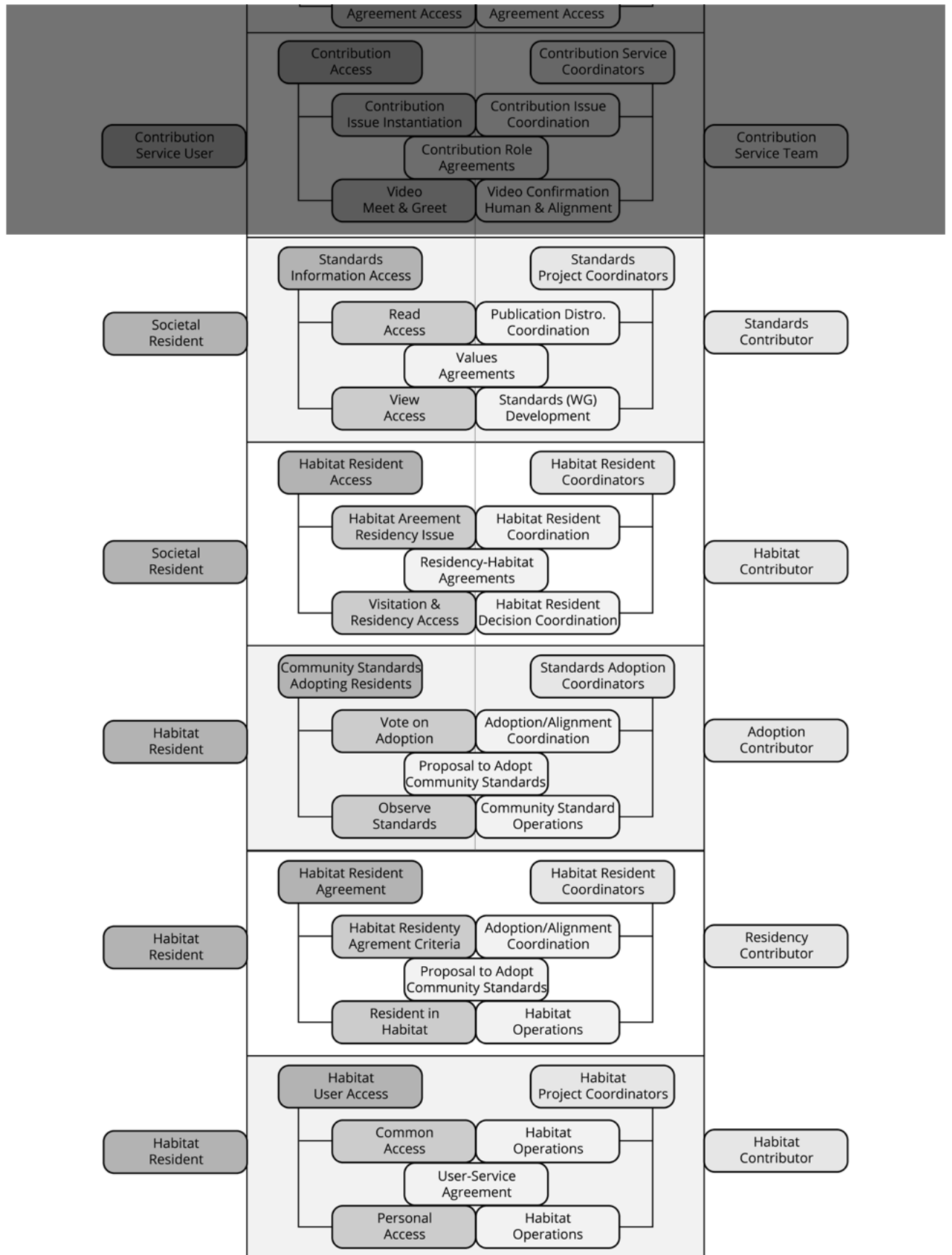


Figure 11. Graphic on split page shows two sides (left and right): residency roles (the users) and contribution roles (the team of workers). The goal is to accomplish work that moves more people into residency within a community configuration of society.

RESIDENCY SERVICE OPERATION (PLAN)



market entity with an expectation of more money in return).

5. Financial due diligence collection and analysis.
Due diligence is the name given to the process of finding out every little thing about your company before an investment is made. The goal is to ferret out any problem or risk that might make an investment less-than-wise.

To sustain existence as an entity in the market, and succeed, the following questions are necessary:

1. Can the organization make money?
 - A. What is the current and future market for consumption of the output of the organization?
 1. Growth of market and size.
 2. Profitability of market.
 3. Price sensitivity of market
2. Can the organization hold a competitive advantage in the market?
 - A. Are there ways to differentiate?
 - B. Are there ways to be more efficient?
 - C. Are there barriers to entry?
3. Can the organization build a customer and/or patronage base?
 - A. Ease of acquiring traffic, customers and/or patrons?
 - B. Customer/patron loyalty?
4. What are the operational demands/requirements of the organization?
 - A. Are the demands feasible to carry out (is there the effort)?
 - B. Are the demands viable to carry out (are there the resources)?

A market coordination interface plan includes, but is not limited to:

1. A purchasing interface.
2. A contracts interface.
3. A budget/financials interface.
4. A State-finance interface.

The required sub-plans for existence in the market-State (additional to nominal habitat plans) include, but are not limited to:

1. A geopolitical-jurisdictional-market continuous analysis.
2. A business [money] plan.
3. A State [legal] plan.
4. A public [education] plan.

By funding this project you are participating in a noble cause.

The steps of the money plan are:

1. **Construct organization (coordinator role).**
 - A. What is the purpose?
 - B. What needs to be done (visualized)?
 - C. Who is accountable (roles)?
 1. What is the organizational structure?
 2. What are the work agreement descriptions?
 - D. What is the legal/jurisdictional authorization?
 1. What is the type of registered entity. How is it registered and where is the entity registered?
 2. What is the [State/smart] contractual structure?
2. **Sell token access (treasury role)** to the organization to the public (i.e., sell a token that gives the public access to the organization).
 - A. What are the monetary income sources? Who are the funders?
 1. The funders are those who desire to live in community at the local and planetary scale. The funders are those who know that human need fulfillment is possible today given the resources and information has access to today. Funders can become residents in community. The funders are those who know what is possible.
 - i. Individuals, grants, States, foundations, donations, etc.
3. **Accept money (treasury role).**
 - A. How will the money be collected (accepted)?
 1. The money will be collected into a bank account held by a legal/jurisdictional entity.
 - B. Who controls the fiat (a.k.a., money, treasury, etc.)?
 1. The bank account will be controlled by a role(s) in the organization.
 - C. How will the treasury take decisions (or where are decisions about the treasury taken)?
4. **Account for accepted money (treasury role)**
 - A. How much money is the Project looking for?
 1. To calculate this in full, it is necessary to calculate the total cost of the first university habitat.
 2. The project can be broken down into deliverables, and therein, it is possible to calculate the cost of each deliverable that goes into the whole habitat deliverable.
 - B. A contributing, trusted reputation and qualified, individual is given a non-tradeable, non-fungible token to treasury decision access (a.k.a., treasury badge). This token decrypts the private keys to the treasury.
5. **Spend money (decisioning and treasury role)** as stated on (i.e., How will the money be spent? What

are the ways the treasury will be used?):

A. Roles (a.k.a., proposals, work descriptions):

1. Team coordinators' salaries.
2. Working group members' salaries.
3. Habitat team members' salaries.
4. Transition team members' salaries.

B. Tasks-deliverables:

1. Master plan(s):
 - i. To develop open-source architectural-engineering plans for habitats.
2. Assessments:
 - i. To complete land assessments per the Material System standard.
 - ii. To complete jurisdictional assessments per the Project Execution standard.
 - iii. To conduct resource and product life-cycle assessments.
3. Software:
 - i. To develop coordination and decision software for societal operations.
 - ii. To develop habitat service operations software for the habitat.
4. Agreements:
 - i. To coordinate voting on agreements.
 - ii. To coordinate residency agreement profiles and residency agreement survey completions.
 - iii. To analyze residency agreements (1) to produce better surveys with better alignment analysis, and (2) to inform survey takers and voters on the results of all agreement survey analyses.
5. Service-object productions:
 - i. To coordinate production survey design and development.
 - ii. To coordinate product survey taking (for needs and preferences).
 - iii. To coordinate survey integration and analysis for future production and master-plan decisioning.
6. Land acquisition:
 - i. The purchase of land to construct and operate a habitat (network) per a master plan.
7. Resource and technology acquisition:
 - i. To purchase the resources and technology required to construct and operate the habitat.
8. Construction and operation:
 - i. To construct and operate (produce) a local habitats to a previously decided master plan.
9. Marketing:
 - i. To promote the business to create and

duplicate regenerative rural habitats for local human fulfillment.

C. Relationship development:

1. Locating/finding current organizations and habitats (cities/villages) that are looking to align with and adopt a unified set of community standards.
2. Facilitating adoption of standards by organizations and cities/villages.

There is a legal organization for the collection, holding, and spending of financial resources. This legal organization includes:

1. Legal/jurisdictional [contractual] documentation.
 - A. Necessary legal submissions and State documented authorizations.
2. An operating agreement:
 - A. A charted identification of a project and roles.
 - B. A description of how decisioning will occur.
3. A bank account for fiat organization funds (money).
 - A. Identification of human accountability.
4. A wallet for personal token funds (money).
 - A. Get and give personal token funds.

2.1 Incoming finances inquiry

A.k.a., Revenue inquiry.

What are the revenue streams? The following revenue streams must be accounted for:

1. Outside of the initial funding event, how will continued revenue be generated for Project operations?
2. Will revenue be generated on-chain / off-chain, or both?

There are four primary market-State funding inputs:

1. Market selling (of information, objects, or events).
2. State grants, subsidies, contracts, etc.
3. Public entity grants, contracts, etc.
4. Philanthropies (donations).

There are four primary funding sources to find:

1. Wealthy people (current financial status, investors).
 - A. Find high-net worth individuals with a value system alignment.
2. Crowds (citizens, investors).
 - A. Find groups of individual citizens with a value system alignment.
3. Business owners (entrepreneurs, investors).
 - A. Find market organizations who would fund the production of a planned, integrated network of city systems.

4. State politicians and State regulators who desire to improve the lives of those they represent.
 - A. Find State officials who have budgets to support community operations.

Financial funding can come from multiple market-State sources:

1. **State funding** (e.g., grants, direct funding) acquire funding from State entities.
2. **Crowdfunding sources** (many low amount inputs) acquire funding from the public.
3. **Philanthropist sources** (high net worth sources) acquire funding from high-net worth individuals.
4. **Buy-in (purchase agreements)** establish purchase agreements with members of the public who would like to buy into (i.e., purchase residency in) the city. These purchasers would become the city's inhabitants (or members). It is feasible that once the project is complete up to site selection and preparation, that a large number of people who presently reside in the market-State would pay for the materials, tools, and effort, to acquire a place in the city.
5. **Business plan interface** this proposed society maintains a business [plan] interface with the market, wherein products produced within the habitat service system are sold into the market-State (when required).

A broad funding plan may include the following funding sources [plan]:

1. Income plan for habitat service system.
 - A. Income plan for land cultivation.
 - B. Income plan for buildings.
 - C. Income plan for product manufacturing.
 - D. Income plan for services.
2. Government/State funding.
3. Crowd funding plan.
 - A. Local population funding.
 - B. Global crowd funding.
4. Personal and family funding.

What are the income (investment, revenue, etc.) sources of fiat money?

1. Residency funding: Payment for residency in a habitat. Incoming residents pay. Purchase residency in the community-network of habitats (i.e., buy a personal dwelling in a habitat), wherein, habitats in community have a set of legally enforceable community-oriented rules/procedures.
 - A. Continued (rental).
 - B. One-time (deed, title).
2. Visitation funding: Payment for visitation to (touring

- and exploring) a habitat.
3. Education funding: Payment for education in a habitat.
 - A. One-time.
 - B. During education phase.
4. Public funding:
 - A. Donations, patronage.
 1. One time.
 2. Monthly.
 3. Yearly.
 - B. Wealth heritage "investors".
 - C. Crowd-funding investors.
 1. Rewards include:
 - i. Standards (e.g., system overview in color).
For example, from 20-50\$ system overview in color; from 50-100\$ concept coloring book; 100-500\$ four systems plus system overview in color; >500 all eight standards.
 - ii. Concept coloring book.
 - iii. A visitation stay at the habitat.
 - iv. Attend a workshop/course at habitat location.
 2. No reward (donation).
5. Market funding:
 - A. Market sponsors.
 - B. Foundation grants (research and production).
6. State funding:
 - A. State grants (research and production).
 - B. State education funding.
 - C. State land distribution.
 - D. State production support.
7. Revenue from production of saleable unique [market] products.
 - A. Types of products:
 1. Commodities (objects, resources, technologies).
 2. Information (intellectual property).
 3. Socio-technologies (people, knowledge, skills, and tools).
 - B. Into the:
 1. Local markets.
 2. Global market.

There are lots of ways to get money. However, and importantly, the Project wants to get money in a way that will not interrupt the community standardized design of the city network and any cities future duplication. The licensing of products will be an issue of great significance if there are investors. There is no intellectual property in community, and the standards for community are open source. Hence, there is no intellectual property, and transition, because all information exists within an open and collaborative (safely) information standard, must likely also include at its foundation the non-encoding of intellectual property. Then, over time, where urban

environments are present, then private property will be phased out, and in new community-based integrated habitat service urban environments, such environments are constructed from the ground up to exclude the encoding of private property.

Investors will get the royalty streams after operational costs to run the city and associated societal operations. The revenue stream back to the investor comes through commercialization of objects, information, or teams.

2.1.1 Financing through financial instruments

A diverse array of financial instruments can serve as the foundation for economic activities that transition people and resources into a community-type configuration of society. The implementation of any financial instruments would require a robust legal frameworks to ensure that they align with the community's goals and values.

The following financial instruments are possible:

1. **Debt financial instruments (a.k.a., debt instruments):**

A. **Municipal bonds (a.k.a., profit bonds):** Used by local governments to finance public projects. Municipal bonds are debt securities issued by cities, towns, states, and other government entities to finance public projects such as schools, highways, and infrastructure.

1. Provide fixed interest payments and return of principal at maturity.
2. Often tax-exempt at the federal and sometimes state and local levels.

B. **Social impact bonds (a.k.a., community development bonds):** Similar to municipal bonds, but specifically aimed at funding social impact projects.

1. Can be issued by municipal bodies or private organizations.
2. Returns are based on the achievement of social outcomes. Government or another commissioning body may repay investors with interest if the project meets its goals.

C. **Green bonds (a.k.a., green-benefit bonds):** Issued to fund environmentally friendly projects.

1. Can be issued by municipal bodies or private organizations.
2. Returns are based on the achievement of "green" outcomes. Government or another commissioning body may repay investors with interest if the project meets its goals.

D. **Education bonds (a.k.a., education-benefit bonds):** Issued to fund educational facilities and programs.

1. Can be issued by municipal bodies or private organizations.

2. Returns are based on the achievement of education outcomes. Government or another commissioning body may repay investors with interest if the project meets its goals.

E. **Healthcare bonds (a.k.a., healthcare-benefit bonds):** Issued to fund healthcare projects, including hospitals and community health initiatives.

1. Can be issued by municipal bodies or private organizations.
2. Returns are based on the achievement of healthcare outcomes. Government or another commissioning body may repay investors with interest if the project meets its goals.

2. **Equity financial instruments (a.k.a., equity instruments):**

A. **Corporate shares (a.k.a., corporate stock, business equity):** Shares of stock representing equity or ownership stakes in a corporation. Shareholders are part owners of the company. Stockholders may receive dividends (a share of the company's profits) if the company's board of directors declares them. Stockholders may have voting rights that allow them to vote on certain company matters, including electing the board of directors.

1. Shares represent partial ownership in a corporation.
2. Holders may receive dividends and have potential for capital gains.
3. Investors may have voting rights in company decisions.

B. **Community shares (a.k.a., community stock, cooperative shares, cooperative stock):** Shares of stock representing equity or ownership stakes in a local cooperative or community-owned enterprise.

1. Used to raise capital for cooperative businesses.
2. Shareholders are often members of the cooperative and have a say in its operation.

3. **Digital financial instruments (a.k.a., digital instruments):**

A. **Digital currencies (cryptocurrencies):** Digital or virtual currencies secured by cryptography and stored in individual's wallets.

1. Decentralized control as opposed to centralized digital currency and central banking systems.

B. **Central bank digital currencies (CBDCs):** Digital form of fiat money issued by a State's central bank, and is not pegged to a physical commodity.

1. Centralized control as opposed to

decentralized digital currency and decentral banking systems.

C. **Stablecoins:** Cryptocurrencies designed to minimize the volatility typically associated with cryptocurrencies.

1. Pegged to a reserve asset like the U.S. Dollar or gold.

D. **Utility tokens:** Tokens designed to provide access to a product or service offered by the project or platform issuing the token. They are not created as investments; instead, they function more like digital coupons or access keys.

1. Utility tokens can be fungible or non-fungible.

i. A fungible utility token can be exchanged like-for-like. Fungible utility tokens are money; are used as a medium [of exchange] for transactions on a platform, enabling priced access to services or functionalities.

ii. A non-fungible utility token represents a specific, unique digital or physical asset that grants access to a unique service or product.

E. **Security tokens:** Security tokens represent an investment contract into an underlying investment asset, such as stocks, bonds, or real estate. These tokens are subject to federal securities regulations because they are considered securities.

1. Security tokens can be fungible or non-fungible.

i. A fungible security token means that each token unit is equivalent and represents a portion of the underlying asset, allowing for fractional ownership and investment in assets that would otherwise require significant capital.

ii. A non-fungible security tokens means that a single token unit represents the whole of the underlying asset.

4. **Supporting financial tools:**

A. **Community investment funds:**

1. Pooled investments targeted at local development projects.
2. Can offer a mix of debt and equity investments in community projects.

B. **Crowdfunding:**

1. Raising small amounts of money from a large number of people, typically via the internet.
2. Can support local businesses, social projects, and community initiatives.

C. **Microfinance loans:** Small loans to entrepreneurs and small businesses in

the community who do not have access to conventional banking services.

2.1.2 Financing through habitat production sales

A business sale is an income stream for the continuation and/or duplication of a system. Although there are many potential income streams open to an integrated city system, regenerative agriculture production provides a useful example.

Restorative agriculture income streams include, but are not limited to:

1. Plants for food, fuel, and fibers.
2. Animals for food.
3. Vegetables and vegetable concentrates.
4. Bees and bee concentrates.
5. Agritourism (education, hunting, cuisine, etc.).

2.2 Outgoing finances inquiry

The persistence of a socio-technical unit in the market necessitates the usage of resources and the availability of people, both of which are sold in the market for a price, which must be paid by an "owner" to carry some operation:

1. How will the organization pay for operational resources, people, and tools?
2. How will members of the team be paid/compensated?
3. What legal, organizational, etc., services might be required to launch and sustain the organization?
4. Based on tools identified, what is the estimated monthly optional recurring costs?

