

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DOCKLANDS
ADOPTED AS OF JANUARY 2018

AUTHORED BY
THE HONORABLE JAKIDO
FEDERAL OVERSEER

CONTENTS

WE THE PEOPLE of the State of Docklands and those who lead the Government have humbly gathered on this momentous moment by establishing this Constitution to ordain entitlement without prejudice to the collective individuals apart of the State of Docklands. We thrive on instilling protection, ensuring righteous and deserved rights, and establishing a sense of security for the People.

Article I

Const., Art. I, §1 — Creation of the Docklands State Legislature

Cl. (1): The Docklands General Assembly, hereinafter called the State Legislature, the Congress, or the General Assembly of the State of Docklands is the federal governing body that shall be responsible for the creation of laws and other legislative proceedings as mandated by the Constitution or the laws within; whereas all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the State of Docklands, which shall consist of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Const., Art. I, §2 — Elucidation of Legislature Type

Cl. (1): The General Assembly of the State of Docklands shall be a bicameral type legislature of two legislative houses or chambers, known as the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Const., Art. I, §3 —

When any vacancy in conformity of representing the People occurs herein the Senate, the Executive Authority of the State of Docklands can make temporary appointments to fill in the vacancy, whereas the appointee shall serve until the term of the vacant seat the appointee has filled been expired.

Article II

Const., Art. II, §1 — Creation of the Executive Branch

Cl. (1): The Governor of the State of Docklands, hereinafter called the Governor, shall be the Head of State, the Head of Government, and the Head of the Executive Branch herein the State of Docklands. The Executive Branch shall be created under the State of Docklands Government, mainly responsible for the governance of the State of Docklands, alongside with the Judicial Branch and the State Legislature within their separation of powers mandated by the Constitution.

Const., Art. II, §2 — Executive Powers

Cl. (1): The Executive Powers shall be vested in a Governor of the State of Docklands. He/she shall hold office during the term of four months, and, alongside with the Lieutenant Governor chosen for the self-same term.

Cl. (2): The Governor shall be elected by the majority of electors, whom shall have possession of valid citizenship of the State of Docklands, and, has attained over the age of four months on ROBLOX. Afterwards, when the electoral votes has been concluded by such mandatory procedures (including Filtering), the individual with the majority amount of votes in-favor for office shall become the Governor of the State of Docklands.

Cl. (3): One sole individual shall not be elected to the Office of the Governor more than twice, and, no person who has held the Office of the Governor, or acted as Governor, for more than two months of a term to which some other person was elected Governor shall be elected to the office of the Governor more than once; if shall the elected Governor resigned twice in the middle of his/her term, they shall not be eligible for this civil office and will remain barred from this civil office, unless said otherwise by future amendments to this Constitution by the required majority.

Cl. (4): The Lieutenant Governor shall become the Interim Governor if the Governor has resigned from their respective office or been impeached/convicted successfully by the required statutory clause in the Constitution. The Interim Governor shall hold all powers, authority, and regulations that an elected Governor would have by entering the office, as defined by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Docklands. In the event that the Interim Governor is impeached/convicted successfully by the required statutory clause in the Constitution or resigns from their respective office, the Gubernatorial Line of Succession should be followed, as authorized by the State of Docklands Constitution:

- (1) Lieutenant Governor
- (2) Speaker of the House
- (3) President Pro Tempore

Cl. (5): The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor must stay in office until the Governor-Elect and the Lieutenant Governor-Elect have

been sworn in constitutionally, which requires a smooth transition of powers between the outgoing and incoming administration, unless the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor have resigned or been impeached/convicted successfully.

Cl. (6): The Governor is compelled to appoint a new Lieutenant Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Docklands Senate if should the previous Lieutenant Governor resigned, impeached, or obtained the position of Governor due to the Line of Succession. The Senate must reach a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the entirety of the Senate before the nominee is officially appointed and be able to start their duties, including the sworn-in if confirmed.

Cl. (7): The Governor of the State of Docklands may make recommendations to the Docklands State Legislature. The Governor is responsible for giving a bimonthly speech to the State Legislature and public in the House Chamber. The Governor addresses key issues, introduces legislation, etc.

Const., Art. II, §3 — Enforcement

Cl. (1): The Governor is compelled to take care of the laws being faithfully executed within the State of Docklands, by such management and supervision to the extent of all executive departments, agencies, and other entities that are under the State of Docklands Government.

