

Article II — The Dual Executive

Two consuls, two domains, one Legislature both must answer to. Neither runs the Republic alone — and neither can be removed the same way.

\$2.1 — \$2.16
20 provisions

THE SPLIT

Legat Consul

EXTERNAL

Domain: military authorization, intelligence, treaty-making, border security, foreign affairs, defense-domain budget proposal.

6 yrs

TERM · DIRECT ELECTION

\$2.13

REMOVAL PROVISION

CONCURRENT REVIEW

Civic Consul

DOMESTIC

Domain: civic-domain budget proposal, civil service, domestic legislation, fiscal administration.

No fixed

TERM · ASSEMBLY-ELECTED

8 years

LIFETIME MAX · \$2.5

\$2.6

REMOVAL PROVISION

Both consuls review every bill from the same date of final passage — \$2.3.a and \$2.7 run on identical 10-business-day clocks. The annual budget itself originates in the Assembly under \$12.2 — each Consul submits an NRS-published proposal for their own domain, which the Assembly must give due consideration but is not bound by.

TWO VETOES, DIFFERENT STRENGTH

LC Domain Veto §2.3.a

Return + grounds → Senate 2/3 or lapse

Either Speaker may request an EM domain assessment (\$9.1) — informational only.

10

BUS. DAYS

Session

IF LAPSED

CC Suspensive Veto §2.7

Return + grounds → Tabled 1 month → Senate 2/3 or re-pass

10

BUS. DAYS

1 mo

TABLING

Re-pass

IF FAILED

IF THE CIVIC CONSUL SEAT IS EMPTY — \$2.6.A

STAGE 1 · 21 DAYS

Assembly Elects

Absolute majority of full seated membership.

STAGE 2 · CARETAKER

Speaker Acts

Speaker becomes Acting CC — existing policy only — and runs a nominating ballot. No Speaker: most senior member.

STAGE 3 · BALLOT

Two to Four

Advance

No quorum — a boycott cannot veto it. A single name goes to ratification.

STAGE 4 · 45 DAYS · 90 MAX

The Nation Votes

Elections Panel runs a national ranked-choice election; the winner becomes CC with full authority. The Assembly may reclaim the choice any time before the vote begins.

NUMBERS WORTH REMEMBERING

\$2.6

Constructive vote — an absolute majority of the full seated Assembly removes the CC, and must name a successor in the same motion.

\$2.8

Duty of Refusal — civil servants and military members may not comply with orders from either consul that would violate the constitution or statute. Refusal creates no liability. The order may be reported to the EM.

\$3.1

Removal under **any** provision is a political process — it does not bar criminal prosecution for underlying conduct.

\$2.15

Federal Prosecution — the CC sets general policy; the Service is independent in individual cases. Any direction on a specific case is published to the NRS.

THREE MORE LOAD-BEARING MECHANISMS

Council of Ministers §2.14 · §2.14.a

Both Consuls' officers → Meet jointly, standing body → Recommends only — no executive authority

A joint body, not a CC office — the two sides are constituted differently: the Legat Consul's **domain officers** (Directors of Intelligence, Foreign Affairs, Defense — Senate-confirmed, Senate-removable by majority, \$2.4) and the Civic Consul's **ministers** (appointed at the CC's pleasure, no confirmation, \$2.5). They meet together as the primary forum for cross-domain matters, recommending only. A separate, narrower mechanism (\$2.14.a) lets either executive propose a temporary operational lead in a crisis spanning both domains; it takes effect only with both executives' concurrence, and coordinates rather than transfers authority. It also determines executive incapacity under \$2.16 — a constitutional function, not executive action.

Emergency Governance §2.11

Scope declared → Published to NRS → Time-limited, renewable only by vote

No emergency power is open-ended. Every declaration states its own scope and expiration; extending it requires the same body that could have refused it.

Executive Incapacity §2.16

Consul declares — or Council determines → Acting authority vests in order → Consul restores by declaration

Either Consul may declare their own incapacity, or the **Council of Ministers** may determine it by majority (min. five). Acting authority vests in the §2.5(6)/§2.9(6) order; anyone on whom it falls may decline within 48 hours. **Restoration is the Consul's own act** — an NRS declaration returns authority in 24 hours. Nothing runs past **90 days**.