The money will be spent in the following ways:

1. To pay for work space (i.e., rent a home/office to co-work). To pay for a working space prior to construction.
2. To pay for people (i.e., co-workers, work groups and teams). To pay for those who do work.
3. To pay for immersive events. To pay for forums, events and conferences.
4. To pay for land.
5. To pay for tools (some tools produce power).
6. To pay for rebuilding tools.
7. To pay for energy.
8. To pay for investor re-reimbursement.

2.2.1 Total cost of ownership inquiry

A.k.a., Market acquisitions.

When purchasing something from the market, the total

cost of purchase and ownership must be considered.

The total cost of ownership includes [at least] the following:

1. Original cost.
2. Upgrades, maintenance, and replacement costs.
3. Technical support costs.
4. Training costs.
5. Human labor costs.
6. Power costs.

Many factors must be taken into account when purchasing a product, and basing a choice only on initial investment may prove more costly in the long run. Upgrades, maintenance, technical support, and training can have direct costs, and upgrades and maintenance can be disruptive, causing indirect costs.

2.2.2 Salaries inquiry

A.k.a., Fiat compensation, token compensation, compensation plan, paying people.

Where there is a price, during transition and in into community, it is important to be transparent, so calculations can be optimized. Hence,

1. In what currency will salaries be paid?
2. How often will salaries be paid?
3. How will salaries be determined?
 - A. Are salaries paid based upon salary bands, which are themselves based upon the complexity and accountabilities associated with a role, relative to other roles? Objective complexity is defined, and contributors are either doing it, or they are not. There may only be one band.
 - B. Is someone paid based upon the complexity of their [agreed] work proposal?
 - C. Will the salary be fair market value and not based on one or more bands?
 - D. Are badges used to give token bonuses?
 - E. Are badges given to contributors as a token bonus?
 - F. Are badges given to education completing as a token bonus?
 - G. How are salaries and badges associated?
 1. Hypha model:
 - i. Salaries are attached to roles.
 - ii. Badges are attached to people.
 - H. Is there a commitment level slider that a contributor can set to zero and take vacation or walk away from the work?

3 [Plan] Tokenization

A.k.a., The tokenization plan.

This is the plan for the utilization of tokens to facilitate the transfer of people and resources into a community configuration of society. An existing token may be used, or a new one may be created.

The two types of available tokens are:

1. **Non-fungible token sales list (NFT) granting** community membership access. A non-fungible token purchase grants:
 - A. The community residency program.
 1. Personal profile.
 2. Habitat profile.
 3. Production profile.
 4. Contribution profile.
 - B. If a co-working/co-living situation, then
 1. The eco-luxurious home and all amenities.
 2. Events held at the eco-luxurious home.
 - C. The communications channel.
 - D. Future access to:
 1. An eventual digital concierge to schedule access to a habitat.
 2. An eventual habitat for an x number of days workshop.
 3. All future Auravana Project events (*if available*).
 4. Virtual events in Metaverse.
 - E. Each member will have their one “membership” NFT.
 - F. A non-fungible token granting access to a dwelling in an agreed (by bylaws) community habitat.
2. **Fungible token sales (FT) granting** community residency. A fungible token grants access to a share of a residency dwelling unit in an agreed upon (by bylaws) community habitat.

3.1 Acquisition of a token gives access

A.k.a., Organizational token-enabling functions.

The purchase of a token gives the potential for an increase in access to community living and conditions. Members will acquire access to the following organizational functions:

1. **Identification** Acquisition of badges. This is a badge ecosystem for categories of effort / accomplishment in association with personal identities in order to building trust throughout the working network. There are different categories of badge:
 - A. All members acquire a default badge of support

of community at the societal scale.v

1. Role of “Everyone”.
- B. All members acquire the possibility to select geographic location badges.
 1. Nation-State and/or region (e.g., Brazil, South America; Mali, Africa; etc.).
 - i. The user can select the nation-State (or habitat) and region in which they currently live.
 1. Users can only have one of these badges because they can only be physically present in one location. The user should select the badge for their current living location.
 2. When the living location changes, the user is expected to change their selected living location badge.
 - ii. The user can select the nation-State (or, habitat) and region in which they desire to live in a habitat in community.
 1. Users can only have one of these badges because they can only be physically present in one location. The user does not have to be living in the locale of this badge.
- C. Contributors acquire contribution badges.
 1. Work/role type in community contribution as part of an InterSystem Team. Contribution to the community conveys a badge associated with a role, related to someone’s working group position locator. Individuals can have more than one of these badges (contribution identifiers). Different types of contributors get different badges. Contributor badges/ roles may be associated with salaries for completing work description proposals.
 - i. Working groups (information operations).
 - ii. Habitat teams (material socio-technical operations).
 - iii. Transition team (market-State and public operations).
 - iv. Coordination team (all coordination operations).
 2. **Communications** Access to primary working communications channels:
 - A. All members acquire:
 1. **View access** to view the discord server where coordination of InterSystem team operations occurs.
 - i. **View access** to coordination-contribution.
 - ii. **View access** to coordination-standards-development.
 - iii. **View access** to coordination-habitat-operations
 - iv. **Note:** There is no message sending access on any contribution-based channel unless someone is actually contributing through contribution services.
 2. **Message sending access** on the residency agreement (by-law) communications channel (moderated).
 - B. Contributing members acquire:
 1. **Message access** to the discord server where contribution service coordination occurs.
 2. **Message access** to the discord server for the role’s contextually related team communications channel(s).
3. **Education (orientation)** The possibility to access facilitator led education in the form of multi-day workshops and semester long curriculum/platform.
4. **Residentiation** Access to the residency profile
 - A. Personal [private] profile is a private profile that the user controls the privacy of and curates with information about themselves and the world.
 - B. Habitat [bylaw] profile “by-law” agreements program (a.k.a., habitat residency “bylaw” alignment program). The profile is composed of the results of a developed survey that all individuals in community take to identify their habitat of choice, including their needs and local production preferences. In some configurations of a community-type society, this habitat residency agreement set may have an age at which people are surveyed and agree (e.g., 18 years), or agreement may be associated with life-phase transition (e.g., transitioning from education to contribution life phases).
 1. All members acquire the ability to complete and maintain their personal residency agreements profile [survey checklist]. Users have the ability to complete (and re-complete) the by-law agreement contract.
 - i. All members acquire the ability to update their personal residency profile.
 - ii. All members acquire the ability to see the public data of others who have filled out the agreement contract.
 2. All members acquire the ability to participate via voting in residency “bylaw” coordinated decisioning, where they can vote to accept or not accept proposals (proposed changes).
 - i. Possible proposed changes are:
 1. Transform a current agreement/bylaw.
 2. Add a new agreement/bylaw.
 3. Subtract an existing agreement/bylaw.
 3. Personal bylaw survey compared with existing and planned habitats (and habitat availability) for possible alignment with one or more

- habitats.
 - i. Potential access to a choice of habitats and contribution experiences. Members can choose their place of residency by submitting their profile to a habitat for local acceptance decisioning.
 - ii. Acceptance and move-in agreement coordination.
 1. The coordinated possibility to move-in to a particular habitat.
 - a. Local habitats have defined what category of resident they want to admit.
 - C. Production [access] profile needs and preference demands are identified in regular production cycle surveys, which are coordinated by the InterSystem team. This profile is shows (with some given privacy restrictions to the public) what anyone has demanded for access (needs and preferences) and what they have accessed, are accessing, and will access. Note, that for some privacy reasons there is anonimization (for privacy) that occurs to some of this data. If excess was occurring, it is potentially possible for some organization (some InterSystem sub-team in community or some State department/organization in the market-State) to have the cryptographic key to decrypt the anonimization to identify the profile taking excessively (or other observed problems).
 - D. Contribution profile is someone's professional work profile, their resume (or, curriculum vitae).
 - 5. Contribution Access to contribution services.
 - A. Access to education services, which produce someone capable of contributing.
 1. List of education services.
 2. List of education certifications.
 3. Linkage of education certificates to contribution profile
 - B. Access to contribution InterSystem team services.
 1. List of all productions and future plans for production.
 2. List of available roles (jobs, etc.) needed for current and future production.
 - i. List of requirements of available role.
 1. Tool requirements.
 2. Knowledge and skill requirements.
 - ii. User (future contributor) requests an available, or, to be available, role/job from the list of what is available, given:
 1. Availability of the job.
 - a. It is, or isn't, available.
 2. Meeting required qualifications for the job.
 - a. Someone is, or isn't, qualified.
 - b. Someone is in training (mentorship).
 3. (If present, not always present) A protocol/procedure for most fairly meeting a balance between self-choosing work and being assigned work to do.
 - a. A protocol may be applied to determine the availability-accessibility and assignment of a job, in order to maintain fairness among workers (e.g., a job, such as cleaning toilets, may be cycled around the team.
 3. Access to a work [issue] contribution coordination service that coordinates societal projects and people:
 - i. Request a job.
 - ii. Assignment to job.
 - iii. Exit from job.
 4. Instantiate a project charter issue in order to articulate a new project team, and the dedication of resources to a newly inquired configuration [of society].
- During transition to community, it is possible to have tokens of [at least] the following types:
1. **Residency token program:** The trade of a token(s) to be and/or remain a member of the community residency program.
 - A. Token is cryptographic (cryptographic token) the cryptographic key. This is a non-fungible token.
 - B. Token is membership (membership token) the represented human and a cryptographic key. This is the first layer of abstraction. The token does not
 - C. , is not transferable, and is linked to someone's fixed membership account only.
 2. **Trade token program (a.k.a., production token program):** The trade of a token(s) to access a product and/or service in a habitat. Get/earn tokens via some linked creation and initial distribution mechanism. Workers are paid a token wage for their work. Payment for work is distributed in proportion to labor contributed, in some way, with goods priced to account for labor.
 - A. The system only gives non-fungible and non-transferable option[-ing] tokens for labor. The system does not give fungible and transferable option[-ing] tokens for labor.
 - B. Pay trade tokens (give tokens) for presence (residency):
 1. One time payment, permanent residency membership.

2. Continuous payment, continuous residency membership.
 - C. Get trade token (take tokens) amounts for:
 1. Presence for being a resident of community.
 2. Work for being a resident of community and completing expected tasks on the user and/or team side of the economy.
 3. Pay tokens for access to visitation, education, and resident habitat (residency).
 - i. Pay tokens (give tokens) for demand issuance and production, but do not pay upon pickup or deliver.
 - ii. Pay tokens (give tokens) when end-product is delivered.
 3. **Education token program:** The trade of a token(s) access education as a service for contribution.
 - A. The community organization sells fungible and non-transferable token to access the education program.
 1. Get tokens for education.
 2. Show and/or give tokens for education.
 4. **Habitat token program:** The trade of a token(s) to live (reside) in a habitat.
 - A. The community organization sells a non-fungible and non-transferable token to access the habitat access program.
 1. Get tokens for residency.
 2. Show and/or give tokens for residency.
 5. **Visitation token program:** The trade of a token(s) to visit (learn and relax) in a community habitat.
 - B. The community organization sells fungible and transferable tokens to access the products and services program within a habitat as a visitor.
- Categories of token during transition to community (*note: type of token represented in italics*) are likely to include:
1. Agree (or not) to communication [access] agreements.
 - A. Get an cryptographic identity token.
 - B. Spend fiat to get a *non-fungible* [platform access, utility] token to communications for a community-configuration of society.
 1. Pay fiat for a *residency* tokens.
 - C. Get gifted a *non-fungible* [platform access, utility] token to communications for a community-configuration of society.
 1. To be gifted, the gifter must spend 2 *residency* tokens.
 - D. Token cannot be sold.
 - E. Token can only be deleted if a serious violation occurs.
 - F. Token cannot be traded.
 2. Agree (or not) to a set of community-level configuration agreement statements.
 - A. Collect 2 *membership* tokens (*1st level of abstraction after the cryptographic identity token*) when acquiring access to the residency program, get residency profile.
 - B. Spend 1 *membership* tokens to complete community checklist agreement.
 1. Token is deleted after use.
 3. Agree (or not) to a set of community [voted/not-voted] habitat residency agreements.
 - A. Collect 2 *membership* token every 6 months of membership.
 - B. Spend 1 *membership* token to vote on a change to the master habitat residency agreement checklist.
 1. Token is deleted after use.
 4. Agree (or not) to request habitation in a specific local habitat.
 - A. Spend 1 *membership* token to enter a habitat with common agreements.
 - B. Collect 1 *residency* token for every 6 months of living in a habitat in the contribution phase of life.
 5. Agree (or not) as a local habitat to a local aesthetic customization to the master plan for the habitat.
 - A. Spend 1 *habitat* token to vote on preferences for habitat aesthetics.
 6. Agree (or not) to become educated on community as a configuration of society, informed from a unified societal specification standard.
 - A. Collect 1 *education* token for every course completed.
 - B. Spend 2 *education* tokens to visit a university habitat for 4 days.
 7. Agree (or not) to a transitional labor token agreements/contracts.
 - A. Collect 1 *fungible* (crypto-currency; "contribution token") tokens every x number of hours/days (after agreeing to a proposal/contract by means of a work-role description and a community issue). Or, collect x number of tokens for *n* complexity of proposal.
 8. Agree (or not) to user [common and personal] habitat service agreements.
 - A. As someone in the contribution phase of life during transition, spend x number of *fungible* tokens to the treasury for continued residency.
 9. Agree (or not) to contribution [service] coordination agreements.
 - A. As someone in the contribution phase of life in community, there is only free access.
- It is possible to image a simple decisioning token model for the primary elements of community configuration of society:

1. Residency (BUY/GIFT/GET & POST) to get residency, you must get and then give/post tokens (i.e., residency buy-in).
 2. Work/labor/contribution (GET) to contribute, you must get tokens.
 3. Education (GET) to be educated, you must get and post/give tokens.
 4. Visiting habitats to visit habitats you must get and then post/give tokens.
 5. Residency voting (POST to vote on a change to the residency agreement checklist, you must post/give tokens).
 6. Local habitat voting (POST to vote on aesthetic customization to the habitat, you must post tokens).
4. Labor complexity.
 5. Human socio-technical habitat need support priority.
 6. Human and ecological benefit.

A significant question herein is whether objects and services are priced (i.e., have a price to users) outside of people in the contribution phase of life (i.e., in the nurturing, education, and leisure phases). The significant questions here are:

1. Do those in the nurturing, education, and leisure phases of life have to use tokens to access services and service objects ("goods")? Since they are not working ("laboring") and in the contribution phase of life, they would not be "earning" (i.e., being rewarded with) tokens.
2. If there is a price for accessing services and objects outside of the education phase of life, if so, then how are tokens acquired?
 - A. Is there a universal basic income? For everyone
 - B. Is there someone in the education phase, and education objectives are rewarded when complete with tokens?
 - C. Are there more than one category of token:
 1. Common habitat access tokens, and
 2. Leisure habitat access tokens?

In the market, there needs to be an extrinsically incentive (reward) to move resources around in the "right" way (that is to say, a way that facilitates human socio-economic fulfillment). If tokens (a.k.a., credits, currency, money, etc.) is an incentive, then the optimal currency would incentivize the following behaviors; because, fulfillment of humans via an efficient and effective economy [habitat service network] is the goal:

1. Facilitate behaviors that transition society (people) out of using tokens (money, credits) altogether.
2. Incentivize education about community.
3. Incentivize optimization of power production (as well as power conservation on the usage side).
4. Incentivize acts of compassion (e.g., giving time to those in need or to environmental restoration, such as organized picking up of trash).
5. Incentivize collaboration over competition by rewarding the movement of production organizations into more community-type structures, such as market network-cooperatives and nationalized productions (i.e., production by the State). Money/credit/certificate/reward is earned/acquired when activities are taken that benefit (1) human need fulfillment, and (2) ecological regeneration. The idea of a "net-benefit certificate" ("net-benefit reward") is a certificate the recognizes service to community.

3.1.1 A transitional token system

In the market-State, products are created/produced by [capitalists] owning machines and peoples labor, mixed. The capitalists own and profit off of the mix of production property and wage labor.

A token system for transitioning from the market-State to community may consider:

1. A currency (token system) may be used to facilitate a transition away from accounting for property and wage, and toward accounting for human need fulfillment on a whole systems basis, given what is known and possible (i.e., it must account for real-world data and not abstractions, as in, currency).
2. A transition token system ought not perpetuate token circulation, which leads to the two-way trade (exchange) "transaction", where nearly always there is an inequality of knowledge and access between two people wanting to trade. This inequality is due to the mathematics behind trading of things under conditions of scarcity and competitive behaviors, over time; which creates a cycle of inequality continually over time.
3. A transition token system may exists to facilitate the identification of:
 - A. What is needed?
 - B. What is available?
 - C. What results are possible? What can be done to resolve the needs [in the habitat] with what is possible.

During transition it is possible to imagine that tokens may be used/spent to access/price specific habitat services, priced by:

1. Labor hours.
2. Labor desirability.
3. Labor demand.

- A. A net-benefit reward (a.k.a., certificate, credit) may provides access to:
 1. all goods, or
 2. only specific types of goods (e.g., luxury goods and services).
 - B. A net-benefit (a.k.a., certificate, credit) is used to purchase [products and services], and once received by the purchaser, it can have one of two properties:
 1. Transferable (i.e., exchangeable, as in, the seller can then use the certificate).
 2. Non-transferable (i.e., deleted, as in, the certificate is deleted and no longer exists).
 - C. Here, the currency is digital, informational and virtual. It does not exist anywhere in the real-world. Instead, it is an equation and database used to account for net-beneficial types of exchange. The certificate is created, stored, and deleted based on an [software program] algorithm.
 - D. The certificate is abundant – there's no limit to how much can be created and deleted.
6. Incentivize actual, calculable habitat services, while de-incentivizing market-State services (e.g., finance, prisons, etc.).
 7. Incentivizes the transfer/shift of resources from competitive to collaborative markets.

The goal here is to use currency to provide incentives, wherein the outcome is a “net benefit” to society; a transition of people and resources into a community-configuration of society, finally. What a “net benefit” to society looks like is a closer degree of alignment with the standards for a community-type society [is a net benefit to society]. Therefore, the incentives ought to reward (with credits) [contribution] activities that produce and cycle services to meet the needs of:

1. Project coordination service.
2. Societal information standards service.
3. Life support [habitat] service.
4. Technology support [habitat] service.
5. Exploratory support [habitat] service.

The blockchain ledger can be used to produce a transparent and trustworthy, quantified economic decision accounting mechanism. The blockchain ledger is responsible for recording/logging transactions/transfers:

1. Resource transfer accounting.
2. Contribution hour accounting.
3. Contribution task accounting.
4. Abstraction transfer accounting (money transfer).