Cl. (2): The Governor may enact, revoke, and amend executive orders, memorandums, and proclamations to the extent of all departments, agencies, and other entities that are under the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the State of Docklands, whereas it shall have licit compliance with the laws of the State of Docklands before the issue of any. The General Assembly and the Supreme Court may nullify such sections or the entirety of such orders/documents defined in this clause with the required majority.

Cl. (3): The Governor shall have the irrefutable entitlement to all information under the State of Docklands Government to some extent. No departments, agencies, and other entities that are under the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the State of Docklands cannot obstruct nor infringe the access of information to the Governor, despite being labeled as classified or not; however, shall the Governor seems to have the lack of temperament, shall the Governor be under investigation, or shall the Governor be under impeachment, their access shall be revoked until the aforementioned events have concluded.

Const., Art. II, §4 — Commanding and Authority of Forces

Cl. (1): The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the State of Docklands; if shall they be called into actual service of the State of Docklands, the Commander shall exercise their powers to deploy such forces for appropriate matters of security; as subjected to such regulations as may be provided by law.

Const., Art. II, §5 — Issuing Federal Redemption

Cl. (1): The Governor shall have the authority to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons for offenses against the State of Docklands for plausible reasoning, whereas he/she must justify to the public of explanation why such action is being made. This authorization shall be illicit to the Governor for granting such person that is in the event of impeachment, been convicted of acts of treason, or been convicted of criminal contempt of court that is all subjected to such regulations as may be provided by law. If shall the Supreme Court seems to deem neither of the reprieves, commutations, or pardons issued by the Governor is plausible, they must reach a supermajority ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the entirety of the Supreme Court to overrule the action.

Const., Art. II, §6 — Foreign Affairs

Cl. (1): The Governor and Secretary of State are responsible for constructing a foreign policy for the administration. The Governor shall be responsible for appointing ambassadors to represent the State of Docklands in other foreign states/or nations, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Senate must reach a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the entirety of the Senate before the nominee is officially appointed and be able to start their duties, including the sworn-in if confirmed.

Article III

Const., Art. III, §1 — Establishing the Judiciary System

Cl. (1): The Docklands Judicial Branch is the federal governing body that shall be responsible for the judicial processes within the State of Docklands; and; shall be considered as the federal judiciary under the State of Docklands Government to administer justice fairly and impartially to ordain the belief of an independent judiciary in all directions, whereas the judicial powers and establishment of courts shall be invested in Article III of the Constitution and the laws within.

Cl. (2): The Judicial Powers of the State of Docklands shall be vested in one (1) Supreme Court, one (1) Court of Appeals, one (1) Superior Court, and one (1) Magistrate Court. Individuals who retain office shall completely recuse him/herself from partisanship in cases and decision-making to enforce judicial independence and impartially.

Cl. (3): The Supreme Court shall be composed of seven (7) associate justices, with one of them serving as the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction in the State of Docklands and its court system mandated by the Constitution; whereas the Supreme Court may decide which cases to try, which gives them the authority to approve/deny any case requested to them. Any decision made by inferior courts such as the Magistrate Court—the Superior Court—the Court of Appeals can be appealed to the Docklands Supreme

Court. Any ruling by the Supreme Court cannot be appealed unless the Supreme Court decides to take it again.

Cl. (4): The Court of Appeals shall be composed of four (4) appeal judges, with one of them serving as the Chief Judge. The Court of Appeals shall possess over appellate jurisdiction in the State of Docklands and its court system mandated by the Constitution, whereas the Court of Appeals has the authority to review decisions (an appeal) and change outcomes of decisions made from an inferior court of original jurisdiction in the State of Docklands, such as the Magistrate Court and the Superior Court.

Cl. (5): The Superior Court shall be composed of four (4) superior court judges, with one of them serving as the Chief Judge. The Superior Court tries felony cases and other major lawsuits; whereas the aforementioned court in this clause shall have possession over original jurisdiction to be the first to try cases in the State of Docklands and its court system mandated by the Constitution.

Cl. (6): The Magistrate Court shall be composed of four (4) magistrate court judges, with one of them serving as the Chief Judge. The Magistrate Court tries misdemeanor cases and other minor lawsuits; whereas the aforementioned court in this clause shall have possession over original jurisdiction to be the first to try cases in the State of Docklands and its court system mandated by the Constitution.

Const., Art. III, §2 — Rectifying

Overturn and Nullifying Illicit Actions & Rectifying by Interpretation