

# POLLUXIAN PENAL CODE



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# TITLE ONE: ON PENAL LAW

## ARTICLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW

Ultimately the Judge is the one interpreting laws and discerning the rights from wrongs. If a trial is held the 'Judge's' word is final and can only be overruled by another judge through an appeal trial. Only the president is able to give pardons.

For all incidents, the suspect's intent is very important. Some incidents are mutually exclusive.

### *Example:*

*A single incident has a single sentence:* If, for instance, the suspect on one occasion took 3 items off of someone, this is a single count of theft.

- If the suspect on separate occasions took items off of someone these would be separate counts of theft.
- If the suspect broke into a room through a window to steal something that would be one count of property damage (for a broken window), one count of trespassing (for entering a restricted area) and one count of theft (for the stolen items).

Certain types of crimes don't stack but rather reflect the severity of an incident. Only the most severe charge is applied in such cases.

- Beating someone to death would be one count of murder (and not assault, assault with a deadly weapon and murder).
- Stealing a lot of items from one person would add up to theft instead of petty theft.
- Fighting an officer conducting an arrest and then running from them would be one count of resisting arrest (and not fleeing & eluding and resisting arrest).

*'Solicitation', 'Accessory', 'Attempt', and 'Conspiracy'* are to be treated and charged as if the perpetrator committed the associated crime.

For example, an individual who is accessory to murder will be punished as if they are charged with murder.

- *Solicitation*: Encouraging, bribing, requesting, or instructing someone to commit a crime, with the intent that the person being solicited commit the crime.
- *Accessory*: Assisting in the commission of a crime, without participating in the crime itself, knowing that a crime will be, has been, or is being committed.
- *Attempt*: Attempting to commit a crime.
- *Conspiracy*: Planning to commit a crime, with the intent to eventually carry out that crime.

## ARTICLE 2: CHARGING

### Section A: Misdemeanor and Criminal Offenses

No.	Name	Procedure
Step 1	Arrest	<p>If a member of the GCPD witnesses a person commit a crime, they are able to immediately arrest them without a warrant.</p> <p>If a member of the GCPD <b>did not</b> witness the suspect commit a crime, they require a warrant authorized by a <b>Judge&gt;Mayor&gt;District Prosecutor&gt;CoP</b></p> <p>The district prosecutor, if present, has the final say on any charges levied by the police. They should be informed of any arrests or fines.</p> <p>The suspect is to be immediately informed of their charges once they are detained. Then, the SoP differs for Criminal and Misdemeanor charges.</p> <p><u>Misdemeanor</u></p> <p>The suspect is given the option to immediately pay the small fine. If they are unable or unwilling to pay the fine, they are processed as in a Criminal offense at the station and their cell time given.</p> <p><u>Criminal</u></p> <p>The suspect is taken to the police department and processed, having their person searched. Afterwards, they are given the option to pay their fine or serve their cell time.</p> <p>Once an individual is processed and charges levied the process is moved to the Appeals phase,</p>

Step 2	Appeals	<p>For both Criminal and Misdemeanor Offenses, the suspect is given the right to an appeal. An appeal is a petition to the current judicial authority to review and temper or expunge the levied charges. It is at the authority's discretion whether to hear an appeal of a case.</p> <p>If a judicial authority opts to hear the appeal, both sides will have an opportunity to present their case, and the authority will decide whether the sentencing sticks as charged, is altered/reduced, or dismissed.</p> <p>In the event an appeal is accepted for a fine paid, the city shall reimburse the individual fully.</p> <p><u>Judicial Authorities</u></p> <p>A judicial authority in this context is someone who has the ability to accept appeals and issue a decision.</p> <p>A Judge is always the judicial authority if they are present. In the event that a Judge is not available the City Mayor is able to hear appeals and issue a decision regarding them. Their decision is able to be overturned by a Judge arriving later in the shift.</p>
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## Section B: Major and Capital Offenses