The habitat service system blockchain should record the types (assembly index complexity):

following on a digital trust transparency blockchain:

1. Physical object (i.e., physical resource) state change the presence of physical resources, which must account for:
 - A. Quantity, type, quality, location.
 2. Physical object transfer access occupation (i.e., the allocation of the physical resource object to a service.
 3. Service agreements by contributors.
 4. Contributor's time spent on tasks.
- Categories of work in community (for which, during transition, the employer pays a price):

1. Contribution service.
2. Coordination service
3. Working groups service
4. Habitat teams service.
5. Transition team service.

Categories of access in community:

1. Intersystem team [contribution] access (during transition, the employer pays a price for this work-labor).
2. Common access (during transition, the employee-consumer pays a price for this access).
3. Personal access (during transition, the employee-consumer pays a price for this access).

3.1.1.1 A State transition token system

A.k.a., State re-tokenization.

In socialism (eco-socialism) the [eco-]social-State sets prices, determines wages, and regulates all habitat/industrial sectors of the economy to ensure that they remain in alignment with community/ministry governance standards. During transition, the social-State may distribute and the revenue to the global community population. During transition, there will likely be a reduction in buyers and sellers (i.e., trade events), and a necessary parallel increase in community access and contribution.

How can prices be regulated in a State where there are no buyers or sellers? In the market-State it was the difference in wages that made the difference in the cost of labor. In a social-State where there are tokens traded, it may be some combination of elements that significantly determines pricing:

1. Number of hours someone works (individual contributor).
2. Number of hours that go into the production of a service (that go into an object-service support system for users of the habitat).
3. The object step assembly number (ai) complexity of all materials in all final and intern product assembly

- A. ai for materials for “means of” production.
- B. ai for means of production.
- C. ai for final production.
- 4. The material component step assembly and step qualifier numbers.
- 5. The labor-education complexity of the role.

The factor of scarcity and of benefit to community fulfillment may affect the prices of some objects and services, for some habitats. For the basic fulfillment of all, scarcity is eliminated as a factor of producing community-type habitats. State social “collectivization” is when the State centralizes all industrial administration and “the means of” production under technical ownership-coordination of a habitat decision service system working group whose purpose is to design and decide the next solution to the [local and global] habitat service system [network] of community.

Because the competition of all the private producers is eliminated, therefore, user accounting, production efficiency, and product education can be globally optimized. Awareness of what is actually possible may become globally known, transparent to the public using the State. Token distribution during transition may not be based on how much someone does or produces, or what specifically is done; these may not be the basis for how anyone gets paid. Instead, the real, key concern is to give everyone the minimum standard that they need in order to live a fulfilling life and feel like contributing, given market-State conditions, while slowly and strategically applying community standards to move people safely, and in an optimized manner, into a community-type configuration of society. Here, where wages are necessarily encoded, they are encoded as valued from a community perspective, as a means to transition people and resources.

Rather than adjusting wage on the basis of an individual's work, wage may be calculated to meet a level of human need sufficiency that is optimal for all. Therein, price may be calculated on the number of working hours that goes into production and/or the desirability/demand for doing the work of production (which comes from number of people who contribute to the work, complexity, etc.).

In community, wage is no longer the incentive; instead, the desire to contribute to community by completing working hours (more often, years) that meet optimized human need fulfillment, is, the underlying intrinsic incentive. During transition, it is possible that everyone gets a credit-share of the gross national financial product (State income) of a cooperative industrial-State in their bank account yearly, a basic income from which to buy a set of market-State services until universal basic services (free services) become active in the form of community-based habitats/cities. Using the state, or a decentralized system, there is a centralized underlying system for pricing products (protocols) that is uniform at the global level (the ‘unit’); where, there is no shopping around for the product at another price. And, the user has clear, transparent, un-manipulated data about all goods

and trade, and effects. Possibly, the State ministries could produce standards and the industrial unions could produce standard habitat products (i.e., produce customized local habitat service systems and regional networks).

QUESTION: *How could the global State facilitate the more efficient interlocking of supply and demand for the benefit of everyone, together?*

A social-State could coordinate industrial labor through a credit-leasing system with the following principles:

1. Labor receives credits based on working hours only.
2. Labor credits/tokens are not transferable between people in any way (except with the exclusion of families that live together in the same dwelling).
3. Products of production are available for purchase [at State stores] based on a price inclusive of working hours (material complexity and assembly complexity).
4. The purchase of an object/service [sold by the State] leads to the release of an individual's personal labor tokens from the “personal-bank” account, which are then eliminated.
5. The purchaser has [State] defensible access to the product and/or usage of the service.
6. Products are not transferable between people, and the access “option” tokens are not transferred out of anyone's personal or organizational account to any one else's. The owner of a car cannot then sell the car and transfer tokens to its former owner. The owner of an account cannot (or, can) give/ trade tokens with the owner of another account in a physical public market, digital public market, State central market, etc.

The question of second hand goods must then be raised; how are second hand goods handled? This model proposes that they are handled through a type of leasing-based access model. The access model here is akin to a leasing model, wherein, if the car is no longer being owned, the “leasing” organization takes the car back and then “leases” it to another user. The ownership is not in the individual's hands (i.e., it is not their property); instead it is “in the hands of” (i.e., coordinated accountability) of the leasing body, which redirects the product to some other use when the initial user no longer needs it. Means of production and products of production should not just sit idle; they should be transferred for use elsewhere in the system if needed, or recycled into means of production and products that are currently needed.

Imagine if some competing [for profit] production units would be more productive than others – often simply because of the technology to which they have access, although also possibly because they work harder. Would labor-time pricing of each type of good be based on average productivity? Would the less productive units then be recorded as returning a notional “loss” and the

more productive a “profit”? Would it be appropriate or not, to reward the workers in more productive workshops, factories, or service provision units simply on the basis of their good fortune in having secured early investment in the latest technology.

A State/national registry of the different means of productions and products is required for the coordinated organization of such a system. This coordinated organization re-assigns materials when they are no longer in use. Here, all products are leased from the state, some are leased in a common access way, other are leased in a personal access way, some products are leased and returned, and some products are leased for their lifespan. It is important to note that in the market there are a lot of items that people purchase, and then no longer want, and would like some of the value back (i.e., they want some kind of return on money or credit when they no longer want the product).

In the market, those products people no longer want can be:

1. Trashed.
2. Given away for free.
3. Sold for currency or for another object.

It is relevant to note here that this is an attitude/idea that “I” want some of the value back when the product is no longer wanted) come from the norm[alization] of buying and selling of things in the market. In other words, this idea comes from a society based around trade, and is seen as right and normal where there is socio-economic competition. In a community-type society, it is the norm is for things to be given away for free and to be cycled into new products. Therein, individuals acquire objects and services without a price tag, and that will be the norm. Hence, what is being proposed here is a move toward the values and norms of a community-type society via a transition credit-leasing system.

Justice Service Operation (Plan)

Travis A. Grant,

Affiliation contacts: trvsgrant@gmail.com

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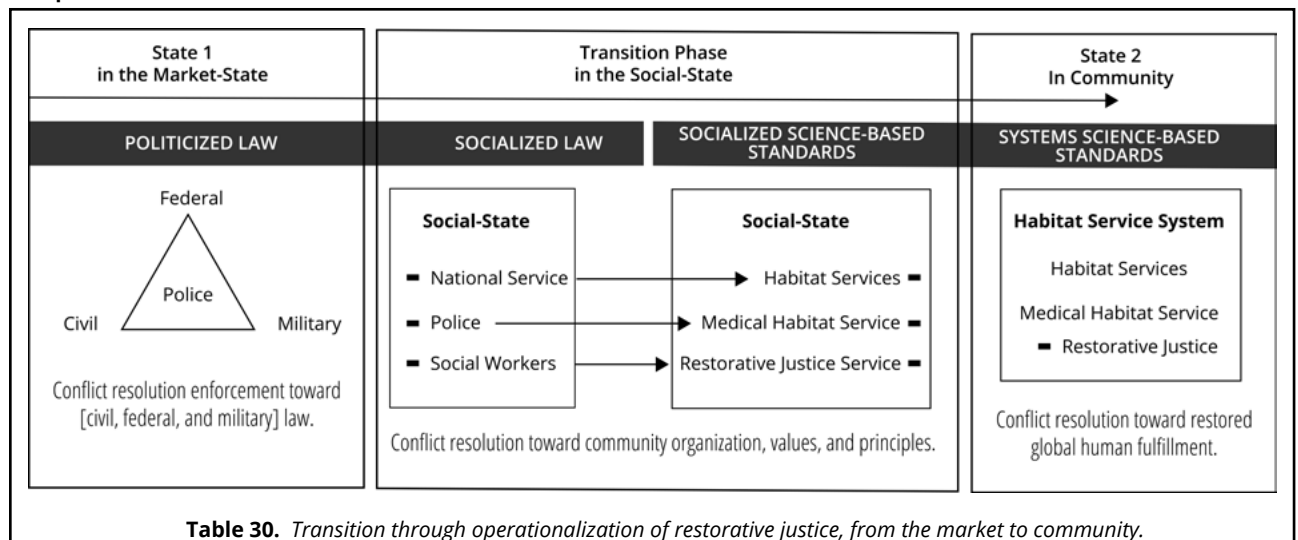
Keywords: justice transition operation, justice service operation, transformative justice operation, restorative justice operation, restorative practices, community-based justice, reparative justice, reconciliatory justice, conflict resolution justice, therapeutic jurisprudence, holistic justice, decision effectiveness inquiry

Abstract

This articles provides a deep understanding of how restorative justice (a value) may be applied within society and operationalized within habitats. The idea of operationalizing something becomes practical when it is converted into the execution of a project. In community, as in the market-State, justice is a societal practice/project. In the market-State, the project primarily involves a criminal/punitive justice project. In community, justice involves an individual and a social restorative fulfillment project. Restorative justice teams take the place of criminal justice teams such that over time there are fewer crimes and less suffering when crime occurs. In the market-State, the State system uses justice (in the form) of punishment as a deterrent for committing crime; which creates an underlying state of coercion under conditions of socio-economic scarcity and competition. In any society there are restrictions on behavior. In any society there are consequences for violating the rules/norms of behavior. All societies have

constraints on behavior. Some societies focus on punishment as a deterrent to specific behaviors. Other societies focus on creating fulfillment so that the conditions that produce crime are unlikely, and where there is crime, there is restoration and fulfillment-oriented evaluation of the situation in which the crime occurred to adapt a new system that is likely to produce the harmful conditions and the crime. Having a justice system at all is an acknowledgment that there are real constraints on the society, and individuals within it.

Graphical Abstract



1 [Plan] Execution of restorative justice operations

Restorative justice includes all responses to crime that attempt to repair the harm or heal the wounds it causes. Restorative justice is an approach to peaceful conflict resolution, based on the dialogue among parties involved victim, offender and community that seeks to repair the damage caused by an injustice. Restorative justice is a program of societal healing based off of human need fulfillment, focused on taking responsibility and repairing harm to the extent possible. Restoring fulfillment to the extent possible. In restorative justice, crime is a violation of people and societal obligations (for coordinating fulfillment). Justice comes into effect where a violation of code (rules) may have occurred and/or where code (rules) may be in violation [of human need fulfillment]. Here, there is a code for compliance and justice (consequences) for non-compliance with code (a.k.a., standards and protocols), which is expected to deter deliberate misconduct.

All humans are interconnected within society, and hence, violations of fulfillment create obligations. Justice involves victims, offenders, and community members in an effort to restore healthy functioning (i.e., "to put things right"). Restorative justice is not concerned with how much punishment was inflicted on the offenders or how much treatment is provided for the crime victims, but rather by how much resolution, reintegration, and restoration of fulfillment was achieved for all affected by crime. Restorative justice as a means of bringing back offenders into society can emphasise the importance of treating the true cause of crime. The process of restorative justice accounts for offenders as human beings who can change, improve their decision space and choices, and it can involve the crime victims and community members in the process of restoration. Here it is offenders responsibility to repair harm to the greatest extent possible. Restorative justice prioritises real world human fulfillment results and outcomes over procedural goals; this is because the test of any response to crime must be whether it is helping to restore the injured parties. Victims express what they need to be restored, and therein, offenders have the opportunity of learning, redemption, and being fully alive and restored. Among society, everyone is connected to society; therefore, society mutually shares the responsibility to create and sustain human fulfillment. Disputes (a.k.a., incidents, conflict, issues, etc.) in any society are sought resolution to through a decision system that involves conflict resolution and restored fulfillment.

In concern to restorative justice, the human and procedural identification questions are:

1. Who has a stake in this situation?
 - A. In community, situations involving violence involve the aggressing traumatized, the newly

traumatized victim of the aggression, and the whole of society (note: the whole of society is involved, because, violence and trauma effect everyone).

- B. In the market-State, situations involving violence involve the aggressor, the victim, and the State.
2. What is the appropriate process to involve stakeholders in an effort to put the situation right?
 - A. In community, restorative practices are used.
 - B. In the market-State, situations involving violence are most often handled with money, courts (justices, police, and lawyers), and States (legislators, and possibly, executives...of the State-business).

In general, restorative justice views crime as a conflict between three sets of people:

1. The community members.
2. The victims.
3. The offenders.

In concern to justice in general; there is a continuum. There are actions that are going to be more restorative than others. Sometimes the direct victim of the crime is not involved in the restoration process, either because they are dead, or because they feel a need to not be involved. In the sense that the victim is not involved, there is still restorative justice, it is just possibly not as restorative because the direct victim is not involved. The purpose is to restore individuals to their fully fulfilled selves, where they are feel whole once again. In this sense, people are being restored at the individual level, the family level, and the community (societal) level. Justice requires that effort is put toward those who have been injured.

Dis-empowerment and disconnection from others are the core of the trauma of victimization. Here, it is essential to identify who has been harmed? Dis-empowerment and disconnection does not just apply to the victim of a crime, it also applies to the offender. It also applies to their family members. People need healing and support to move forward past trauma in their lives.

Restorative justice looks at the harm that has been done, and what are the needs to repair the harm. Restorative justice involves working with both victims and offenders, addressing the harm that was done, and what are the needs that can be met to repair those harms. Restorative justice is different from the so-called justice that the market-State system engages in as retributive/punitive/criminal justice (i.e., punishing people for wrongdoing). Criminal justice primarily focuses on the punishment of the offender, and whether that punishment ever does anything for either the victim or the offender is often never addressed. Restorative justice views society as an interconnected set of relationships within which breakages of relationship can occur (Read: violations, "offenses", "crimes", etc.), and the goal is to

restore healthy relationships. Here, it is important to not only understand the harm that was done, but also what brought the “offender” to do/commit the harm.

When accounting for food (shelter, energy, medical care, water, etc.) society is dealing with individual human survival. And, anything intrinsically related with survival is related to basic fundamental needs of our organism, and hence, a motive for well-being of our organisms (individual-social). When accounting for life support, there is the potential for behavioral pathologies (behaviors that hurt others) under conditions of scarcity and social competition for survival. If society doesn’t account and design for competence and certainty in survival and well-being together, then it will likely suffer in a state of conflict and insufficiency (a lack of fulfillment). The effective and efficient application of present day socio-technical systems and standards could allow for the fulfillment of the global needs [for life, technology, and exploration] of all human life on earth, while improving that beneficial part humans can play in [positively oriented] ecological stability. All human individuals desire well-being, and that is a direction commensurately optimal for all. Together, individuals can coordinate global well-being, while at the same time recovering from harm to well-being.

When a violation of another occurs, then society ought to explore what structure (environment) might have led to those conditions, to support the engineering of a better and more fulfilling society where the behavior is less likely to occur. The result of a structural inquiry is more and better data for designing the next iteration of the societal system.

APHORISM: *Ubutntu means, “I am because you are”, I am because we are. Even though I have caused harm, I have myself been harmed. Let those who are most impacted tell us what they need, and let us help those who are impacted.*

1.1 Forgiveness

INSIGHT: *A system of need fulfillment and good mental health, based on need fulfillment, will likely reduce criminal, monetary, and all legal*

and financial problems.

In part, restorative justice is a process at arriving at, through various methods, a state of forgiveness on the parts of all involved. The forgiveness ceremony is one of these methods, most often found applied in indigenous cultures. In these ceremonies, individual let go of past traumas and seek to see themselves as fulfilled human beings. Within these ceremonies, individuals come to see everyone as related under one human family where all persons have the continued opportunity and supported potential to progress toward their highest potential. In some indigenous cultures, this process of restoration extends out to the whole population of the community. Wherein, the entire population forgives the entire population for the actions of a few particular people. The view herein is: “on behalf of all of us, we are sorry” (in the sense of no one from either side carrying anger and hold grudges). Restorative justice is a guiding value [coordinate] for global human fulfillment.

Restorative justice works as the justice system for a community-type society because it orients decisions and maintains procedures designed to account for and restore fulfillment-based relationships.

1. How and why it works?

A. It uses various methods that:

1. Release trauma, thus freeing individuals from the chains of attachment to past harmful actions.
2. Allow for the feeling of forgiveness.
3. Support positive re-alignment toward fulfillment.

Restorative justice is a workable process under the conditions of contribution and global fulfillment, that facilitates the restoration of fulfilling relationships after a violation of the decision system or another’s fulfillment (“crime”, an infraction).

The purpose of a process of restorative justice is to restore fulfilling relationships. In order to do this there may be some useful questions asked:

	Controls	Force means	Description
Force Applied	Force to stop sharing. Force to stop usage.	Threat of deadly force	Force means assaultive & serious threat of bodily harm or death
No Force Applied	Cooperative controls	Compliance techniques (two-way communication)	Force means use of non-deadly force

Figure 12. *The conception of force in its application is tabled here. Force may or may not be applied to some control. Herein, force has meaning dependent upon how force is applied. Ultimately, it is possible to share and coordinate usage at a global level through a software system that accounts for material potential realization and material actual realization, and is capable of meeting human requirements in the actual material system.*

1. What needs to be completed to restore relationships?
2. What relationships need to be established?
3. Does the forgiver need to give back?
4. How do we regenerate fulfilment?

Among community it is wise to have compassion for oneself and others; it is wise to construct and operate procedures that display compassion for all individuals. Who you think might be your enemy or perpetrator of a crime can be forgiven, and compassion can preserve throughout society. It is unfair and discriminatory to blame an entire race or population of people for the actions of a few, and it is unfair and self-centered to blame oneself for the societal construction that allowed for the hurtful behavior (Read: forgive the individual perpetrator).

Whereas the term efficiency refers to the optimization of interrelationships to fulfill human need, restorative justice concerns how measurably well the interrelationships are coordinated to fulfill individuals' known needs.

INSIGHT: *The one thing a society ought not do to sustain friendliness, understanding and social cooperation is to dehumanize one's fellow members of the species.*

1.2 Standards for responsibility, accountability, liability, outcomes

If someone is responsible for something, then they are accountable (i.e., liable) for some standard of behavior. Here, a standard is a "best and agreed upon" way of doing something. Effectively, responsibility, accountability, and liability mean essentially the same thing, with slight nuances. To be responsible, accountable, and not liable, means to have follow some set standard (including: policy, rule, law, etc.). Accountability, liability, and responsibility are all about explicit behaviors. When someone is accountable and/or liable, then they are responsible for their behavior, and there are consequences for violating standards. When there are standards, there should no be surprises as to what is and is not a violation of the standard (of behavior, care, etc.). When someone acquires a role as a contributor, they become responsible (accountable) for their actions while on duty. Here, a breach of accountability (responsibility) means a breach of trust, for which there are always social consequences, because all contribution is transparent.

