, which is a New York agency.

Students who attend schools under this system will receive instruction in various subjects, including Culture and History, Math, Science, English, French, Yorkian, Geography, Gym, and Art and Cooking.

Additionally, there are optional courses available such as coding, gym, dancing, and politics. All citizens born in the New York Federation must learn about its history from 5th to 9th grade.

The school day runs from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and includes over 30 recognized holidays. Education is not compulsory for New York Federation-born citizens, but they must be at least six years old to attend. The Education Ministry is funded through the New York Federation's annual budget.

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Article Twelve - Healthcare

The health and hospital sector in New York is responsible for taking care of the well-being of both New York citizens and foreign individuals in the city.

New Yorkers have the right to receive free healthcare, which is funded by taxes from the Government of New York. Additionally, the sector is responsible for maintaining hospitals in the city.

The annual budget of the New York Federation funds the health and hospital sector.

Article Thirteen - Treasury

The Ministry of Economy, appointed by the President/Vice President and ceremonially confirmed by the current President of the New York Federation, is responsible for the economy and budget of the New York Federation.

The Treasury of the New York Federation holds the annual budget of the Republic.

Article Fourteen - Budget

The Government of New York, also known as the Government of the New York Federation, typically passes the budget on Independence Day, which falls on September 18th at 8:10 p.m. (EST).

If the budget fails to pass, new elections will be held the following week. The portions of the budget will be determined by the government and will fund various institutions of New York, including the education ministry, transport agency, army, and ministry of defense.

In case of an emergency, the government has the option to add additional funding automatically.

Article Fifteen - Provinces and Territories

In the New York Senate, a new province can be added with a 60% vote in favor. A province is ceremonial and does not have its own government - the central government is responsible for its governance, although the framework can be changed.

Once a province is added, it cannot be removed from New York's sovereignty under any circumstances, even if the Senate wishes to do so. However, it can be downgraded to a territory of New York.

Similarly, a territory cannot ever be removed from New York's sovereignty, even if the Senate wants it to. However, a territory can be upgraded to a province if the Senate decides to do so.

Other territorial acquisitions that are under New Yorker protection but do not have the status of province or territory, such as protectorates, can be removed. It's important to note that no province or territory can ever be downgraded to a protectorate of New York under any circumstances.

Article Sixteen - Moral Laws

As per the Constitution of the New York Federation, it is strictly prohibited for citizens to engage in any harmful acts or theft, particularly when it comes to children who are protected by the law. Those who violate this law will face severe punishment.

Moreover, citizens are not allowed to engage in any personal acts with one another unless they have given their consent. The legal age for giving consent is eighteen.

Article Seventeen - Treasonous Crimes

[The following bulleted points are considered treasonous crimes:]

- Spreading secret information about the New York Federation to other countries.
- Spying for other countries on the New York Federation to other countries.
- Collaborating with enemies and adversaries of the New York Federation.
- Breaking Moral Laws

- Jeopardizing democracy and judgment.
- Trying to get a New Yorker Province [or territory] to break away, and/or make into another sovereign state. [Trying to get a New York Protectorate to also break away or and/or make it into a sovereign state without authorization by the Senate, is also a treasonous crime.
- Putting (the Federation of) New York in a civil war, people who do so will be severely punished [within the Punishments Article of this Constitution].

All acts considered treason by the Supreme Court of New York shall be punished according to state law.

Article Eighteen - Punishments

The Constitution of the New York Federation, also known as the Constitution of New York or Basic Foundation Laws, has varying punishments for those who break its rules and laws.

These punishments can include a permanent criminal record, imprisonment, and the revocation of constitutional rights, such as the right to vote in elections.

If a person is wrongly judged by the Supreme Court Judge, they may be pardoned through a vote by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, depending on the framework system used. However, the incumbent President of the New York Federation does not have the authority to pardon individuals.

Article Nineteen - Citizenship

The opportunity to become a citizen of the New York Federation is available to anyone who embraces the values of New York. Additionally, individuals from other countries may apply to represent the New York Federation to other nations, pending approval from the New York Federation.

To obtain citizenship in the New York Federation, one must declare their commitment to protecting and defending the Republic whenever necessary or called upon, and to abide by the laws and Constitution of the Republic. Upon acceptance, they will be considered an official citizen of the New York Federation.

Article Twenty - Treaties and Foreign Policy

The New York Federation pledges to honor all treaties that align with the Constitution. Its foreign policy will remain consistent unless the New York Congress (Senate) or Supreme Court (of New York) decides otherwise.

The New York Federation welcomes the establishment of diplomatic relations with any sovereign entity that desires such relations, provided that the entity does not violate the Constitution. Any entity that breaches the Constitution will be denied diplomatic relations with the New York Federation. This foreign policy represents the official stance of the New York Federation.

Article Twenty-One - Notes

In order to amend the constitution of New York, a 60% agreement must be reached among the delegates of the state's Congress (either the Senate or House of Representatives). This requirement is inferred in the Constitutional Inference section, which further clarifies the role of a Senator in Congress.

If any amendments are made to the Constitution, all non-government officials and editors involved in the process must vow to uphold the principles of democracy and the will of the people of New York. This commitment cannot be removed from the Constitution, regardless of the circumstances.

The New York Federation is dedicated to providing charitable and other forms of aid, including foreign aid, to those deemed in need by the state.

It is not permissible to change the name 'New York' under any circumstances.

Final Words

The citizens of New York will now have to follow the Constitution of the New York Federation. This constitution promises to abide by its rules and laws as set out by this constitution. They will make sure to look after for generations to come, to ensure the New York Federation's Democracy and Freedom.

Signature of the [Incumbent] President of New York

BirdsAreCool#5462, Incumbent President of the New York Federation. (Head of the Constitution of New York- Basic Foundation of Laws Commission)

Amendment I:

Authoritarian parties, whether from the left or right wings of the political spectrum, will be prohibited from participating in any elections in the New York Federation. Additionally, any party that promotes discrimination or the dehumanization of minorities will also be banned from running for elections. Anyone who violates this rule by attempting to operate an underground party will have their position revoked, be barred from future political participation, and may face charges of treason against the state.