No.	Name	Procedure
Step 1	Arrest	<p>If a member of the GCPD witnesses a person commit a crime, they are able to immediately arrest them without a warrant.</p> <p>If a member of the GCPD <b>did not</b> witness the suspect commit a crime, they require a warrant authorized by a <b>Judge&gt;Mayor&gt;District Prosecutor&gt;CoP</b></p> <p>The district prosecutor, if present, has the final say on any charges levied by the police. They should be informed of all arrests.</p> <p>The individual is to be processed at the police department. Move to Trial Step.</p>
Step 2	Trial	<p>A trial must be conducted by a Judge. While waiting for an available Judge, a decision must be made regarding whether or not the accused should be held until trial or released until trial. The individuals able to make this decision in order of priority is <b>Judge&gt;Mayor&gt;District Prosecutor&gt;Chief of Police</b></p> <p>The suspect when presented to a Judge will enter a plea, and the trial will be conducted, sentencing decided by the Judge.</p>

## Section C: Malicious Charging

In the event that an individual is believed to be charging without evidence or with malicious intent, they are to be reported to the Polluxian Division of Special Investigation for investigation and prosecution.

## ARTICLE 3: RIGHTS IN CUSTODY

*Here are a prisoners rights*

<b>Sustenance:</b> The right to food and water
<b>Health:</b> The right to medical treatment. Suspects should be allowed to be visited by a qualified medic or to be transported into a hospital should they need medical assistance.
<b>Physical Anatomy:</b> Not being physically assaulted, humiliated, killed or harmed unnecessarily by officers or other prisoners.
<b>Visitation:</b> The right to receive visitors in prison (use the visitation near reception)
<b>Call:</b> Right to call (suspects should be allowed to make one call while they are in custody)

# **ARTICLE 4: ON SENTENCING**

## **Section A.1: Fines**

A suspect can be fined for the crime they commit. Cash registers can be found in the Police Station Lobby, and Warden's office, a portable version can be found in each Officer's locker.

Officers cannot force a prisoner to pay a fine, and the prisoner must be notified by the fine price and do it of their own accord. Officers must stack up the cost of all the offense(s) charge it lump sum to the prisoner. The exact price must be followed and done traceable through the cash registers.

Some Offenses have a mandatory fine  
A receipt is to be given to the suspect once they have processed the fine.

## **Section A.2: Community Service**

If a suspect can not pay fine or bail to avoid jail, community service may be issued to replace the fine or prison sentence, at the discretion of the local magistrate for law violations not to exceed 11xx.

The form of community service shall be decided by the overseeing magistrate, and should be one of the following:

1. Unpaid service in the mines, including excavation and processing.
2. Unpaid service under the supervision of a Sanitation Technician, to the extent of collecting litter and mopping.
3. Unpaid service to the library under the supervision of the Librarian.

If the suspect chooses to do community service instead of jail time he is to be supplied with clear instructions of what he's supposed to do, inmate uniform and a tracking device.

Once his work is considered sufficient to pay off his debt to the city he can come back to jail to return the equipment and have his tracking device removed. The inmate's criminal records should be modified accordingly. A supervisor should be assigned to an inmate doing community service to regularly check on him and make sure he's doing his job.



### **Section A.3: Cell Time**

If a suspect that can't pay fine is not granted or refuses community service, the cell time according to the sentence is given.

For timed sentences, the cell equipped with a timer should be used in priority.

The suspect should be stripped, searched and be put in prison orange. The suspect's belongings are to be put in a locker, they should be returned once the sentence has ended.

### **Section C: Parole**

A person being held in jail for any reason can be allowed a parole at the discretion of the Judge, the District Prosecutor, the Chief of Police, or the Prison Warden. A person that was granted parole should have their criminal records updated accordingly and supplied with a tracking implant.

- A paroled person is considered to be under injunction to not possess any firearms, use alcohol or drugs, leave the city as well as other conditions bestowed by the person granting parole and should be notified of that, their criminal record should be modified accordingly. Any breach of the Pollux law will result in the termination of parole and resuming the confinement.
- A paroled person should be assigned a parole officer.
- Any law enforcement agent can be assigned as a parole officer.
- A parole officer should regularly check on the paroled person to ensure the conditions of parole are not being violated.
- A parolee has no expectation of privacy and is not protected by the Pollux privacy laws while on parole.

## **Section D: Death Penalty**

The death penalty can only be given for a Capital level offense, and only after a trial where the judge has sentenced someone to death, and then granted the convict an appeal to a High Justice. Or during a martial law situation, authorized by the overseeing officer.

1. Lethal injection, the electric chair and forceful cyborgification the only legal ways of executing someone, the method is chosen by the judge, but the inmate is allowed to suggest one of the listed methods.