In the market-State, there is a spectrum when it comes to corporate and State (fictional protected entities) entities acting as mediators between harmful actions and individual, personal consequences. Failures in fulfilment lead to justice being taken out on a fictional entity, wherein those individual humans actually accountable are immune to consequence/responsibility. Where the leaders of a "corporation" due wrong, it is the "corporation" and not the individuals themselves who

are responsible. In some State jurisdictions, the laws are such that the fictional entity conveys no protection, wherein in other jurisdictions, it conveys full "liability for wrong" protection.

INSIGHT: *Controlling consequences can shape behavior, and yet, it is best to design and environment so there is no place for coercion. The alternative to controlling via coercion is the systems and engineering science of human need fulfillment, reworking the structure of society so it does not produce/incentivize crime (and hence, there is no need for coercion).*

There are three types of consequence in relation to any individual's sense of salience to the self:

1. **Punishment consequence** a consequence meant to remove human need fulfillment. Punishment is a consequence of not adhering to standards under a coercive system. A consequence does not inherently mean punishment. Often, a punishment is confused with a consequence. In the early 21st century, most States use punishment to maintain order in society. Punishment is justified as a form of vengeance -wrongdoers should be forced to suffer because they have forced others to suffer. This ancient principle was expressed succinctly in the Old Testament of the Judeo-Christian Bible (note that similar verses are present in the Koran: *"When a man causes a disfigurement in his neighbour ... it shall be done to him, fracture for fracture, eye for eye, tooth for tooth...."*)
2. **Negative consequence** a consequence that is not wanted, but also not going to remove human need fulfillment. Community service is the most ubiquitous form of simple negative consequence. When standards have high certainty and are not followed, then negative consequences are the result of not following the standard. Of the two types of negative consequences that could occur, there is:
 - A. Actual harm (physical and/or mental harm).
 - B. Trust harm (violation of accountabilities). A breach of trust/accountability.
3. **Positive consequence** a consequence that benefits human need fulfillment. Positive consequences should be result of following a standard.

There is an applied difference between the idea of accountability and the idea of liability. Accountability simply means that there are standards, and consequences for violating the standards. Accountability is an obligation, duty, and willingness to do something to some set standard; to accept responsibility or to have one's actions accounted for. Accountability is inherent to decisioning. Ubiquitously, individuals are accountable for their decisions and the consequences of their business

behavior. Everyone is accountable for their decisions and behaviors given [societal] standards. When something goes wrong, individuals are accountable to a standard and to society as a whole. If something goes wrong, and “you” haven’t followed the standard, then “you” are accountable. If someone is accountable and behavior doesn’t meet standards, then there will likely be negative consequences.

Liability means blame and potential punishment in the case of a violation of a standard (note that harm may or may not have occurred for their to be a violation). The concept of “liability” is inherent to law and punishment of law violations, as in, criminal and civil liability law. If the law is not followed, then the individual(s) who didn’t follow the law are liable for civil or criminal penalty. For instance, in the early 21st, doctors are not liable if

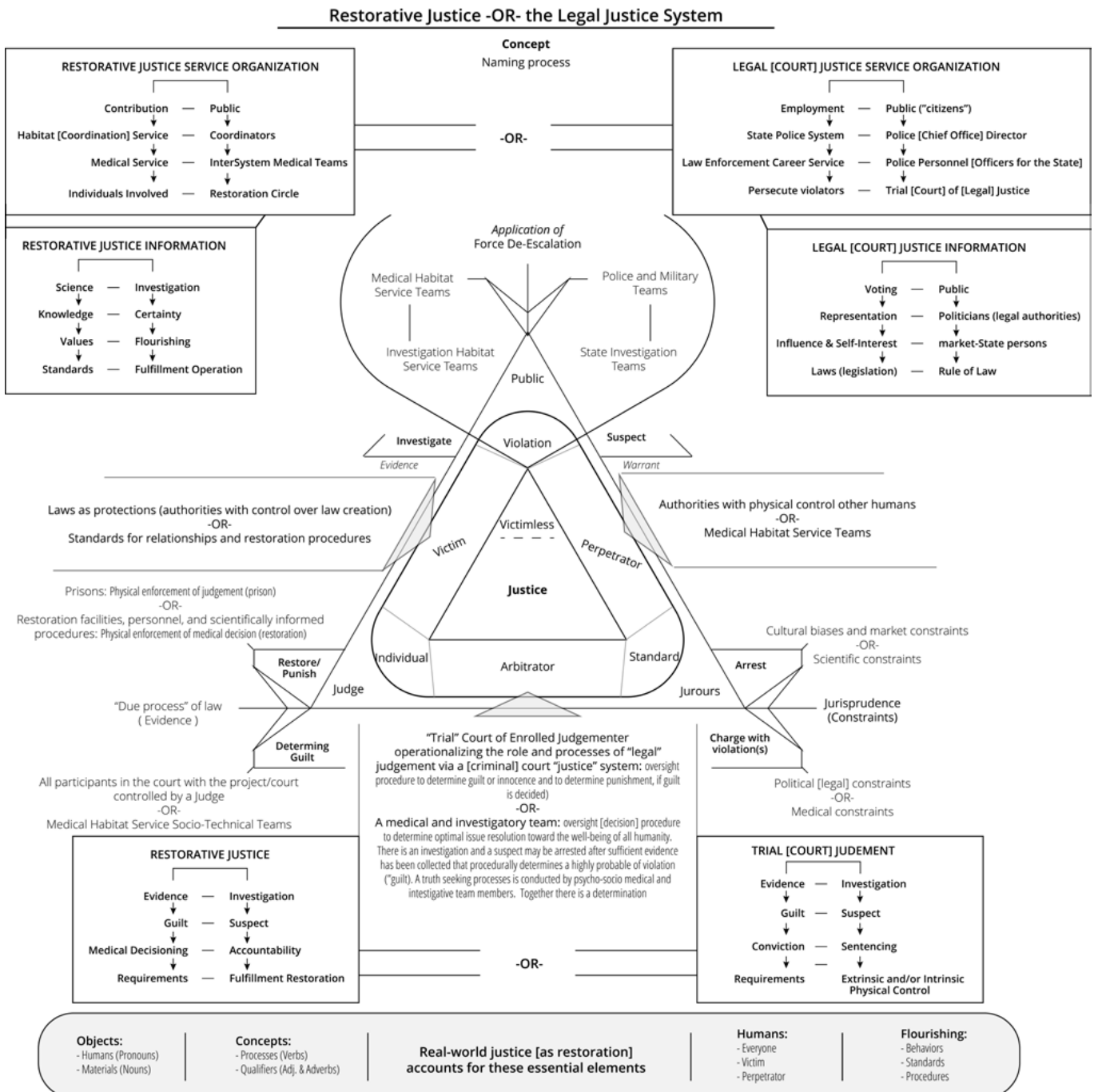


Figure 13. Conceptual model of the concept of justice broken out into its primary organizing conception, which are then branched into two systems: a restorative justice system and a legal justice system (a.k.a., criminal justice system).

they follow the standard “of care” and something goes wrong. Doctors are, however, liable if they do not follow the standard “of care” and something goes wrong. It doesn't matter what the standard “of care” is, it is the law/standard, and must be followed, otherwise there is likely punishment by authority if something goes wrong. Here, individuals are accountable to the standards of the authority.

NOTE: *A healthy society does not want a system in place to automatically punish anyone; such a system would blind itself to feedback.*

1.2.1 A [free] willed decision space

I.e., Semi-individualistic decisioning, semi-autonomous decisioning, self-directed environmentally confined decisioning.

The concept of “free will” may seem very real to some, and an illusion to others, but when placed in the context of the visualization of a[n intelligent] decision system, “free will” takes on the notion that:

1. To have individual intelligence,
 - A. there is a degree of autonomy (Read: self-organizing, a goal-oriented response),
 - B. to think about and plan decisions,
 1. with clear goals, objectives and intentions, and
 - C. to decide,
 1. to execute and take action upon goals/intentions.

Organisms have the capacity to make conscious-intelligence (intelligent) decisions that are a reflection of their makeup and the surrounding environment. Here, there are goals due to one's organismal makeup, and these are called needs; and there are goals due to environmental circumstances, and these are called preferences (“wants”). This decisioning capacity may be visualized as a “decision space”, which is what every living being is/has/becoming.

The concept of a “decision space” may be more clear than that of “free-will”. All decision spaces are constrained by what is available. People can only resolve decisions that reflect their decision space, informed from their life experience. People can make choices that simply reflect a summation of their genetic and environmental history. Yet, a basic tenet of the early 21st century criminal justice system, and the way society is governed therein, is that the public/State holds individual(s) accountable (consider them at sole-fault) on the assumption that people are believed to be capable of making choices that do not simply reflect a summation of their genetic and environmental history.

Individualism assumes people are wholly in control of their own decisions (i.e., completely in control of their own fate). The individualist belief shapes many institutions and social policies in the early 21st century in harmful ways. Someone holding a belief in individualism

will fail to appreciate the larger-order, systemic influences on people that shape their decisions, actions, and ultimately their lives, the historical and current environment. Individualists fail to appreciate that it is humanity's common/collective responsibility as a society to shape socio-technical organizations (a.k.a., institutions) so that they create kind, loving people that anyone wants to live with. One of the more harmful by-products of individualism is it puts all of the blame for individuals' behavior (i.e., “how they turn out”), on the individual, and summarily dismisses the conditions and conditioning in which all behavior is adaptive and expressed. An individualistic society assumes that when taken together the actions of every individual looking out for his or herself will result in favorable outcomes for humanity. The many crises of the early 21st century clearly show this is not the case. There is no concept of “the greater good” in an individualistic society, which is why crime exists.

INSIGHT: *Remember, species cannot free themselves of the bonds of common necessity.*

Individuals have a decision space in which they are “free” (within the bounds of the decision space) to choose to modify themselves and their environment, and in this respect, they control their destiny. Together, genes, environment, and will (feeling-intentional-goal) are factors influencing human decisions, actions/behaviors.

Any action, as “free” of all external influence, as it may appear, is instead, a response that reflects some individual's decision space. A human's decision space is significantly composed of the following factors, which must be visualized together (human actions are a product of a set of interrelated factors, including but possibly not limited to (factors that conform decisions and behavior): (Cashmore, 2010)

1. **Environmental history (a.k.a., environmental conditions; environmental “determinations”); memeticizations (ideas/memes) and materializations (objects) the environmental conditions (socio-technical structuring) right up to some fraction of a micro-second before any action.** What has happened in the past has produced the mental and material conditions of today. “You” are as free as the mental and material conditions “you” have (and have had), together with all others existing with “you”, who have (two consequential factors on a decision space):
 - A. Thoughts (conceptualizations), which form a mental model of the world, and highly determine anyone's decision space. Patterns of data that make up a mind at a given state in time.
 - B. Materializations (i.e., assemblies), which are physical technological productions that form functions and limitations of the physical

environment, and highly determine anyone's decision space..

2. **Experiential history (i.e., memory and trauma)** the life experiences (conditioning) of the individual up to some fraction of a micro-second before any action.
 - A. Given, one of the long-term psychological effects of trauma is a compulsion to repeat the trauma. Greed and trauma is observable when some get more and more (resources) as others continue to get less. Often, the hatred of others is actually the flipside of the discomfort we feel as human beings in being unfair to others.
3. **Environmental situation (a.k.a., situation standard/report)** the snapshot (current) information [development standard] system and material [operational habitat] system (or the like in a market-State). The current, whole situation, current model including incentivized conditioning, event log of current construction).
 - A. Given, the [societal system] structure, there are likely eventualities.
4. **Genes (DNA; genetic history, physical-bio-chemistry)** bio-organismal technology. Genetics, which form a set of basic survival needs. Patterns of material biological code that makeup an organism.
 - A. Given, genetics of the organism (a.k.a., genetics; genetic "determinations") An organism has a body that has been, and is being, fabricated through a set of encoded genetic material (code). "You" are as free as "your" ability to know "your" code, modify "your" code, and have appropriate control over "your" code.
5. **Self-integrating and embodied organismal needs** necessitates that must be completed for and/or by an organism at some regular interval to experience optimal fulfillment. The human [social] organism has technical/material and social needs that must be complete in order to survive and thrive. Needs are common engineering requirements for the fulfillment of a species.

APHORISM: *It's not a choice, it is the environment. If there is a problem with behavior, fix the environment and facilitate the healing of those who have been harmed.*

Holding people responsible, accountable (consequences) and/or liable (punishment) for their actions is a complex topic..In every of societal harm, society at large holds an inherent part of the responsibility for violations of standards, wherein patchwork is not acceptable, a full-reconfiguration is required to design harmful behaviors out of society:

1. A person cannot be held responsible for his/her genes; because, s/he has no memory of any such choice.
2. It becomes more difficult to punish people for their actions, when society at large, generationally, is significantly responsible for the significant construction every individuals decision space.
3. A person cannot be held responsible for the wider societal environment in which they live; because, that is the emergent result of past and current actions by millions of other people.

Questions of responsibility involve:

1. How responsible is anyone, for any action?
2. To what degree and with what consequence can a person be held to be in violation of some "agreed upon" responsibility (a.k.a., duty, accountability, etc.)?
3. What are the consequences if someone is charged and convicted with a violation of accountability?
4. In what perimeter of co-operation with the violators violation must another person be to also be in some sort of violation?

The question of whether, "I/we could have done otherwise, than we in fact did?" is one with several contexts. At the systems engineering-level, the question is one of feedback signals/results, processing, and control. At the systems violation-level, the question is one of restorative justice and building better human-need fulfillment systems. The

INSIGHT: *Forgiveness is where we accept what has been done and have compassion for all involved, understanding will, conditions, and conditioning. All behavior has antecedent conditions that construct its likelihood of appearing.*

If someone cannot take choices external an environment (i.e., all choices are conformed to the bounds of a given environment -they are a willed embodied in-of physical matter), then there ought be no punishment when an individual's behavior violates others' fulfillment). If all behaviors are adapted to an environment, then blame (of the individual) and punishment (after conviction) are not components of the solution to producing less harmful behavior (or none at all).

INSIGHT: *Every step "you" take in nature, in reality, offers "you" a choice.*

Full accountability for behavior may be seen as relative to an explicit and intentional agreement by someone without duress and with full understanding. Relative to what choices are available (accessible) in an environment, a person has the potential to take decisions

that produce greater and lesser states of fulfillment.

Here, there are several essentially related concepts:

1. It could be viewed that no one can be held responsible independent of their adaptation to a given society, because everyone has genes and is a part of the environment.
2. To have access means to have access via a decision system protocol that has coordinated that access, and to which that access “you” have agreed. To have access revoked, means to have access revoked via some standardized protocol.
3. To be held “responsible” means either accountability or liability (for a behavior that violates standards).
4. To be held “accountable” means to have societal consequences (for a behavior that violates standards). In community, those who:
 - A. Contributor violations those contributing who violate community contribution agreement standards.
 - B. User violations those who are nourished and educated, and violate community agreement standards, are held accountable -those who intentionally use community systems (personal and common access) and violate, are held accountable.
5. To be held “liable” means to be punished as a consequence (for a behavior that violates standards).

Individuals who have violated community standards with their actions/behaviors are held accountable with consequences. There are two dimensions to “accountability” at the contribution-level (a.k.a., work-level, labor-level):

1. Contributors are held accountable to their contributor agreements by a contribution coordination service (and medical service); users are held accountable to their user agreements.
 - A. Contribution-based accountability: I will be held responsible for my behavior, given my acknowledged acceptance of myself, the situation, and community contribution standards.
2. Where a victim(s) has been harmed, medical restoration services are present and available (accountable) to facilitate recovery and restoration.

A legal system process is designed to ensure justice in society through:

1. Access fulfillment in community, and “order” in the market-State.

2. Individual well-being in community, and “socio-economic stability” in the market-State.

A will (the *self*) has causal properties (will/self decides behavior). Society standardizes as a set of agreements (“demands”) that individual’s wills be autonomous/free of coercion; as one of a multiplicity of potential factors influencing a behavior response at any given moment of time. Freedom as the absence of coercion, not an absence of influence. In this sense, to have “free-will” is to have an environment void of the presence of the coercion of an authority who uses extrinsic rewards or punishments (power-over-other socio-type relationships) over others’ fulfillment (a.k.a., “governing”).

From this simple analysis, it critically-logically follows that individuals cannot be held responsible “writ large” for their behavior. In reality, there is conscious embodiment with the will to take decisions within one’s own decision space, formed from someone’s genetic history, environmental and experiential history, and the current state of need fulfillment.

The only reason to have a punitive justice system is to claim people have “free will” behavior, and then, to punish transgressors of the law, and feel justified about it. It is a principle of the criminal justice system that “people have free will, and are thus fully accountable all the time for all their actions”. If someone has free will, then they can exercise personal responsibility, and if they break the law, they will be punished for using their “free will” to do so. The principle of personal responsibility is used by the criminal justice system to disregard/ignore the environment, the structural conditions that created an individual with that type of behavior. A basic tenet of the criminal judicial system and holding individuals personally accountable with punishment is the assumption that people can take choices (have a decision space) that does not simply reflect a summation of their genetic and environmental history. Individuals are the way they are now, because they are embodied consciousness adapted to a specific environment. Embodied consciousness responds to environmental signals, while having needs from the environment in kind.

In most non-authoritarian law, for a person to be found guilty of a crime, s/he must be aware of their own wrongdoing at the time of the crime — s/he must display *mens rea*: that is, the “mind” must be “guilty”. In certain circumstances, a defendant can be found “not guilty” by reason of insanity. Rules overseeing this defense vary according to State, generally requiring that, “the party accused was laboring under such an extremely understandable mental pressure, as not to know the nature and the quality of the act s/he was doing; or, if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong” . The successful application of the insanity defense is quite rare, everywhere.

The early 21st century juridical-legal (criminal) system assumes a capacity for individuals not only to distinguish between right and wrong, but to act according to those

distinctions when under environmental duress. An integral part of that legal system is a belief in free will as the sole source of all behavior. Furthermore, the legal system assumes that it is possible to distinguish those individuals who have this capacity of “free will” (autonomy from society’s structural conditions) from those who lack it. The criminal justice system is dependent on everyone accepting that everyone is an a unique agent of their own misdeeds, and those who don’t acknowledge this are—by legal definition—insane. In community, where there are explicit agreements, the medical InterSystem team (the “law”) treats individuals as conscious intentional beings influenced significantly by environmental conditions and conditioning, trauma, and mechanical forces of nature.

