

# Parliament (Articles 7-11)

## Article 7 - The Parliament of Steamhappia

The legislative authority of the State is vested in a bicameral parliament consisting of:

- The House of Steam
- The Council of Happia

## Article 8 - The House of Steam

The House of Steam is the lower chamber of Parliament, representing the people.

Members are elected by popular election. The amount of seats is controlled by Parliament.

Elections are held every 3 months.

Any Member may introduce legislation, and the House shall hold the Government to account.

The House of Steam shall choose their Speaker.

The House of Steam may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish members for disorderly behaviour, and expel a member by simple majority.

## Article 9 - Council of Happia

The Council is the upper chamber of Parliament.

Councillors are nominated by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, subject to the confirmation of the House of Steam.

The term length is 6 months.

The Council reviews and proposes new legislation pending approval by the House of Steam.

The Council of Happia may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish members for disorderly behaviour, and expel a member by simple majority.

## Article 10 - Parliamentary Process

Any bill may originate in either house.

A bill must be passed by both houses and receive assent from the Governor-General to become an Act of Parliament.

A bill from the House of Steam that has been rejected more than 2 times by the Council, may bypass the Council and be sent to the Governor-General for assent.

## Article 11 - Appointments

Appointments to roles that are legally subject to parliamentary confirmation must go through the House of Steam. If a majority vote is reached, the appointment is confirmed.

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