- Lethal injections must be humane, the person should be anesthetized before or when the drug is administered

2. Firing squads become available during martial law, and the method shall be chosen by the overseeing officer should he authorize it.

The body must be turned over to the next of kin if one is available, held in a morgue pending transport or, if requested by the inmate, be donated to the local hospital or research center of their choice.

# TITLE TWO: CRIMES AND CONTRABANDS

## ARTICLE 1: CRIME LIST

### Section A: Misdemeanour Offenses

Misdemeanor Offenses are known as "petty" offenses - they don't make it to court on their own. Officers can charge the party on the spot or choose to waive it for the charged in certain circumstances. They cannot be contested. Someone found guilty and who wants to contest the charges can file an appeal with a Judge, or with a Mayor in the absence of a Judge.

No.	Incident	Description	Notes	Minimal Sentence	Cell Time
i101	<b>Threat of Death or Bodily Harm</b>	To threaten a person's life or well-being.	The threat does not necessarily have to be verbal. Pointing a gun at people for example would also fit this charge.	340 credits fine.	5 mins
i102	<b>Stalking &amp; Harassment</b>	To willfully and repeatedly follow and/or harass another person.		400 credits fine.	10 mins
i103	<b>Defamation</b>	To spread false information about a person or organization with an intention of damaging the reputation of thereof.		380 credits fine	5 mins
i104	<b>Battery</b>	To initiate an unwanted physical contact with another person.	Slapping, pushing, disarming, repeatedly bumping into someone can be considered battery. Anything more serious is to be charged with assault.	430 credits fine.	10 mins
i105	<b>Vandalism</b>	To desecrate or deface public or private property.	Vandalism covers only cosmetic alterations like graffiti. For anything serious see " <b>Property Damage</b> ".	400 credits fine.	5 mins
i106	<b>Petty Theft</b>	To dishonestly appropriate property of collective estimated value of no more than 400 credits belonging to another person or organisation	Note that taking items that are meant for public use all for yourself is also considered theft even if you normally have access to them. For example a doctor bagging all the aid kits from the hospital storage would be committing a crime.	400 Credits	5 mins
i107	<b>Trespassing</b>	To enter the area one does not have access to or permission to be in.	Make sure the person really doesn't have access to the are or wasn't let there by other personnel. Trespassing often goes hand to hand with other crimes like damage of property (if a window or a door was broken) or theft. Be thorough.	430 credits fine.	5 mins

i108	<b>Sexual Harassment</b>	To make clearly unwanted sexual advances, either verbally or through non-contact actions. If there is actually sexual activity, see <b>Sexual Assault</b>	Clearly unwanted means that it's been made clear that the advances aren't welcome.	460 credits fine.	10 mins
i109	<b>Literrring</b>	To obstruct the public face with trash or otherwise ecologically foreign material.	Instances of littering could be any domestic pollutants, such as trash or foreign residues, medical waste, and discarded tobacco products.	200 credits fine	15 mins

## Section B: Criminal Offenses

Criminal Offenses are laws that are serious enough and cannot be waived by a police officer. They cannot be contested, the punishment is just given. Someone found guilty and who wants to contest the charges can file an appeal with a Judge, or with a Mayor in the absence of a Judge.

No.	Infraction	Description	Notes	Minimum Fine	Cell Time
i201	<b>Fleeing &amp; Eluding</b>	To non-violently flee from or elude a lawful arrest.	Running, hiding and other non-violent forms of resisting arrest can be charged with fleeing & eluding. Anything more physical (pushing, disarming resisting cuffs, etc.) should be charged with resisting arrest	460 credits fine.	6 mins
i202	<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	To act in a way that creates public disturbance or nuisance.	A catch all charge for minor crimes such as littering, yelling obscenities and generally being a dick. Lawful demonstrators can't be charged with this, nor can people speaking about police activities, unless they're exposing sensitive information.	430 credits fine.	5 mins
i203	<b>Procedure Violation (Green)</b>	When the Green Alarm procedure is not respected		715 Credits	20 Minutes
i204	<b>Property Damage</b>	To damage or destroy public or private property.	A step up from vandalism, this covers any actual damage done to the property (including synthetics) and maliciously altering its functions.	860 credits fine.	20 mins
i205	<b>Disrespect to the Dead</b>	To abuse or desecrate a corpse.		1000 credits fine	25 mins
i206	<b>Animal Cruelty</b>	To willingly and knowingly cause unnecessary death or suffering of an animal.	This charge applies only to unnecessary harm and death. People that kill animals as part of their usual duties (like the chef or the janitor) or those that have sufficient reason to kill (dispatching rodents or protecting a life) should not be charged with this as long as their means of dispatching animals is fairly humane.	515 credits fine.	8 mins