Life exhibits observable, emergent behavior. Life has a decision space, a choice, given an environment. A living entity decides to respond to its environment in one of multiple possible ways, constrained by an experiential-physicalized embodied boundary. Simple biology has a smaller decision space, and more complex biology (complex-life forms) have more complex decisioning spaces. In order to understand and control the bio-physical makeup of organisms it is necessary to understand chemical behavior. (Larson, 2012)

Each individual human is a genetic determination in the context of epigenetic expression flexibility. Ultimately, the body of a bio-unit organism is a collection of molecules with a multiple genotypic (gene) structure and phenotypic (epi-gene) outcomes (Read: phenotypic outcomes are given environmental exposures). Genetic material is a chemical composition within which there are counts of bio-elements that exhibit interacting “chemical” behavior. Chemical behavior is the deterministic/causative outcome of a chemical reaction (process) among one or a few relatively small molecules. Molecules display behavioral chemistry. Behavioral chemistry is a term commonly used by chemists to describe the predicted products of a reaction under controlled conditions, with the implicit assumption that any deviation from this outcome is simply a failing on the technologists/scientists part to understand all the factors of the molecules involved. In this sense, chemical behavior is a deterministic process, one that becomes sharper the more we know about a system. The body is made up of bio-chemical elements and processes that provide it with an operating space in a physicalized world, together with other like embodiments. (Larson, 2012)

1.3 Goals of restorative justice

Restorative justice is an orientation and set of procedures that facilitates healing and a return to one’s full potential as a human being.

There are there are three basic goals or objectives of restorative justice (Imiera, 2018):

1. **Personal accountability** is the responsibility for one’s behaviour and taking steps to repair the harm caused by criminal act. Additionally, accountability is beneficial to the criminals, crime victims, and the community where the crime was committed when all the parties affected by the crime are active participants in determining the appropriate restorative actions for the offender under the circumstances. The goal of accountability is to restore as many crime victims as possible and make the offenders aware of the impact of their crime. Before the offenders can accept responsibility for harming others, a support system is needed to be put in place, for example, a sense that there is an opportunity for the offenders to gain acceptance in the community in which the crime was committed. In this connection therefore, accountability and support must go hand-in-hand. Making the offenders aware of the impact of their crime does three things:
 - A. It shows offenders that actions have consequences.
 - B. It shows that offenders are capable of repairing the harm they caused.
 - C. It demonstrates that offenders can avoid the same behaviour in the future.
2. **Competency development** the rehabilitation and reintegration of the offenders is best achieved when offenders are allowed to build competencies and further strengthen their relationships with other members of the society who are themselves fulfilled and whole. This increases the offenders’ ability to become fulfilled and whole members of the society. The offenders’ competencies are best built and developed when the offenders are given the opportunity to provide service to people in the community. This makes the offenders less passive, and they become learners and service providers. The end products of competency development are measurable increases in the behaviour of the offenders and their decision-making abilities, and, secondly, the society’s acceptance of the offenders.
3. **Community safety** the final objective of restorative justice is the safety of the society or community from crime and criminals with a view to crime reduction over time and criminals taking responsibility for their conduct. In restorative justice, societal safety requires practices that will minimise risk and promote the society’s capacity to reduce criminal behaviour. Furthermore, restorative justice pays attention to the long-term benefits of a humanitarian approach that brings to the foreground ambitions of forgiveness, healing, reparation and reintegration, thereby giving

the offenders the opportunity to change their criminal behaviours by working with responsible members of the society. There are practical steps that may be employed in improving the safety of society. One such step is a prevention policy which primarily promotes non-repressive measures to prevent crime and to minimise crime-related risks and consequences. The aim is to reduce crime to its barest minimum and its least serious while increasing the public perception of safety.

1.4 Elements of restorative justice

QUESTION: *What does “guilt” mean? Does it mean: shame, remorse, punishment, accident, restoration, forgiveness.*

The scope of criminal law shrinks to very little under community conditions, and is re-operationalized as medical-defense investigations and restoration operations. In the context of a judicial “court of justice” as represented in the market-State by a (authority) Judge, a jury (peers), a defense (suspect), and a State (investigation) prosecution. During transition, and through to community, psychiatrists and other “experts on human behavior” are eliminated from the initial judicial (investigation) proceedings, whereupon the role of the “jury” (committee of informed peers) would be to take a decision determination upon whether or not the suspect was, or was not, in violation of standards (i.e., the defendant is/is not guilty of committing some “crime”). The jury would be presented with evidence of violation (either at once, or over time), until such time as the case (time to present evidence) is concluded. Evidence is presented to a jury from a source of investigation (violation inquiry). An investigation, conducted by an investigator(s) collects evidence, analyzes evidence, and presents evidence to a “jury of peers” to observe, and to have as sufficient evidence, for themselves, to cause the peers to agree to a conviction (agreement) that the suspect had committed the violation, and that societal consequences (of the medical-type) ought to be engaged.

Here, because of the exclusion of interpretation into the psychological state of the individual, there is only a determination of whether or not the behavior was conducted by the individual, and whether that behavior did indeed have sufficient consequence to drive medical and mental state services into incident response. Here, the subject part, the “defendant”, would play no part in this decision.

When/if a defendant is found “guilty” of violation, then a medical-appointed InterSystem team panel of contributing “experts” would coordinate restoration services. In the market-State, the jury or judge convicts, and then sentences for punishment. In the market, the court appoints people and organizations to advice on matters of sentencing, to include punishment and treatment of the “guilty. Conversely, community is a system that would work to minimize the retributive

(punishment, punitive) aspect of criminal law. In community, if there is “guilt”, then there is a spectrum of influence that caused the shame, guilt, and fear that led to harmful consequences. Generally, individuals among society look to its structure to determine what set of values and circumstances led to its expression. Those most closely involved relieve trauma and are facilitated in their restoration to become whole community selves.

The judicial system protocol in context of an incident of violation is different in community, than in the market-State:

1. In the market-State, psychologists are included in the court proceedings prior to the jury/justice taking a decision. Then, more psychologists are included after conviction, in the prison-work and social-work systems.
2. In community, psychological experts ought to be excluded from the inquiry about whether the suspect violated a standard significantly. This aspect of medical code (“law”) comes during the restoration phase.
3. InterSystem [medical] investigation services decide upon whether or not a suspect has violated a standard significantly. This determination requires the collection and presentation of evidence to deciders (Read: jury, committee, decision work group, etc.). This investigation service aspect of law (standards violation) involves investigation, indictment, apprehension, discovery, sufficiency of evidence, and conviction (“guilty”, in violation). This phase does not include treatment, as in, sentencing (treatment, medical scientific and evidence-based restoration procedures).
4. InterSystem [medical] restoration services decide how best to treat and facilitate to full restoration those who have been harmed, given every individuals self-directed autonomy, and the degree of autonomy available to them because of their prior behaviors. This phase involves post-incident medical restoration treatment, medical scientific and evidence-based restoration procedures.

NOTE: *Investigations to discover what is really occurring (or has occurred) do not limit their search for information to potentially provable crimes.*

In community, psychologists are included after conviction, in the social restoration system:

1. InterSystem [medical] investigation services decide upon whether or not a suspect has violated a standard significantly, is “guilty”. This determination requires the collection and presentation of evidence to deciders (Read: jury, committee,

decision work group, etc.), who then agree, or not, to have observed “guilt”. This investigation service aspect of law (standards violation determination) involves investigation, indictment, apprehension, discovery, sufficiency of evidence, and conviction (“guilty”, in violation). This phase does not include treatment, as in, sentencing (treatment, medical scientific and evidence-based restoration procedures).

- A. In community, psychological experts ought to be excluded from this phase; about whether the suspect violated a standard significantly. This psycho-physio-socio aspect of medical code (“law”) comes during the restoration phase, not the investigation-conviction phase (or, in community, investigation-medicalization). The investigation services demonstrate with evidence a violation, upon which there are restrictions place on a suspects autonomy (by a medical-led Inter-System team. In a sense, if all incidents of harm and violation are medical incidents, then all essentially medical [incident-response] triage, post-incident medical care, event assessment inquiry working group,
2. InterSystem [medical] restoration services decide how best to treat and facilitate to full restoration of those who have been harmed, given every individuals self-directed autonomy, and the degree of autonomy available to them because of their prior behaviors. This phase involves post-incident medical restoration treatment, medical scientific and evidence-based restoration procedures.

There are three basic steps or components of that can lead to a successful healing of the affects of a violation.

These steps or components are (Imiera, 2018):

1. **Apology** takes place when the violator feels remorseful for what s/he has done, accepts responsibility for his/her action, and says that s/he is sorry. The wrongdoer also acknowledges the harm s/he has inflicted on others through his/her actions and how the actions have affected the lives of others. In the process of giving an apology, the violator may describe his/her intentions not to engage in the behaviour again. The apology is tendered directly to the crime victims by the actions of the apologiser. If a face-to-face or direct apology is not practicable or possible, a letter, video, or public statement may be substituted. The apology must be sincerely done if it is to be received, and the apologiser should avoid any form of excuse, justification, rationalisation, argument, or defensive statements. Additionally, the apology

must result in a change of attitude or behaviour of the offender. If this is not achieved, the apology is entirely meaningless, both for the victims of the crime and the offenders. The end product of an apology not sincerely tendered is that it will be neither non-rehabilitative nor sanitary for the offender, while, on the other hand, it will embitter the crime victims. Furthermore, the quality of an apology cannot be evaluated until the offenders’ behaviour is subsequently observed.

2. **Forgiveness** takes place when the crime’s victim(s) accept the apology of the offender(s), and in addition, show that they, the crime’s victims, are no longer angry with the offenders and are able show mercy to the offenders. Usually the crime victims want to describe the harm done to them by the offenders’ criminal actions. Additionally, crime victims sometimes ask questions about the criminal’s act such as, ‘Why me?’ and ‘Why did the offender do what he did?’ Answers are provided by the offender. The offenders’ explanation of his/her action to the crime victims goes beyond merely listening to or hearing the apology; this is because forgiveness involves a certain form of expression of acceptance of the apology by the crime victims. The end result of an accepted apology is how to repair the harm done with a view to preventing recurrences of the behaviour in the future.
3. **Reconciliation** may not necessarily follow apology and forgiveness. Reconciliation, however, takes place when the offender and the crime victims move away from the adversarial position of anger, blame, shame, and resentment, towards a mutual appreciation of each other with a view to brokering peace and harmony amongst themselves. There is vertical and horizontal harmony when reconciliation occurs. Horizontal harmony is the kind of harmony which reconciles warring parties, conflict amongst people in a community, dispute between a criminal offender and the crime victims, while, on the other hand, vertical harmony refers to the offender being reconciled to their conscience (or in the case of a religious person, God).

The above components can further be used to heal the impact of crime on individuals, groups, or institutions in dispute or conflict. These components may not necessarily and successfully resolve conflict; they can, however, facilitate or be helpful in conflict resolution.

The acts and sentiments of an apology, forgiveness, and reconciliation can produce the following additional benefits (Imiera, 2018):

1. They reduce negative emotions of guilt, anger grief

and shame.

2. They improve the potential for individual reform.
3. They maximize the therapeutic aspects of legal matters.
4. They minimize the anti-therapeutic aspects for offenders and the affected crime victims.

1.4.1 Guilt

In restorative justice, the plea is usually the end of the “criminal/investigative” case. In most cases of crime in community, the guilty plead guilty and need no defense. The plea of the accused is not a mere formality in restorative justice as it is in punitive justice. It is usually the end of the case, from which, if there is guilt, then restorative justice procedures come into effect. If there is still a denial of guilt, then there may be a trial; but, in most cases, the guilty plead guilty. The lie of fear is common in punitive societies, but in restorative societies, there is nothing to fear and only restoration to be gained. In the market-State, the inequalities and lust of acquisition offer a constant premium on lying. In community, no one has anything to fear from another and has no socio-economic advantage to gain from another, and so the contempt of falsehood is universal. If a case does enter trial, because the suspect is still a suspect has not admitted guilt, then a deeper investigation is conducted with the role of prosecutor and defense both being assumed by judges, who take each other’s place consecutively over time stating the facts of the case until a consensus determination by both can be made. In this case, the judges may be required to be medical as well as investigatory experts. Even therein, a determination can only come from a sufficiency of information by two impartial and expert observers to the facts. Here, judges are not present to carry out sentence or punishment, just determine guilt when evidence is sufficient “guilt” and the plea is “not guilty”. There are no plea bargains (i.e., plead guilty for a lesser sentence) in community, because it is not based on punishment.

1.4.2 Conflict resolution

Conflict resolution is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict and retribution. Methods of conflict resolution are methods of restorative justice. Conflict resolution can focus on structural and/or interpersonal conflict.

To prevent structural conflict:

1. Does the structure present a clear way to make/ take decisions? Do the individuals have a visual way to take decisions?
 - A. A clear method is required for taking decisions, and from there, structural conflict is reduced.
2. Does the working structure have effective project coordination? There are systems and/or people who know what, why, and how to coordinate.

3. Do the individuals have a vision for future and goals to be realized in order to identify and commit to alignment.
4. Does the structure support effective communication skills.
5. Does the structure support efficient resource usage.

Fix the environment, the foundation, the structure, and likely, many of the interpersonal conflicts will fix themselves. In other words, many of the interpersonal conflict may be coming from the structure itself, and if the structure is fixed, the interpersonal conflict will be reduced (or, preferably, eliminated entirely).

In concern to interpersonal conflict resolution, there are a variety of methods, one of the most well-known being the formation of a restorative circle. Restorative circles are a well-known method of conflict resolution. Rather than focusing on what policies have been violated, “circles” instead help identify who has been hurt and what can and possibly must be done to repair the harm. In a Circle, all individuals work together to develop an agreement and action follow-through that resolves the issue. (Pranis, 2014)

1.4.3 Counselling and life support

In the context of restorative justice, counseling and support play pivotal roles in facilitating the healing process for both the victim and the offender. Restorative justice emphasizes accountability and making amends, moving beyond punitive measures to address the emotional and relational impact of crime. Supportive counseling services are integral to this approach, providing a space where offenders can confront the consequences of their actions and victims can express their harm and needs. A counselor in this setting acts as a mediator and guide, helping to navigate the complex emotions and decisions that arise during this restorative phase. They work collaboratively with all parties involved to develop a plan that ensures non-recurrence of the offense and fosters a responsible and empathetic mindset. In scenarios where the law assigns responsibility for one individual’s welfare to another, such as in guardianship or probation cases, counseling ensures that the designated individual is prepared for this responsibility and that their decisions are informed, conscientious, and stabilizing. This support system is designed not just to prevent future harm, but also to rehabilitate and reintegrate, ultimately aiming for a resolution that restores harmony to the community and dignity to the individuals involved.

The work of the counsellor is to take the victim and offender through this temporary phase to make sure they make grounded and supported “good” decisions. During restorative justice procedures, counsellors frequently ask and engage discussions around: How can I support you, and let’s come up with a plan to heal and make sure that doesn’t happen.

1.5 Methods of restorative justice

A.k.a., restorative justice techniques, techniques of restorative justice.

In a restorative justice setting, in community, the following is the typical restorative justice procedures (a.k.a., medical safety procedure) after a violation has been recognized to have occurred:

1. Violation occurred.
2. Was the violation a justified risk (i.e., was the violation reasonable and dismissable)?
 - A. When criminal liability is found, valid defenses must also be taken into account.
3. Medical "court" investigation (evidence collection) / police investigation (evidence collection).
4. Medical "court" conviction / legal court, guilt conviction (or, dismissal).
5. Restoration procedures activation (community consequences) or punitive sentencing (State consequences).

NOTE: *In community, if you do something wrong, you mend the harm, and then move on with your life.*

There are many methods of restorative justice, including but not limited to some combination of the following:

1. Rehabilitation (education, knowledge and skills development).
2. Therapy (multi-modal).
3. Trauma release (multi-modal).
4. Indigenous ceremony and plant medicines.
5. Circles of care and support (COSA).
6. Traumatic incident reduction (TIR).
7. Nutrition counselling and support.
8. Family counselling and support.

In the process of achieving the state of restorative justice there is a direction (global fulfillment and well-being) and there are obstacles (internal and external) that those who have violated others must overcome, and there are capacities/capabilities that can be built.

Obstacles to returning to a state of well-being may be internal and external:

1. Internal obstacles include, but are not limited to:
 - A. Knowledge deficits.
 - B. Problem-solving deficits.
 - C. Skills deficits.
 - D. Self-love deficits.
 - E. Trauma.
 - F. Depression.
 - G. Bio-chemical physiology.
2. External obstacles include, but are not limited to:

- A. Poor familial and idol modeling.
- B. Lack of friends.
- C. Lack of support.
- D. Lack of access to basic human need fulfillment.
- E. Lack of access to knowledge/information.
- F. Lack of access to contribution.

Community maintains a support system based on counselling, education and coaching, perhaps with some [interactive] learning tools (e.g., VR, etc.). Herein, the intention of the actor in a case of violation needs consideration.

CLARIFICATION: *In community, the policing system becomes a system, based on evidence-based standards, for medical intersystem first responders and restorative justice counsellors.*

Over the last two decades, empirical evidence has increasingly supported the view that it is possible to reduce re-violation rates by treating or rehabilitating individuals rather than simply punishing them. In fact, this shift from a punishment to a rehabilitation model is arguably one of the most significant events in modern "correctional" policy. Human needs in combination with dynamic risk factors, have been the focus of a considerable amount of research and are viewed as primary interventional well-being targets. From this perspective, "criminogenic" needs are usefully construed as the internal and external obstacles associated with need distortion. Therefore, they are directly linked to basic need distortion and the absence of the internal and external conditions necessary for a person to lead a fulfilling life. (Ward, 2003)

Examples of the types of programs included under the restorative justice models include:

1. **Victim-offender mediation** offenders and victims meet with volunteer mediators to discuss the effects of the crime and decide on restitution.
2. **Family group conferencing** offenders, victims, families, and other people significant in the lives of affected individuals meet to discuss the impact of the crime and restitution. These conferences are usually organized and moderated by criminal justice officials or social service agencies.
3. **Sentencing circles** originating in Native American peacemaking, they are based on negotiation and consensus and involve victim, offender, supporters, and community members. The process is open to the whole community.
4. **Reparative probation** offenders are sentenced to probation, and a group of volunteers draws up a contract, which the offender must carry out.
5. **Community supervision (a.k.a., community supervision, neighborhood probation or parole, corrections of place)** offenders are given a

supervisor that is responsible for more actively supervising offenders in their daily lives.

1.5.1 Circles of support and accountability (COSA)

A circle of support and accountability (COSA) is a small group of volunteers working with a volunteer who has committed a violation or act of violence in the past. The individual has identified a need and a want for support (facilitation), and this group of volunteers is meeting with them regularly to provide them with the support that they need to heal and return to being an effective and whole member of the community. The supporters are there to hold individuals accountable for their actions.

There are restorative justice circles to support the family members of those who have been harmed by an incident and help them be restored to well-being and their highest fulfillment. Similarly, there is a restorative justice circle for the violator to help them too recover well-being and possible reintegration into global society.

