



“Joint Chiefs of Staff Definition Act” (JCSDA)

Date

BE IT ENACTED BY THE IMPERIAL SENATE...

Section 101. – *Preamble.*

As it currently stands, the Joint Chiefs of Staff seems undefined to how it is formed, which individuals are apart of it, who presides over it, and other inquiries made. Through this Act, such inquiries will be answered and solidified into law.

Section 102. – *Formation.*

The Joint Chiefs of Staff shall comprise of (i) the Grand Admiral (Naval Joint Chief), (ii) the Grand General (Army Joint Chief), (iii) the Chairman of COMPNOR (Security Joint Chief), and (iv) the Grand Moff (Chair of the Joint Chiefs, and to act as the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Armed Forces).

- A. The Grand Moff, as the Chair of the JCS, shall have the authority to (a) dismiss or employ a new Joint Chief of a branch, (b) reprimand the Joint Chiefs as seen fit, and (c) have the authority to command the Armed Forces.
- B. The Congress may expulse a Joint Chief, if found to be non-compliant with law or the Courts.
- C. If any Joint Chief position has been abolished by oversight, such action is repealed and the formation of the Joint Chiefs are established.

Section 103. – Responsibilities.

SINGULARLY, each Joint Chief is responsible for the overall welfare of their branch. This includes all aspects, such as policy, regulations, and commissioned divisions established.

COLLECTIVELY, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are responsible for decisions and counsel of the entirety of the military as a whole.

Section 104. – Exceptions.

Due to the Chair of COMPNOR being a civil government position, but dually being apart of military affairs, the Grand Moff shall not be able to dismiss or employ such position – That shall be up to the Grand Vizier.

Section 105. – Clarity for the Throne.

The Throne has full and undeniable authority over the Joint Chiefs and its Chair, as well as any other aspect of the military.

Section 106. – Effectivity and Severability.

(A) After the passing of this document through the Senate and through Royal Assent, shall it then become Imperial Law.

(B) Any specific Law or Provision that explicitly conflicts with this document shall be deemed null and void.