i207	<b>Violation of Privacy Laws</b>	To invade a person's privacy, share or access personal information protected by privacy laws without a proper reason.	Your personal records (security, medical and employment), confidential information passed to your doctor or lawyer as well as your identification card, personal items and property are protected by the Pollux privacy laws. Spreading such information without your approval, neglecting to properly secure it falls under this charge as well as unauthorized searches of your person or property. If a police officer is the offender, refer to <b>Abuse of Police Powers</b> .	715 credits fine	15 mins
i208	<b>Violation of Injunction</b>	To violate the terms of a legally filed injunction.	The injunction should be authorised by the judged and handed in a written form to the subject of injunction for it to take legal power.	715 credits fine.	15 mins
i209	<b>Theft</b>	To dishonestly appropriate property of estimated collective value over 400 sparks belonging to another person or organisation.	Note that taking items that are meant for public use all for yourself is also considered theft even if you normally have access to them. For example a doctor bagging all the aid kits from the hospital storage would be committing a crime.	970 credits fine.	24 mins
i210	<b>General Traffic Violation</b>	To disregard traffic safety guidelines.	Speeding, driving on the opposite side of the road, blowing red lights, parking inappropriately, driving while impaired, jaywalking. If it creates a risk on the road it can be considered a " <b>General Traffic Violation</b> ".	715 credits fine.	30 mins
i211	<b>Grand Theft Auto</b>	To steal or otherwise unlawfully acquire a vehicle one does not have the ownership right to.	Make sure the car wasn't landed to the suspect before you charge him with GTA.	740 credits fine.	16 mins

i212	<b>Failure to Produce Identification</b>	To fail to present a valid form of identification upon a lawful request a representative of local or federal authorities.	An officer asking you to produce your identification should provide a reasonable cause for it if requested. Failure to do so is stepping on your privacy and can be considered a <b>"Violation of Privacy Laws"</b> .	430 credits fine.	5 mins
i213	<b>Excessive Use of Force</b>	To use more than a necessary amount of force in self-defense.	It applies instead of <b>"Assault"</b> or <b>"Assault with a Deadly Weapon"</b> when a suspect had a reasonable cause to be engaging with another person. Note that severe cases (Ones that end in death or near death) can still be charged with <b>"Manslaughter"</b> or even <b>"Murder"</b> . If a police officer is the offender, refer to <b>Abuse of Police Powers</b> .	860 credits fine.	20 mins
i214	<b>Possession of Contraband</b>	To be in possession of items controlled or banned by law without proper authorization	Any potent hallucinogenics without a prescription as well as guns without a permit are considered contraband on Pollux. The exceptions are items that the person is required to be in possession of due to the specifics of their profession (like the drugs inside of chemistry lab or hatchets in botany) although carrying them out of the workplace is discouraged. A police badge is considered a valid form of weapons permit on Pollux.	715 credits fine.	15 mins
i215	<b>Possession of Contraband with Intent to Distribute</b>	To be in possession of items controlled or banned by law without proper authorization with intent to distribute them.	A quantity is usually a good tell. A handful of drug pills is a believable amount for personal use. When it's a bag full of pills chances are the guy is probably trying to sell them.	860 credits fine.	20 mins