As long as they have the genuine desire in their hearts to change, to be forgiven, and to right what has been wronged, then absolutely they deserve a chance to change, and they do change. A place where they can be encouraged to take responsibility for their actions, to face their past (both the past given to them by the decisions and actions of others, and the past they have chosen through their own decisions and actions). Together, humanity can look toward the future with more knowledge and opportunity. The design of COSA makes it easy to be accountable for ones thoughts and actions.

"Nobody does anything inappropriate, given their model of the world. I love you always all ways. There is no "way" you can be that could cause Me not to love you."
Conversations with God, Book 2

1.5.2 Traumatic incident reduction (TIR) and response

INSIGHT: *For the violator, a crime can easily turn into a sense of needing forgiveness.*

Traumatic incident reduction (TIR) and response involves re-experiencing past traumas in a completely safe environment, free of distractions, judgments, or interpretations. Traumatic incident reduction is a short-term intervention technique for individual recovery from trauma. (Williams, 2019; Moore, 2005) Traumatic incident reduction is a rapid method of reducing traumatic stress caused by emotionally and/or physically painful events in the past. It involves the individual re-experiencing past traumas in a completely safe environment. (Volkman, 2005:304)

An individual who committed a serious violation could experience re-sensitization therapy. S/he could experience the pain and awareness of the victim and

the victim's associates, the reactions and opinions of the criminals associates, and more. Possibly showing alternative outcomes that would have occurred had the crime not been committed, versus the situation resulting from the violation. Here, the extent to which the individual learns and becomes better from the experience may vary.

NOTE: *Conscience, also known as, common sense reality perceiving actions as they are. Exercising conscience often involves effort toward resolving contradictions [in patterns of thought].*

1.5.3 Strategic and immediate efforts to preventative harm and violence

INSIGHT: *If everyone has an expectation of restorative and distributive justice and no one indulges in coercion or obfuscation, then where would our incentives lie? The incentive lies in the potential for greater fulfillment and a restoration of harmed/traumatized persons and ecologies. The idea that human behavior once liberated from the obligation and necessity to work for survival, then motives, motivations, and desires will be redirected toward a higher meaning.*

In childhood and throughout life, events can happen that make people dangerous. It is possible to create conditions where dangerous people are not a likely emergent property of the [societal] system's design. The main cause of violence in society is inequality (i.e., lack of distributive justice), and the main way to prevent it is to create a more equal access and opportunity world where people are treated as humans with requirements for need fulfillment.

INSIGHT: *If society just anyone to certain social conditions that produce the motives for violence, then anybody can become violent. Violence comes after conditions and conditioning. Therein, poverty is the greatest form of violence.*

Give people skills and education (give them access and opportunity) to help them feel invested in society, and that will change their personalities for the better. If there is a violation, then find out where and why skills and education were missing. There is a difference between removing the corruption within a corrupt system versus creating a new system that removes the temptation to corrupt in the first place. Herein, there is no force; there is just an intentional restructuring of the environment to reduce the likelihood/probability of the unacceptable behavior appearing in a future decision space.

In the market-State, a lot of the circumstances and challenges that cause crime exist because necessities and preferences for living fairly with others come with a financial cost (i.e., access require trade/money). In community, it is understood that aggressive and other aberrant behavior is at least in part produced by abusive environments and conditions of scarcity. Therefore,

the society uses science and technology to evolve its economic and environmental systems so that they are less likely to produce such behaviors, and more likely to support individuals in progressing toward their highest potential.

Crimes of passion such as rape and murder might still exist in community, but with everyone's basic needs met and poverty and desperation eliminated, there would be little reason to steal. You could make the case that crimes would still be committed by those with mental disorders, but replicators would give the afflicted free access to the best medications, so long as they were responsible enough to take them regularly or had the help of a family member or social worker.

Community represents a healthy, fulfilling, and well-being inducing environment. Take bees for example, if enough bees in the hive are working toward a purpose, one or two problem individuals will get washed out. Because a community-type society is coordinated transparently, it could be said to be a self-correcting system.

If we agree that crime is a disease, then you don't treat sick people as though they were "criminals". Instead, society is designed to "treat" them, and sometimes maybe you have to "intern" them, but you don't treat them as an underclass and punish them and force labor out of them or threaten them. It is assumed that 95-99% of most crime in the early 21st century exists as a direct result of the pressures induced by the monetary system. And probably, the rest could be said to indirectly be related. There exists a behavioral chain of causality. Just because we can't understand the source of a particular type of behavioral abnormality doesn't mean that it is ingrained in the human species.

Community is an emergent system and does not make the claim that it will get rid of all crime or every form of behavioral distortion; instead, the point is to build an environment that brings out the best in all people and to reduce the negatives that the current system produces. Any aberrant behavior after that point becomes a mental or medical disorder. There is something going on neurochemically or psychosocially that is triggering an aberrant behavior. That is a medical issue that we can help people with and learn from and further enhance our understanding of the human condition even better. Through restorative justice, people would be psychologically and medically helped. In early 21st century society, suicide behavior is treated like a medical issue, but homicide is not. To deal with violence, all violence must be looked at as a public health and medical issue. In the market-State, violence is dedicated to the police, legal system, and punitive justice system, and not is not generally considered as a medical and social (public) health problem. In community, if someone has a medical condition the societal system doesn't just lock the metaphorical prison door on them, contributors try to discover the cause and help. Punitive justice (Read: application of pain) will often make things worse. When society punishes people, it makes them more shameful,

more depressed and repressed, less able to deal with their emotions, and more violent. Further, the market-State (pain) system itself is negating ("disrespectful") to human fulfillment. The entire structure of early 21st century society is based on a benefit/pain and win/lose mentality, so the global population can't not have (1) losers, (2) winners, (3) those who are benefited over others; and (4) those who are pained over others. Punishment, rather than inhibiting or diminishing violence in society is the most powerful cause of violence ever discovered. Many concepts (e.g., property rights, profit, etc.) are protected at the expense of human need fulfillment.

It is relevant to note here that biology is not completely deterministic, particularly when it comes to behavior. Organisms have genetics and they also adapt (within reason) to a given environment. Importantly for societal design, if we find the conditions that lead us to harmful behavior, we can change them. When society suppresses individual fulfillment, then pathologies develop.

The genetic triggers alone are not enough to make someone aggressive or predatory toward other humans. Instead, it is the genetic triggers in combination with aggression within the household, with violence inflicted upon them as children that seems to create a statistically high rate of producing extremely aggressive individuals. We now know scientifically that abuse in childhood increases aggression significantly, that abuse reduces IQ points, that sending an infant off to day care is experience by the infant as abandonment, that spanking increases defiance, that spanking makes children more aggressive both to their peers and to authority figures. There are some people who are more susceptible to becoming aggressive if they are faced with aggression, but the aggression in the environment still needs to be there to trigger those epigenetic propensities. As we become more aware of the subtleties of violence in the market-State environment it will improve society to release or transform that aggression in ways that are constructive, versus antagonistic to a pre-existing power structure with a nearly infinite ability to escalate violence.

Morality in society involves the fostering of sufficiency and fulfillment within the individual, through fulfillment, and at a social level it concerns the rational processes by which human needs are more greatly fulfilled between people, while discoveries are applied toward the highest potential of all beings.

QUESTION: *How can we make a difference and be preventative of violence? Fundamentally, we can't incarcerate your way out of systemic socio-economic problems. Harm can occur with treatment erroneously applied.*

1.6 Community InterSystem medical team justice operations

In a community-type society, there is a procedural way for handling issues of violation, and those who

are operating the procedure are contributors to the societal service system. This team follows procedures designed to reduce the traumatic incidents of a specific event. In other words, this team operates to resolve violent, harmful or otherwise violations in a way that is most likely to produce the least harm. In situations of serious violence this may include restraint. The role of InterSystem Medical and Safety Teams are to de-escalate from optimal form. Those involved in the justice system exist to enhance the safety of the environment and support the restoration of fulfillment where necessary.

Fundamentally, issues of justice are a public health (Medical Life Support and overall Habitat Service System) issue if there is someone whose behavior is so aberrant, to necessitate removal from common societal access. It doesn't mean that they will be abused or punished like is the norm in the early 21st century, but to remove someone if they are completely out of control and are harming people. A team removes them and figure out what happened. That isn't the same as prisons and police, but there is a function there as with any immune system, things can go wrong.

Some of these practices are already in place in the early 21st century. In Norway, what are considered "prisons" are actually rehabilitation centers where people go to figure out what happened in their life and how to reintegrate back into society.

QUESTION: *At what point does someone's thoughts or actions become actionable to stop?*

The following are the roles of people contributing to the InterSystem medical safety team:

1. **Investigation team** InterSystem Habitat Life-Support Defense sub-team and/or Life-Support Medical sub-team role(s) that investigates violations to determine all available information with accuracy data. Contributors who follow the procedures of investigating violation as a data inquiry process.
2. **Medical team (a.k.a. medical intervention team)** InterSystem Habitat Life-Support Medical sub-team role(s) that involve providing medical first-aid care as well as supervise violators and provide social care to victims. Contributors who follow the procedures of medical incident response and care of violators and victims.
 - A. **Medical restraint team (a.k.a., violence de-escalation, detention, and arrest team)** InterSystem Habitat Life-Support Medical sub-team role(s) that involve de-escalation of violence and physical restrain where necessary. Contributors who follow the procedures of restraining other individuals, physically. The restraint team follows the principle of minimal necessary force. The question is, How much

force is necessary to exert a rule and/or turn a situation safe? That depends on the context. How much resistance will be used to get the "authorities" way? What is the commonly agreed upon protocol when there must be detainment and arresting of personal autonomy. Here, there are categories, from detainment, to engagement (cell in vehicle, cell in jail), to death. Intersystem restraint team personnel are special medical personnel trained to de-escalate conflict as soon as possible.

- B. **Restorative team** the team of people gathered to help safely resolve the conflict and restore harmed and traumatized persons to a place of apology, forgiveness, and reconciliation. Counsellors (and other restoration facilitators) help with domestic issues.

3. **Coordinator(s)** InterSystem Habitat Life-Support team role(s) that involve the coordination of information, personnel, and resources. Note: every level in the contribution structure has a coordinator for that level.

APHORISM: *In the moment there may be a victim, in the present there may be a story, in the future there is only self-determined and social-empowerment.*

1.7 Review boards

A.k.a., Institutional review boards, discipline boards, disciple practice oversight and safety, effectiveness inquiry, contributor review boards, service review boards, research review boards, research and behavior review boards, board of ethics, board of professionals, board of peer professionals.

Review boards are committees (of peer professionals) who conduct behavior and code review for a discipline and oversee code violations within a committee (working groups) structure. These organizations provide ethical and regulatory oversight to disciples and professional services in the market. These entities, while they do not create laws, are instrumental in the interpretation, application, and enforcement of existing laws and regulations. Their decisions can affect the ability of a practitioner of the disciple to keep practicing the professional discipline. Additionally, review boards (and persons) often provide authoritative, expert opinions that can be highly influential in legal decision-making and policy formation for a State and/or State-market regulatory agency/ministry.

Note here that institutional research review boards (IRBs) are somewhat unique in the category of review boards, because they are not only involved in cases of violation, but also in the approval of research itself. Institutional review boards are typically responsible for

evaluating, monitoring, and approving research studies to ensure ethical/moral standards are upheld, especially when human subjects are involved.

NOTE: *The behaviors of review boards are ideally based on science and evidence.*

There are institution review boards for most industrial practices/disciplines, including but not limited to:

1. **Citizen review board (CRB):** Typically provides oversight over city actions, and the behavior of city officials (including police).
2. **Institutional review boards (IRB):** Typically oversees research involving human subjects to ensure ethical standards are met.
3. **Medical review boards (MRB):** Provides expert evaluations on medical issues in a legal context, often for regulatory compliance, professional conduct, and health service quality.
4. **Educational review boards (ERB):** Oversee academic standards and practices.
5. **Professional practice review boards:** Evaluate professional conduct within various fields such as law, engineering, accounting, etc.
6. **Ethics review boards:** Focus on ethical considerations in business, research, and professional practices.
7. **Environmental review boards:** Assess the environmental impact of proposed projects and compliance with environmental laws.

The fundamental, basic review board principles are:

1. **Ethical conduct (a.k.a., moral conduct):** Ensuring all contributors (workers) adhere to ethical standards and guidelines.
 - A. **Human well-being account (i.e., respect for persons):** Ensuring that individuals are treated as autonomous agents and protected from harm, including obtaining informed consent and respecting privacy and confidentiality.
 - B. **Beneficence:** Maximizing benefits and minimizing harms in service/research, including assessing risks and benefits, and ensuring that the potential benefits justify the risks.
 - C. **Justice:** Ensuring fair distribution of the burdens and benefits of service/research, including equitable access, selection of participants, and avoiding exploitation.
 - D. **Scientific validity:** Ensuring that services/research are rigorous, scientifically sound, and have the potential to generate valuable fulfillment/knowledge.
 - E. **Conflict of interest management:** Identifying and managing conflicts of interest among

service providers, researchers, and/or board members to maintain objectivity and integrity in the review process.

2. **Effectiveness conduct:** Ensuring all contributors (workers) adhere to ethical standards and guidelines.
 - A. **Transparency:** Promoting openness and honesty in all interactions and decision-making processes.
 - B. **Communication:** Facilitating clear communication among contributors, participants, and the board.
 - C. **Collaboration:** Encouraging collaboration among all stakeholders to ensure the protection of participants' well-being, rights and welfare.
 - D. **Fairness:** Applying consistent and fair review processes to all people and proposals.
 - E. **Confidentiality:** Protecting the confidentiality of participants and sensitive information.
3. **Compliance conduct:** Ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and policies governing the profession/discipline.
 - A. **Regulatory compliance (a.k.a., vertical compliance, authority-based compliance):** Adhering to all applicable laws, regulations, and institutional policies governing services/research. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
 - B. **Compliance review (a.k.a., compliance assurance):** Conducting periodic reviews of ongoing services/research to ensure continued compliance with standards.
4. **Continual improvement conduct:** Striving for continual improvement in board processes and procedures to enhance the protection of humans, habitat services, and the biospheric ecology.
 - A. **Education and training:** Providing education and training to remain up-to-date with standards.

1.7.1 Research review board procedures

The Institutional Review Board (IRB) is an administrative body established to protect the well-being (rights and welfare) of human research subjects recruited to participate in research activities conducted under the auspices of the institution with which it is affiliated. The IRB is charged with the responsibility of reviewing, prior to its initiation, all research (whether funded or not) involving human participants. The IRB has the authority to approve, exempt, disapprove, monitor, and require modifications in all research activities that fall within its jurisdiction as specified by both the federal regulations and institutional policy.

The typical procedure for an Institutional Review Board (IRB) when evaluating a research request and considering

the allocation of resources generally involves several key steps:

1. **Submission of research proposal (a.k.a., pre-review):** Researchers submit a detailed proposal to the IRB, which includes objectives, methodology, materials, potential risks, benefits, and how consent will be obtained from participants.
2. **Initial review (a.k.a., administrative assessment):** IRB administrative staff conduct a preliminary review to ensure the application is complete and ready for the full board or expedited review.
3. **Determination of review level:** The IRB determines whether the research qualifies for expedited review (for minimal risk studies) or if it requires full board review.
4. **Assignment to reviewers:** The IRB chair or a designated member assigns the application to one or more reviewers who have the expertise to conduct a thorough evaluation.
5. **In-depth review:** Assigned reviewers conduct an in-depth evaluation of the research proposal, focusing on ethical considerations, the balance of risks and benefits, the informed consent process, and the equitable selection of participants.
 1. **Risk assessment:** The IRB assesses the potential risks to participants against the potential benefits of the research.
 2. **Review of informed consent process:** The IRB reviews the process for obtaining informed consent to ensure it is appropriate and comprehensible to the participants.
 3. **Evaluation of participant selection:** The board evaluates the fairness and inclusivity of the participant selection criteria.
 4. **Privacy and confidentiality safeguards:** The IRB ensures there are adequate provisions to protect the privacy of subjects and maintain the confidentiality of data.
- A. **Compliance with regulations:** The research is reviewed for compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and ethical guidelines.
- B. **Resource allocation review:** If the IRB is also responsible for resource allocation, they will consider the justification of resources requested, including personnel, equipment, space, and financial resources in relation to the research's potential value and feasibility.
6. **Full board review (if required):** For studies that present more than minimal risk, the full IRB convenes to discuss the study and make a decision.
7. **Decision Making:** The IRB makes a decision which can be: approval, conditional approval pending modifications, deferral for additional information,

or disapproval.

8. **Communication of decision:** The IRB communicates its decision to the researcher, which can be an approval, a request for modifications, or a rejection.
9. **Monitoring of approved research:** Once approved, the IRB monitors the research at intervals appropriate to the degree of risk, which may include review of ongoing consent processes, examination of adverse event reports, and periodic review of study progress.
10. **Handling of modifications:** Any proposed changes to the approved research must be submitted to the IRB for review before implementation.
11. **Final report and closure:** Upon completion of the research, the IRB requires a final report outlining the study's outcomes and any issues that arose.

1.7.2 Violation review board procedures

The typical procedure for a review board when dealing with a violation (or, potential violation) of code is as follows, and is an example of a more cooperative way of dealing with harm:

1. **Notification of potential violation (note: requires a pre-existing board):** The review board is notified of a potential violation through a complaint, an audit, or reports from concerned parties.
2. **Preliminary assessment:** The review board conducts an initial assessment to determine the validity of the complaint and whether it warrants a full investigation.
3. **Initiation of formal inquiry:** If the preliminary assessment indicates a potential violation, the review board initiates a formal inquiry.
4. **Appointment of a charges committee (i.e., formation of charges committee):** A Charges Committee is appointed to investigate the violation. This committee is usually composed of members of the review board along with subject matter experts.
5. **Documentation:** The violation is documented thoroughly, including details of the incident, individuals involved, and any relevant evidence.
6. **Investigation:** The Charges Committee gathers facts through document review, interviews with the complainant, the accused, and witnesses, and examination of any relevant materials. The board conducts a formal investigation to gather additional information, interview involved parties, and assess the severity and extent of the violation.
 - A. **Identification of violation:** The board/committee identifies the violation through various means such as routine monitoring, participant complaints, or internal reporting.