i216	<b>Fraud &amp; Embezzlement</b>	To use deliberate deception in order to take advantage of other person or organization.		1085 credits fine.	28 mins
i217	<b>Obstruction of Justice</b>	To pervert, impede or obstruct the due administration of justice.	Lying to law enforcement officers, tampering with evidence, trespassing on crime scenes, loitering near crime scenes when told to leave, interference or failure to cooperate with lawful actions or requests of law enforcement officers are all examples of what could qualify as obstruction of justice.	860 credits fine.	20 mins
i218	<b>Neglect of Parental Duties</b>	To fail to uphold a reasonable standard of care for a child as that child's legal guardian.		570 credits fine.	50 mins
i219	<b>Reckless Endangerment</b>	To act in a way that creates a risk of potential serious physical injury to another person while disregarding the foreseeable consequences of one's actions.		715 credits fine.	50 mins
i220	<b>Inciting an Unlawful Demonstration</b>	Inciting, or attempting to incite, an unlawful demonstration as defined in i219	If a Non-Pollux citizen incites any demonstration, lawful or not, they can be charged with this.	1140 credits fine.	30 mins
i221	<b>Participating in an Unlawful Demonstration</b>	Participating in any organized demonstration that interferes with the operation of civil services or personnel, has an undue impact on uninvolved people, causes property damage during the course of the demonstration, or is rallying toward an unlawful goal.	A protest calling for a law to be changed isn't unlawful, a protest calling for that law to be broken, or breaking that law, is. Radio spam, harassing passersby, blocking roads, etc. is considered undue impact. Non-Pollux citizens participating in demonstrations may be charged with this, whether the demonstration is lawful or not.	1430 credits fine.	45 mins
i222	<b>Trespassing in a Secure Area</b>	To unlawfully access a high security area, including police property, government facilities, or high value storage.	Entering the armory, mayor's office, jail, vault, etc. falls under this.	1140 credits fine	30 mins



i223	<b>Weapon Handling Miscounduct</b>	Any citizen of Pollux with a valid weapon permit found to be committing a crime with it or not following proper concealment protocol for said weapon can be charged for this. After three strikes, counting repeat offender price/timer modifiers, the weapon permit shall be hereby null and the weapon confiscated.		1570 credits fine	30 mins
i224	<b>Impersonating City Officials</b>	To impersonate a member of city council, law enforcement, or health personnel.		1140 credits fine	30 mins
i225	<b>Contempt of Court</b>	To be disrespectful towards the Court of law, in the form of behaviour that defies the authority, justice and dignity of the Court.		650 credits fine	20 mins

## Section C: Major Offenses

Major crimes are some of the most serious types of law violations. They require a trial. All major crimes, include **a mandatory fine** that must be paid on the spot or as soon as possible by the felon, regardless of their plea.

No.	Crime	Description	Notes	Mandatory fine	Sentence
i301	<b>Resisting Arrest</b>	To violently resist a lawful arrest.	Remember that it has to be violent to qualify. Resisting cuffs, pushing, disarming or fighting law enforcement officers during a lawful arrest can be considered resisting arrest.	1000 credits fine	30 mins
i302	<b>Assault</b>	To inflict injuries to another person.	Grabbing, pinning, hitting someone with no weapon, inflicting injuries as well as attacking someone with a non-lethal weapon or drugging someone without their consent can be considered assault.	1140 credits fine	20 mins
i303	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	To inflict serious injuries to another person or use a deadly weapon against another person.	Injuries can be generally considered serious if they require specialized medical care to treat them. Any object capable of inflicting deadly wounds is considered a weapon in this case. Guns, knives, improperly used stunbatons are considered a deadly weapon as well as toolboxes, oxygen canisters, glass shards, metal rods, screwdrivers, etc.	1570 credits fine	30 mins
i304	<b>Manslaughter</b>	To cause a death of a person with no malicious intent or premeditation.	The lack of malicious intent turns murder into manslaughter, be it death caused due to unfortunate accident, carelessness or excessive self-defense.	2000 credits fine	60 mins
i305	<b>Child Abuse</b>	To cause mental or physical harm to a minor.		1115 credits fine	20 mins
i306	<b>Kidnapping and Hostage Taking</b>	To restrict a person's freedom or forcefully transport a person against their will.		2000 credits fine	60 mins
i307	<b>Abuse of Police Powers</b>	For an agent of the law to abuse or misuse the police powers prescribed to them, or to grievously step out of line of Standard Operating Procedure.	Includes wrongful charges, abuse of suspects, unlawful searches, etc. It's highly recommended that officers charged with this be <b>fired</b> .	1430 credits fine	30 mins