- B. Dismissal of charges:** The board/committee decides that there was no violation.
7. **Findings and recommendations:** The Charges Committee presents its findings to the review board, along with recommendations on whether to dismiss the allegations or proceed to a formal hearing.
 8. **Review and decision:** The board reviews all information gathered during the investigation and makes a decision regarding the violation. This may include determining whether the violation occurred, its severity, and any necessary corrective actions.
 - A. **Decision to proceed:** The review board reviews the findings and decides whether to proceed with formal charges leading to a trial.
 9. **Formation of a trial committee:** If the decision is to proceed, a Trial Committee is formed. This committee functions similarly to a tribunal, ensuring due process is followed.
 10. **Notification:** If the violation involves someone, s/he is notified of the allegation and provided an opportunity to respond and present their perspective.
 11. **Corrective actions:** If a violation is confirmed, the board may implement corrective actions, which could include additional training for researchers, modifications to study protocols, suspension or termination of research activities, or reporting to regulatory agencies.
 12. **Preparation for hearing:** Both the Charges Committee and the accused prepare their cases for the trial. This includes the compilation of evidence, witness lists, and any other relevant documentation.
 13. **Conducting the trial:** The Trial Committee conducts the trial. Both sides present their cases, including evidence and witness testimony.
 14. **Deliberation (thinking):** After the trial, the Trial Committee deliberates on the evidence presented and reaches a decision regarding the violation.
 15. **Verdict and sanctions (decision and consequences):** The Trial Committee issues a verdict. If the verdict is guilty, appropriate sanctions are recommended. Sanctions can range from reprimands to more severe consequences such as revocation of research privileges or reporting to external bodies.
 16. **Appeals process:** The accused may have the right to appeal the decision. The review board outlines the appeals process, which typically involves a review by an appellate body within the institution.
 17. **Implementation of sanctions:** If an appeal is not filed or if the appeal upholds the Trial Committee's decision, the recommended sanctions are implemented.
 18. **Follow-Up:** The board ensures that any corrective actions are implemented effectively and monitors compliance going forward. They may conduct follow-up reviews to verify ongoing adherence to ethical standards.
 19. **Documentation and reporting:** All actions taken by the board regarding the violation, including findings, decisions, and any imposed sanctions, are documented in detail. In cases where required by regulations or policies, the board may also report the violation to relevant oversight bodies or authorities. Throughout this process, the board prioritizes the protection of research participants and the integrity of the research process, while also ensuring fairness and transparency in handling violations.

1.8 Addressing common societal problems with restorative justice

I.e., How are common social and socio-technical problems addressed?

In a community-type society, common social problems are addressed in the following ways.

1. **If the problem is of a personal or inter-personal nature**, regarding behavior, psychology, or communication, then it is advised that “you” contact an appropriate coordinator to mediate and to arrive at a resolution.
2. **If the problem is related to a habitat service system**, then it is advised that “you” seek out the appropriate HSS team that is responsible for that system, communicate the problem, and discuss solutions with team members.
3. **If the problem involves a coordinator**, it is advised that “you” seek out the coordinator that is a step-up in the network chain of communication and they can help mediate. If “you” are unsure of who to contact, “you” can submit a notification to the contribution support service which will guide you to an appropriate mediator.
4. **If the problem involves a team**, and is not of a personal nature, then it should be understood that most teams operate with the understanding that if “you” bring a problem to the table, “you” should also bring ideas of workable solutions or be willing to help brainstorm on a workable solutions with the group (i.e., problems entail responsibility). Here, it is advised to bring up the issue with the team, possibly through the team’s coordinator, and possibly, also have a workable solution(s).

5. If the problem involves an emergency medical or criminal incident, coordinators will be notified, and will in turn activate first responders. When conditions are nominal again, an investigation may be pursued by trained personnel to assess and restore harmony. During an investigation, goals include, chain of evidence, uncovering what transpired, identifying and apprehending those who have committed acts of violence, etc.

Even in the case of “crimes of passion” or the like, the worst scenario is containment if the individual is unable to control their destructive actions. Just as we might quarantine a person with a highly contagious, infectious disease if it were a serious threat, the logic to contain people who pose behavioral threats to others would suggest a similar scenario only this containment would be humane and for the sake of restoration of fulfillment (well-being). Whether biological or developmental, all aberrant behaviors have a source of some kind and as complex as they may be, only further study can work to source solutions. Obviously, some dangerous people would have to be removed from society, but the general way in which individuals are interrelated with has to be compassion and restoration. Get to the root of the problem and then figure out the most constructive way to restore fulfillment in them and society at large.

SIMPLIFIED: *That which is sought structural and interpersonal resolution of is interfere with another's life fulfillment in a negative way (i.e., affecting or otherwise interfering in another individual's life experience of community in a negative way).*

1.8.1 Trust and distrust

In community, in an environment of trust, there is no need for strict control or deterrence. In an environment of scarcity, disorganized fulfillment, competition, and authority, then strict control and deterrence is useful/necessary for maintaining control.

In the market-State, where there is secrecy, scarcity, and competition, the private-public State-market principle is:

1. Don't trust people in the market, because you can't be sure what their motives are.
 - A. Prices on human need fulfillment create harmful incentives. Price creates [the values/objectives of] secrecy, competition, and scarcity, from which poverty, crime, loneliness, and depression originate.

Behavior always has an intent. Even if someone were to kill themselves their intent their desire is to be out of pain. And therein, someone's history is a means of understanding their current behavior. Behavior in community carries the intent that all is trustworthy, the

system and the population. Behavior in the market-State carries the intent that all is competition, the system and the population. A community-type society has transparency around what is going on, to motivate and inform for improvement, and also, to convey trust.

Often, researchers define distrust as a negative expectation of someone else's conduct which can generate feelings of suspicion, wariness, or doubt, and they emphasize that distrust isn't quite the opposite of trust. In fact, they're two separate emotions. It's even possible to experience both at the same time. Nonetheless, in practice they're usually negatively correlated – teams/populations that distrust each other don't trust each other, and vice versa. Fundamentally, trust is an illusion until mutual self-interest is realized among a population, and that realization is encoded into their societal information system so that decisions and actions continue to orient (i.e., are sustained) in that direction. In community, it is clear that the system is being designed and operated to orient toward mutual fulfillment, and therefore, mutual trust.

Fear always blocks us from our true potential. As those of our past have wisely stated, fear is simply the lack of knowledge. Therefore, it can be eliminated through exposing ourselves to knowledge. The more information available about a matter the less fear is likely to be present. Therein, confusion creates fear; whereas, information creates trust. In community, it is easy to trust what people do, for what they do is reflective of their direction, orientation, and approach to society, which is common among the [social] population.

1.8.2 Negativity

Humans are capable of experiencing “negative thoughts” as thoughts of inflicting suffering on oneself or others, which arise from the presence of [at least] psychological and physiological “inflammation” (e.g., abuse and brain inflammation). To shut down someone (or halt a conversation) by labeling them (or it) as “negative” is to essentially ignore the inflammation that is causing the misery behind the thoughts. It is akin to say, “Just be happy in your miserable situation” or “I can't hear what is causing your suffering”; which, in early 21st century society becomes, “Just take this pill and go back to work.” That aggression someone feels in an unhappy situation is important for them to feel, for it represents the “aggressive” spark of energy that is likely to move him/her to change or otherwise improve the situation, and most importantly, to facilitate in changing their environment.

Those who do not want to see the hurt and hurtful (“negative”), will have a difficult time understanding their environment. If someone doesn't recognize a problem, it doesn't mean there is no problem, it just means they aren't able to solve it. Positive thinking can be a misnomer for not thinking clearly or not thinking enough, as in, failing to do a realistic account of the world around. In a sense, that which is “negative” is blocking the flow

of energy and integration toward greater fulfillment. Fundamentally, all decision system issue inquiries, all production and economics, start with a human [need] demand and/or request (i.e., nicely worded complaint). The first step, often, in issue decision resolution is to know about the “negative” so that the development team can change the situation. If the starting point is that “we” can’t even have a conversation about it, then “we” certainly can’t do anything about it, which is a concerning approach.

How is a systems-based solution and overall social re-orientation supposed to take place if no one will identify or otherwise look at the unpleasanties going on in the world in order to ensure that their root causing factors are not present in the next iterative state of the societal system? Unpleasanties will not magically go away by ignoring them. Many people in early 21st century society have bought the erroneous notion that by paying attention to something, and becoming aware of its existence, they are somehow magically giving it power. To design a better next iteration of society than the past, it may not be wise to entrain to unpleasanties, but still necessary to identify and understand them. Until the conditions and conditioning are accurately identified, root causes will likely be hidden from view. The rhetorical question must be asked, How can someone get out of the conditions if someone doesn’t acknowledge them?

1.8.3 Deterrence

A fulfilled society full of intrinsically educated people likely doesn’t need serious mechanisms of deterrence from violations, because they recognize the relationship between each other and their ecology, and have grown up in that environment. Deterrence aims to prevent future crime and can focus on specific and general deterrence. Specific deterrence deals with making an individual less likely to commit a future crime because of fear of being punished. General deterrence refers to the impact on members of the public who become less likely to commit a crime after learning of the punishment another person experienced. In usual sentencing, the safety of the public and the punishment of the offenders are closely related and the offenders are imprisoned to serve as deterrence.

In the market-State, the greatest deterrent is death. The penalty for not obeying the law is death (as in, force to death and/or total isolation if someone) for resistance to law enforcement. And therein, in the market-State, the only reason most people obey the law is that they do not want to die. The idea that disobeying the lawful commandments will get “you” killed is the idea behind authoritarianism, and behind the “law” itself under most market-State conditions.

Deterrents in the market-State include, but may not be limited to:

1. Prosecution is a deterrent; hence, prosecutors

will prosecute everyone they possibly can, even if they know they are going to lose the case, simply because they think that by prosecuting they will deter anyone else from the behavior, even if the defense wins in court. These people are taught to believe the best way to deter behavior is to threaten. Most people won’t want to go through the unpleasant situation, and so, just the threat is sufficient.

2. Physical punishment through the conception of law as the “justified” use of violence and/or isolation to induce pain in a criminal. Punishment refers to pain, incarceration, isolation, segregation, forced labor, etc.
3. Financial punishment by the requirement for payment (e.g., fines, financial sanctions).
4. Cameras with signage indicating their presence.
5. Signage indicating what is permissible/not permissible.
6. Non-lethal deterrents (e.g., tear gas).

Punishment in the early 21st century includes, but may not be limited to:

1. Community service.
2. Monetary fines.
3. Forfeiture of property.
4. Restitution to victims.
5. Confinement in jail (i.e., imprisonment).
6. Deprivation of access (e.g., deprivation of a driving license for a period of time).
7. Public humiliation (i.e., shame).
8. Death (“capital punishment”).

Deterrents in a community-type society include:

1. Awareness of protocols and standards of operation and usage.
2. Signage.
3. Cameras with signage indicating their presence.
4. Sufficiency of access. For example, in the case of urination, sufficient access to toilets so that people do not have to urinate in the street.

Many State governments use short-term “boot camps” to rehabilitate first-time offenders. These highly regimented temporary internment camps are intended to make offenders respect and follow authorities, as well as give them necessary to acquire jobs in society.

1.8.4 Jail and prison, or a medical facility

Different configurations of society have different usages and visions of the conceptions of “jail” and “prison”.

In a given society,

1. Is it possible to go to jail; wherein, jail is an hour or several days, tactile, restriction of free-will movement among society) for a violation of State/ community rules?
 - A. In community, jail is in a medical facility and community restoration work.
 - B. In the market-State, jail is a temporary punitive detainment [law-enforcement] center.
2. Is it possible to go to prison; wherein, prison is a punishment oriented restriction of free-will movement for a longer than hours or several days?
 - A. There are no prisons in community, there are only centers of restoration. "Criminals" are transferred from medical centers to restoration centers as appropriate per medical and societal safety procedures.
3. Is it possible to use force to be compensated?

1.8.5 Trauma

INSIGHT: *Bad things are not permanent, pervasive, or personal.*

With trauma comes suppression and repression. Repression is when something traumatic has happened and you are not quite sure what it is, but it keeps activating triggers in certain situations. Something has happened and you can't recall it. Suppression is something that has happened but you have suppressed it from memory. The later is the avoiding group and the former is repression, the people who are re-experiencing it, not avoiding. It is possible to heal most trauma through a multi-modal therapy that doesn't have environmental repercussions for the rest of the population. Multi-modal means to look at different behaviors, thoughts, and systems to find the optimal to address something.

INSIGHT: *Hurt people hurt others; hurt people end up hurting other people, because they are themselves, hurt.*

In the early 21st century, the desperation cause by not having quite enough money to get by comfortably combined with impulsivity and trauma can create highly social corrosive behaviors (crime).

1.8.6 Structural (in-)justice

Questions of justice from a structural perspective include, but are not limited to:

1. Is it reformable or can it fixed?
 - A. In community, there is no perfect society, there is just the best that can be done up to now. Society can be bettered to better meet the fulfillment needs of all humans. Individuals can be healed of trauma. Relationships oriented toward the flourishing of all can be maintained.
 - B. In some societal systems, the structure in which

the incident of justice took place and/or the justice system itself is believed to be perfect, yet observably not representative of optimal global human fulfillment. In some societies, only the individual can be at fault.

2. What is the nature of violence in this system? How is violence taught? How is violence applied?
 - A. In community, violence is a consequence of something wrong with society as a whole.
 - B. In some societal systems, violence is systemic and applied in cases of justice.
3. What is the nature of justice?
 - A. In community, the nature of justice is to restore healthy relationships and facilitate the distribution of the best that humanity has to offer.
 - B. In some societies, the nature of justice is structural and systemic, and is therein applied to coerce behavior through threat and then real violence.
4. What is a perfect society?
 - A. In community, there is no perfect society, there is only the best that can be achieved up to now.
5. How are people with harmful beliefs engaged with and treated?
 - A. In community, harm is a situational, consciousness-mediated, medical, and scientific issue.
6. What is the consequence of rejecting legitimate [State] authority.
 - A. In community, there is no legal State authority, there is a standard way of conceptualizing and operationalizing together to optimize the fulfillment of all.

In any society, justice becomes a human designed and engineered socio-technical sub-societal system. Socio-technical systems can be engineered and evaluated using the following criteria (only partial listing):

1. Performance definition and explanation.
2. Performance evaluation criteria.
3. Task, job, work, etc. descriptions.
4. Standards alignment.
5. Codes of practice, procedural, and regulatory alignment and action.
6. Professional morals (ethics).

Market-State institutions are part of a socio-technical structural societal systems with rules that govern behavior within them. These human made rules determine:

1. How people are rewarded (commerce rewards or State privilege rewards).
2. How their market or State job is defined, and what

they do.

In the market-State, because of the competitive and bad incentive nature of these rules, these life altering socio-technical rules are large barriers to community. Many rule have to do with incentives. For example, money is a mechanism of influence, an incentive in the market; it compels people to take action, because it provides access to life fulfillment [in the market-State]. It even compels people to take actions they might otherwise not take.

2 [Plan] Transition from criminal justice to restorative justice

Transitioning from a traditional criminal justice model to a restorative justice approach requires a fundamental shift in how justice is perceived and coordinated. Restorative justice emphasizes healing for the victim, the offender, and the community, rather than solely focusing on punishment. This approach acknowledges the harm caused by criminal behavior and seeks to address it by facilitating dialogue, understanding, and reconciliation. As individuals exit the penal system, the emphasis shifts towards their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Support systems, such as the InterSystem medical team, play a pivotal role in this process, offering medical, psychological, and social support to ensure that returning citizens are equipped to make a positive return to their communities.

The successful transition of justice crucially depends on providing support, orientation, and collaboration to individuals re-entering society from prison during their transitional period. When people come out of prison during transition, the InterSystem medical team has to support them in re-entering society, has to orient them, and has to work with them. Studies clearly show that prisoners who exit prison conditions to somewhere stable and safe to live are far less likely to commit any more crimes. Repeaters of crime more often than not, re-violate because they lack a home, stable housing, and comprehensive habitat service fulfillment.

In many cases in the market-State, prisoners will re-offend in order to go back to prison, because things are so bad for them in the outside world that prison is genuinely a better alternative. The only option someone has in prison is to completely adapt to the arrested access and socio-technical availabilities. Of course, the problem later becomes such that a return to the larger societal environment there is a [restorative justice] process by which, step-by-step people are slowly re-integrated (in a supported manner). During transition to community, there are partial separation medical centers (a.k.a., open-prisons), where each day the prisoner must return to spend the night in the prison, and during the day, they can go out and study things, do community service, and see family. In the early 21st century, there are very few open prisons on the planet.

In community, the determination of whether to release someone from arrest/restraint is a medical determination, and will occur as soon as, "you/I" are willing to be a desirable human being. In community, instead of arrests into prisons of "criminals", there are medical restoration facilities/centers to help return human beings to well-being among community.

Moreover, the transition involves comprehensive orientation programs designed to familiarize individuals with the resources available to them, including job training, education, and housing assistance. Collaboration between the individuals, the justice

system, and community organizations is essential to identify and address the barriers that returning citizens face. By working together, these stakeholders can create a supportive environment that encourages personal growth, reduces recidivism, and promotes public safety. Ultimately, the transition to restorative justice aims to transform the narrative from one of exclusion to one of inclusion, recognizing the potential for change and the value of every individual in contributing to a healthier, more just society.

Technically, a community-type society does not need a law to say that harming another person is immoral and will cause suffering; instead, harming another causing suffering is just a description of reality. Hence, instead of a law with punitive consequences, there is a description of reality with an organization that facilitates the restoration of relationships and well-being. The difference is the idea of authority. Restorative justice carries no notion of authority over others, whereas law does so. Restorative justice does not require some written down ritual stating that “it is the law of the land that...” Metaphorically, it is like saying, “2 plus 2 won’t really equal 4 unless we have a math authority that writes down, “we hereby declare that 2 plus 2 equals 4.” Those actions that cause harm, including their common restorative reactions, are still put into writing, to communicate understanding, but there is no need to call that “law”. There is no threat in putting actions and appropriate responses into writing, but there is a threat in “law”, in a centralized authority declaring what actions are acceptable and unacceptable, and what punishment or consequence will be taken on the part of the authority if the acceptable/unacceptable actions are violated.

Community doesn’t mean no laws; instead it means that a society has evolved where coercive laws are not needed. In community, the need for law becomes more limited. And, where the law becomes limited, or eventually non-existent, so too does the State. Law exists because people cannot resolve disputes. In a society without the market, disputes that arise over and as part of the market do not exist. When society naturally does what is naturally right for (i.e., in alignment with) human need fulfillment, then there is no need for any law. All beings regulate themselves, and fulfilled beings regulate society together peacefully. Some degree of law will be required during transition, as humanity evolves to the point where all individuals naturally do what is naturally right. The real question is not, Why do States impose rules and regulations on the people; instead, it is, Why do States have to impose rules at all (i.e., why do States exist at all)? The answer has to do with “our” separation from nature, from “our” natural selves.

3 [Transition elements] The legal justice structure

A.k.a., The law justice system, the legalized justice system, the law system, the law-justice system, the criminal justice system, the criminal legal system, the criminal governmental system, the judicial-legislative system, traditional justice, the legal justice system, the State justice system, etc.

The Law are instructions run by States in given geographic territories. Politicians create laws and judges interpret the laws that the politicians create; herein, Judges interpret and finalize the determination of what is law. In the context of actual cases of law enforcement via court hearings, judges and juries determine (interpret) the facts of each particular case. Judges and juries listen to stories (“the facts of the case”) and decide punishment. Laws are a means of population control and determine what is and is not possible. Rights, like laws, are [legal] fictions (a.k.a., social constructions, socio-technical relationship code). A legal fiction is a fiction that has been written into the law and justifies the use of governmental force. The traditional justice system which is purely punitive by nature.