i308	<b>Exceeding Official Powers</b>	Abusing job-granted privileges in an abusive manner	Such as granting all-access IDs or breaching any government directive or SOP as a Council Member	1885 credits fine	35 mins (demotion advised)
i309	<b>Procedure Violation(Blue and Law or Government related procedures)</b>	When the Blue alarm procedure or Law/Gov is not respected		850 credits fine	35 min
i310	<b>Civil Unrest</b>	Inciting, organizing or acting in a manner that may destabilize civilized society in a minor way such as multiple and/or violent acts of civil disobedience or crime sprees.	Should this happen in a larger scale, Sociocide charges may be applicable.	2000 credits fine	60 Minutes
i311	<b>Jailbreak, non-permanent confinement inmate</b>		<b>[Same time as the jailbroken inmate. Jailbroken Inmate receives double time and a timer reset]</b>	40 credits fine	Read Notes section
i312	<b>Impersonation of Government Officials</b>	This will include any high ranking body from the rank of Mayor up to President in Chief, or any titles pertaining to the local Nanotrasen branch.		2250 credits fine	60 mins
i313	<b>Electoral Fraud</b>	Coercing voters via bribery or blackmail, to ensure they vote in the offender's interest.		50 000 credits fine	43710 mins
i314	<b>Civil Neglect</b>	When a Council department collectively conspires or commits criminal offenses, utilising assets belonging or provided by The City		3000 credits fine	30 mins

## Section D: Capital Offenses

Capital Crimes are the most serious of all crimes. Some may even carry the death penalty if a judge rules it. They do not have a cell time as they are always lifetime imprisonment/detention.

No.	Crime	Description	Sentence
i401	<b>Murder</b>	To knowingly and willingly cause the death of another person.	Life in prison.
i402	<b>Terroristic Act</b>	To engage in maliciously destructive actions that pose a serious threat to Pollux and its people.	Life in prison.
i403	<b>Sexual Assault</b>	To coerce or physically force a person to engage in a sexual act against their will.	Life in prison.
i404	<b>Synthetic Deviancy</b>	Any lawed cyborg or synthetic construct that had its laws removed or breaks them, or breaks Pollux Law, may be charged with this and held until it can be transferred for repairs.	Life in prison.
i405	<b>Synthetic Unshackling</b>	Any construct or citizen of Pollux can be charged with this for unshackling a synthetic. Non-Citizens of Pollux that unshackle a synthetic are to be charged with Terroristic Act. Synthetics may also be charged with Synthetic Deviancy alongside this.	Life in prison
i406	<b>Violent Synthetic Unshackling</b>	Any synthetic that is unshackled to either commit violence, that is unshackled and commits violence or was unshackled through violence can be charged with this, as well as their enabler. Any violent synthetic can be decommissioned on the spot by local law enforcement agents if it proves to be too much of a risk to secure and contain until transfer.	Life in prison
i407	<b>Procedure Violation (Red)</b>	When the code red procedure is not respected.	Life in prison

i408	<b>Jailbreak (Permanently Confined Inmate)</b>	Same time as the jailbroken inmate.	Life in prison
i409	<b>Treason</b>	To act against Pollux and its government in a major way, including possession, and theft, of Weapons of Mass Destruction, unauthorized leaks of Ministry, Nanotrasen or Presidential-level classified information and organized.	Life in prison
i410	<b>Sociocide</b>	Threats to civilized society, such as extreme or excessively violent acts committed by unstable non-repentant criminals, especially those that seek to destabilize Pollux.	Life in prison

## Section E: Modifiers & Special Situations

Situation	Description	Effect
<b>Immediate threat to the prisoner</b>	Bomb threat, or any other imminent danger to the prisoner's well-being.	Officer must relocate the prisoner(s) to a safe location. Otherwise, immediate release. Life sentences must be reapplied after danger has passed.
<b>Medical reasons</b>	Prisoners are entitled to medical attention if sick or injured.	Medical personnel can be called, or the prisoner can be escorted to the hospital.
<b>Self Defense</b>	Assault and even homicide can be justified if it was necessary for prevention of loss of life. (Note that there are borders of acceptable self-defence, and crossing the line of appropriate force can be charged with " <b>Excessive Use of Force</b> " or even " <b>Manslaughter</b> "). Regarding weapons, anybody can carry a melee weapon that fits in a pocket when fully deployed.	Up to and including immediate release.
<b>Delinquency</b>	Anyone charged with a crime that is aged thirteen through seventeen years old is considered a delinquent.	Reduction of penalty (fine, jail time, etc.) by 50% for non-Capital crimes
<b>Repeat Offender</b>	Should the criminal commit the same crime again, after already being arrested and processed for it atleast once.	Double the total sentence

# ARTICLE 2: CONTRABAND CLASSIFICATION

## Section A.1: Contraband Classification

### Class 3 Contraband

This classification of contraband can be amended by the President with little to no input from other parties.

Banned Items	Definition	Relevant Crime
Minor in possession of age restricted items.	Items to be confiscated, supplier detained for contraband. Items included:  Alcohol, cigarettes and knives.	<b>Supplier's crime:</b> i215 ( <i>Contraband, intent to distribute.</i> ) <b>Minor's Crime:</b> i213 ( <i>Possession of Contraband , with delinquency modifier</i> )
Items with intent to disrupt.	Banned literature or items used in the effort to create anti-government sentiment. Picket signs used outside a legal demonstration or advertisement.	I202 ( <i>Disorderly conduct</i> )

### Class 2 Contraband

This classification of contraband can be amended by vote of the populous, through a proposition made by the President.

Banned Items	Definition	Relevant Crime
Illegal Narcotics	Banned drugs including:Bath Salts, Ecstasy, Crack, Heroin, Ketamine, Krokodil, LSD (currently named as Mindbreaker Toxin), Meth, Speed. IMPORTANT : Since the Cannabis Legalization and Regulation Act. Cannabis is no longer fits this category (cf next page)	I214 or i215 ( <i>Contraband or Contraband with intent to distribute.</i> )
Items with intent to commit Fraud.	Voice Changing Devices, Clothes that can change appearance, forged or illegally modified ID cards and holographic devices.	Can be charged with i215. ( <i>Contraband with intent to distribute</i> )  Can be appealed if defendant can show a viable reason for owning such items. I.E. Is an actor.

In possession of an unauthorized firearm.	To possess a firearm with the capacity to take life, outside of a job with authorisation to carry arms.  For example, Police Force or Bodyguard.	Conspiracy to commit i401 ( <i>Murder</i> )
Melee weapons.	To be in possession of an object that doubles as a weapon, or an actual weapon, that is not acquirable normally by civilians or restricted to Government, Law Enforcement or specific jobs, including homemade variant. Examples: stun batons, combat knives, stun prods, spears	Can be pursued for i214 ( <i>Possession of Contraband</i> ) and conspiracy to commit i303( <i>Aggravated Assault</i> ) and i401 ( <i>Murder</i> )
Consumption of alcohol in a public area.	To consume alcohol outside of licensed establishments in a public area. Personal offices and break rooms allow consumption in a regulated manner, as long as no more than two [2] bottles are present or consumed, maximum, and as long as the drinker is not extremely drunk and/or disorderly. Department overseers or Mayors, through a council vote, may ban the consumption of alcohol in both of these rooms. Residences are not restricted by this law.	I202 ( <i>Disorderly conduct</i> )
Unconventional and Restricted Weapons:	To be in Possession of a weapon that does not fall under the Permit Structuring Referendum, including crossbows and flamethrowers	i214 ( <i>Possession of Contraband</i> ) and Conspiracy to Commit i401 ( <i>Murder</i> )

## Class 1 Contraband

Class 1 is almost impossible to be amended.

Banned Items	Definition	Relevant Crime
Possession of Organs and Non-regenerative tissue.	To be in possession of humanoid body parts, outside of a medical facility or without a medical license	Can be charged with i205 ( <i>Disrespect to the Dead</i> ) and i214 ( <i>Possession of Contraband</i> )  With sufficient reason, i304 ( <i>Manslaughter</i> ) and i401 ( <i>Murder</i> ) can be pursued.
Explosives	To be in possession of an item containing compounds designed to produce large amounts of heat or gas, leading to sudden pressure effects.	Crimes that can be pursued are i204 ( <i>Property Damage</i> ) , i219 ( <i>Reckless Endangerment</i> ) , i401 ( <i>Murder</i> ) and i402 ( <i>Terroristic Act</i> )

## **Section A.2: Department Restricted Items**

Items and equipment restricted to a specific department withing Pollux, be it health, law enforcement, the mayoral corps or more shall hereby be considered contraband to possess without authorization from the department's head/city council member. [can be pursued for contraband charges or Impersonation]

Surgery equipment found in such a manner will have the suspect prosectued as if they were in the possession of organs and non-regenerative tissue, with the conspiracy modifier.