In the criminal justice system, crime is a violation of law set by the State. Violations create guilt. Justice requires the State to determine blame (who violated) and determine punishment. The goal is determine what law has been broken and ensuring violators are punished. In the early 21st century, justice is about power, and those who have it and don’t have it (in this case, people of all skin colors and beliefs are incarcerated and working for little or no money).

In a criminal justice system, both courts (where final decisions are taken by authorities) and police are part of the enforcement system of society. Here, “statute law” means that individuals in government create binding contracts (Read: acts, bills, laws, etc.) that are enforced by a “court” of interpreting authorities who are backed by physical enforcement in the form of police/military. In a court of law, unless there is evidence, there is only heresy. Judges oversee the court of law (i.e., they act as the controller) and commit to actions based on evidence in association with legal standards (Read: laws).

The following are the roles of people participating in the criminal justice system:

1. **Government legislators** (a.k.a., governmental policy makers).
 - A. Government legislators intervene to make and remove laws.
2. **Enforcers** (authorized by government to enforce, use force, to conform the behavior of the population).
 - A. **Police** (including, prison police): Police intervene to enforce law. Policing is an institution

designed to manage the consequences of inequality.

- B. **Judiciary** Judges interpret and sometimes make law. The judiciary is designed to determine the consequences for inequality.
 1. **Judges** coordinate and decide.
 2. **Prosecutors** present cases of belief.
 3. **Juries** decide whom to believe.
3. **Suspects (a.k.a., defendants)** possible perpetrator of a crime. Present belief for what occurred.
4. **Witnesses** (as in, plaintiff, observational and expert) present belief (observation) or evidence (raw data and methods).
5. **Convict/criminal** guilty and sentenced wrongdoer.
6. **Court** environment where these roles coordinate information and take final decisions.

There are two dimensions to the structure of a legal criminal justice system (a.k.a., punitive/retributive) in early 21st century society; the structural oversight of the case is either, or:

1. **Adversarial system** a State (government/ jurisdictional) prosecutor indicts someone, a defense lawyer defends that person, and a judge is supposed to ensure “fair play”. An adversarial “court” [of justice] system will go after a defendant to seek a guilty plea regardless of if someone was hurt or they are guilty, because it is adversarial.
2. **Inquisitorial system** the judge and the prosecutor are essentially the same person.

The final decisioning of the case is either, or:

1. **The jury system** a legal “court case” system where a group of selected and case-informed peers decide the outcome of a case following the law and facts.
2. **The bench system** a legal “court case” system where the judge (elected or selected) decides the outcome of the case following the law and facts.

The inquisitorial process can be described as an official inquiry to ascertain the “truth”, whereas the adversarial system uses a competitive process between prosecution and defence to determine the “facts”. However, in either case, neither the truth nor the facts of the underlying societal issues that are the cause of “criminality” are never (or, almost never) revealed or called into question; because, in part, those “professionals” that are participating in the process would have to question their own professional existence and the very idea of a criminal justice system.

Criminal justice is the addressing of “criminal” behavior. Putting someone in a prison cell, not only doesn’t make society safer, but gives rise to a false sense of security. When society sends people to prison for non-

violent “offenses”, what society gets back is a person that is more likely to commit crime and potentially higher types of crime. When someone gets arrested in modern society, not only are they punished, but their families are often punished consequently also.

Standard economists believe that people obey the law to maximize utility. The belief is that, in general, people don’t commit crimes because we estimate the probability of being caught (stealing) and the estimated dis-utility for being convicted of that theft (violation), compared with expected utility of getting off free with the stolen object/service. In this sense, law and law enforcement are a means of behavior control by retaliating forcefully when there are violations, causing the population to make utility maximization calculations in their mind before acting. However, in concern to freedom and self-direction, someone’s behavior is conformed out of fear, then can it be said to even be a personal behavior.

“Fear of punishment creates only intelligent unselfishness, not love.”
Anonymous

Different configurations of society behave in different ways after a crime has occurred in order to:

1. Have justice for the victim [of the crime].
2. Have justice for people who are accused, but didn’t actually do it.
3. Have justice for the individual who did the crime.
4. Have justice for society for having had a crime occur.

INSIGHT: *Angry mobs that jump on hate bandwagons often cause more damage.*

3.1 Law

A.k.a., Crime, code, policy, command, substantive rules, instructions, legislations, etc.

In science, a law is an observed regularity. A society, laws are statements regarding the use of force against free will (as in, direct engagement in the behavior of force over another). In the market-State, the State is the arbiter of law. Laws, their creators and enforcers, subjecting human conduct to “rules of governance” to which people are held accountable (whether they know of them, or not). At a basic level, law is all about authority-over-others, who has it and what can they do with it.

CLARIFICATION: *There is the concept of legal laws (political principles and coercive rules) and then there is the separate concept of scientific laws (scientific principles and principles of human fulfillment).*

Many confuse laws with values. While laws express values, they have traditionally been used as a coercive force to control behavior. Where as values are orienting objectives, Laws are formalized rules that govern

behavior within a society, often reflecting the collective values and moral principles of that society at a specific point in time. Laws function primarily as a mechanism of control, employing coercion to enforce compliance and deter behaviors deemed un-/desirable by lawmakers (and those with power over lawmakers). This coercive aspect of law highlights its role in maintaining order, but it also underscores the potential for laws to be used as tools of power rather than pure expressions of communal values. Conceptually though, the idea of a “rule of law” (Read: jurisprudence, a legal system, system of law) represents an evolution out of the primitive principle of “might makes right,” where disputes were resolved through violence, and the victor’s perspective prevailed. Before law, if there was a dis-alignment followed by a dispute, then likely, some extreme violence would happen, and the person left alive won the argument. Then the democratic-State punitive justice system arrived, where an expectedly impartial authority or arbiter handed down judgement based on “law”. This paradigm shift toward the modern nation-State and its “rule of law” introduced the idea that laws, rather than brute force, should govern society, ensuring fairness, predictability, and “justice”. Under the rule of law, disputes are resolved through a structured legal process, ideally free from the arbitrariness and tyranny of “unchecked” power. However, the democratic punitive justice system represents a punishment-oriented continuum, where the resolution of disputes is entrusted to an impartial authority or arbiter who dictates and executes punishment.

INSIGHT: *Language creates an infrastructure for law. Laws are basically language. Within the context of a State there are various systems that interpret and enforce that language.*

Laws are the “right” structure to determine when the use of violence (of the State) is appropriate. Here, crimes are a violation of those decrees set by an authority. Force/violence is used to arrest subjects that are breaking laws, and to monopolize violence/force in case of an escalation of violence.

Legal decisions are those that are capable of engaging to some degree a monopolization on violence within a given jurisdiction. Legal justice is administered by means of “authority” with the ability (due to historical conditions/-ing) to have and hold subjective decisioning power over others. The authority determines and engages a force with the capability to monopolize violence as best as possible given that which is available. The population has family to lose, and the authority has power over others to lose.

Alternatively, a community-type society applies a set of value standards that orient less toward hurtful intentions and more toward measurable states of fulfillment and progress restoring to a satisfactory state of full well-being.

INSIGHT: *What is the basis of crime when*

everyone can access anything they need. Not blaming people for their flaws, given environmental conditions; designing a new system where there are not those flaws.

In a community-type society justice prioritizes medical or restorative approaches, and the focus shifts from punishment to well-being, understanding, and a better society. Here, the justice system seeks to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior, such as social, psychological, or medical issues, with the goal of restoring individuals and repairing harm to victims and the society. This approach represents a holistic understanding of justice, one that views legal issues through the lens of human well-being and human need fulfillment, and seeks solutions that contribute to the well-being and harmony of society.

INSIGHT: *The law is no substitute for a lack of human fulfillment among a societal population.*

In context of a State, a legal law is a rule made “binding” (i.e., documented and given to the enforcers) by the coercive force of “legislative” power or legitimate “authority”. In one way, a legal law is essentially a three way “contract” between the “authorities”, the “citizens”, and the “enforcers”. In this way, law is a market-State contract that obligates everyone (“citizens”) to conform. That written rule-inclusive contract is often approved/ signed between three parties and operative by the last (#4). Each of the four groups has unique internal tasks (operational processes):

1. **Legislative group** starts and writes rules. The tasks:
 - A. Write law.
 - B. Take deliberated action.
2. **Executive group** subjective agreement with rules.
 - A. Approve law.
 - B. Take quick action.
3. **Judicial group** final interpretation of rules.
 - A. Interpret law (and may create law).
 - B. Determine if there are violations of law, and consequences for violations.
4. **Enforcement group** accept orders/rules and carry out arrests and punishments because of rules.
 - A. Execute the law on citizens.

The enforcement group is always present in the State structure. Technically, only one of the first three rule agreeing groups is really required to “authorize” legal constructions (i.e., laws), and give orders to the enforcers. Most States (governments) on the planet consist of all three. In most countries, only the first three parties sign contracts in “law”; therein, the fourth group, the “enforcers” only enforce. Most governments do not allow the enforcers to edit and approve rules (only follow them), though some do. Additionally, sometimes everybody is subject to the “law”, and sometimes,

authorities themselves are not subject to the “law”.

In specific cases, citizens can create laws. This is often called a “referendum” (vote). Sometimes these referendums (votes) are just for information purposes (i.e., “non-binding”), and sometimes they require the government to take action to finalize and enforce them (“binding”). The presence and ability to create referendums often differs by jurisdiction.

In general, the following occurs in the creation of authority:

1. Someone/group becomes the authority.
2. The authority creates the laws.
3. The public follows the laws.
4. A “crime” is committed when a law is not followed.
5. There is force to control the commission of crimes.
6. There is force to control and punish criminal incidents.

In general the text of a legal (i.e., “law”) contract starts as a “bill” (document) written in the “legislative” working group and ends, after approval by all/sufficient stakeholder group “authorities” as a law (legal enforcement contract). The contract has three primary parties in relationship (citizens are everybody, politicians are law approvers, enforcers are law executioners. The primary relationships are:

1. Citizens are employed as enforcers (“authorities”).
2. Citizens become politicians (representatives or despots; “authorities”).
3. Politicians (legislative, executive, judicial) create and maintain “law(s)”.
4. Politicians employ enforcers. One authority, the politicians, employ another authority.
5. Enforcers execute the law. The enforcers interact with citizens to investigate and punish violators; enforcers punish citizens.
6. Everyone is a citizen, but sometimes authorities are not subject to the execution of the law; because, they are the employer of the enforcers.
7. The “authorities” are the politicians and enforcers.
8. The politicians and enforcers are citizens.

There are two general types of rules in society; there are laws/rules that:

1. Tell people to do something, or they will be punished. Do something, or else. A specific behavior must be done.
2. Tell people not to do something, or they will be punished. Do not do something, or else. A specific behavior may not be done.

CLARIFICATION: *The second part, the punishment part, is where the coercion comes*

enters the equation.

In general, a crime is an infraction of (a.k.a., violation of, failure to comply with) a societal-scale rule. The behavior you must do, or must not do, is written into “law” (Read: a contract created by authority authorizing the use of force against non-compliance). Laws are market-State contracts that exist to control behavior and punish violations. In a force-based society, crimes are codified by ‘law’, created and administered by a separate class of people claiming the authority to do so (e.g., politicians), and enforced by enforcers (e.g., police and soldiers). Therein, ‘law’ is a formalized description of allowed (i.e., author[ed/ized]) and unallowed (i.e., illegal) relationships that are granted and enforced by [a hierarchy of monopolistic] authority. There are many names for legal laws, including but not limited to: bill (prior to law), act, ordinance, etc.

INSIGHT: *People ought not be blamed for behaviors that are structurally incentive. Instead, society ought to be restructured so the structural incentive for detrimental behaviors are not present.*

3.1.1 Legal intelligence

Legal intelligence constitutes a vital component of modern governance, facilitating comprehension and implementation of societal rules and regulations. This discipline enables precise definitions, implications, and nuances of legal actions and violations, including the specific construct of a crime. Predicated on the acknowledgment of a crime within the legal system, legal intelligence logically examines incidents and conduct potentially indicative of this classification. With the premise that ‘x crime’ is a recognized event within the legal framework, legal intelligence seeks to scrutinize occurrences and behaviors that may fall under this category:

1. In terms of the community's legal and agreement process, what is the definition of *x crime*?
2. Now that the intelligence understands that there is such an event as *x crime*.
3. Could the following *y event* be considered an example of a *x crime*?
4. Would the actions of *z person* in the context of *y event* indicate the possibility of *x crime*?
5. Might the actions of *z person* constitute *x crime*?
6. How else might it be established or proven that the actions of *z person* constitute *x crime*?
 - A. If *c actions* were found, would this be further confirming evidence of *x crime*?
 - B. What would constitute further confirming evidence that *z person* committed *x crime*?
 - C. What would constitute further confirming evidence that *y event* is an instance of *x crime*?
 - D. Would it be further confirming evidence (that

z person committed *x crime*) if it were found that *z person* took *b action* or that *c event* were associated with *y event*?

- E. What would be further evidence that *y person* committed *x crime*?
- F. What would be further evidence that *z event* is an instance of *x crime*?

When we consider a given event ‘*y*’, legal intelligence is tasked with determining whether such an event might exemplify ‘*x crime*’. It involves a detailed analysis of the actions of an individual, referred to as ‘*z person*’, within the context of event ‘*y*’. The objective is to ascertain if these actions could suggest or indeed constitute the commission of ‘*x crime*’. To establish or prove this, one must look beyond the immediate actions, examining intent, causality, and consequence, in accordance with the community’s legal standards and due process. This multifaceted inquiry relies on evidence, legal precedent, and a comprehensive interpretation of the applicable laws to reach a conclusive determination.

3.1.2 Market-State rules, regulations, and standards

Rules and regulations are specific laws. While “laws” generally refer to the broader legal directives passed by legislative bodies, “rules” and “regulations” are more specific directives made under the authority of those laws, typically by administrators and the “citizen” touch-point enforcers of the laws. Rules can be seen as the detailed standards or principles that govern the conduct of individuals or organizations, and regulations are rules with the force-of-law, typically administered by an official State agency to implement and enforce the broader statutes. This State agency/branch is typically called the Justice branch, but the other branch (if they exist) may also have enforcement personnel roles. Both are mechanisms by which the legal system operationalizes and enforces the mandates set out in higher-level “law” (constitution, legislation, case, regulatory, etc.), ensuring “order, safety, and fairness” within society.

In any organized society, rules and regulations form the bedrock of daily interactions and operational conduct. “Rules” and “regulations” are “standards”; there are many a.k.a.’s for the idea of a “standard”. Rules and regulations are standardized instructions for maintaining “order”, ensuring “safety”, and protecting the “rights” of people and ecologies. Rules and regulations range from broad statutes (legislative acts, constitutional changes, etc.) enacted by national or state legislatures, or referendum, to specific guidelines designed for local or industry-specific contexts, such as commerce or the production of some widget.

In the market-State, there are three basic types of governance decisions (Read: standards) about:

1. **The use of the State** (a.k.a., State governance documents).
 - A. The State’s construction via legal documentation.
2. **The operation of business** (a.k.a., business governance documents).
 - A. A businesses construction via legal documentation.
3. **The operation of a family** (a.k.a., family governance culture and documents).
 - A. A family construction via legal documentation.

The following taxonomy categorizes the various types of rules and regulations that govern interactions and conduct within most versions of early 21st century market-State society, outlining their scope and application across different domains:

1. **Citizen rules and regulations (i.e., citizenship, rights sustaining standards):**
 - A. Scope: Governs the behavior of individuals in their personal, social, and civic activities.
 - B. Objective: To ensure public safety, uphold individual “rights”, and foster a respectful and harmonious society.
2. **State administration rules and regulations (i.e., governance service standards):**
 - A. Scope: Pertains to the internal operations and procedures of State bodies/powers and public institutions.
 - B. Objective: To enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability in public administration and service delivery.
3. **Consumer and commercial rules and regulations (i.e., means of production and consumer service standards):**
 - A. Scope: Regulates interactions between businesses and consumers, as well as among businesses.
 - B. Objective: To protect consumer rights, ensure advantaged-profit practices, and promote competition in the marketplace.
4. **City Rules and industrial regulations (i.e., urban standards, city standards, city code):**
 - A. Scope: Encompasses directives specific to urban areas and those governing industrial activities.
 - B. Objective: To manage urban development sustainably, ensure public health and safety, manage and/or transparency over life-cycle of products, and mitigate environmental impacts of industrial operations.

3.1.3 Societal categories for the application of law

A.k.a., The legal system, legal code, law code,

enforcement code, zoning, authority, law system, policy system, jurisdictions, jurisdictional system, court system, the regulations, etc.

The Law are instructions (code) run by States in given geo-graphic territories. Potential categories of law in society include, but may not be limited to:

NOTE: *Each of these areas deals with different aspects of legal relationships and obligations in society, but all aim to resolve disputes, provide remedies for wrongs, and regulate behavior to ensure fairness and justice within the framework of the law.*

1. **The State overseeing itself** (i.e., State regulation of the State):
 - A. **Political law** (a.k.a., branches of the State).
 1. Residency laws.
 2. Land laws.
 3. Production [on land] laws.
 4. International laws.
 - B. **Administrative law** (a.k.a., administers of the State).
 1. Bureaucratic administers.
 2. Enforcement administers.
 - C. **Regulatory of market-citizens** (a.k.a., administers of the disciplines of the market).
 - D. **Regulatory of self** (a.k.a., State self-oversight/ power-separation, public-oversight).
2. **The State overseeing the market** (i.e., State regulation of the market, trade and production):
 - A. **Production relations (commerce law; trade of means of production, commodities).**
 1. Employer-benefit laws.
 2. Trade permissive laws.
 - B. **Citizen-production relations (consumer law; trade of final production):**
 1. Employee-benefit laws (a.k.a., labor benefit laws, union laws).
 - C. **Technical (safety) regulations.**
 1. **Technical standards** for production laws (a.k.a., science laws, engineering laws, engineering standards, technical standards).
3. **The State overseeing the citizen's behaviors and technology usage** (i.e., State regulation of the public):
 - A. **Civil law** (market and citizen trade dispute resolution).
 1. Social property dispute.
 2. Family property dispute.
 - B. **Criminal law** (State violation, escalation to force/ violence involvement).
 1. Serious violation dispute.

A more complex view of the disciplines over which the State creates law and enforces law accounts for

authority-based (i.e., government-based) relationships:

1. **Public law** concerns issues that affect the general public or State; society as a whole.
 - A. Between legal persons (citizens) and the State (e.g., constitutional law, statutory law, common law, criminal law, private law).
 1. Typically, a legal person is someone who can enter contracts, own property, and be a party to lawsuits.
 - B. Between different institutions within a State (e.g., administrative law).
 - C. Between different branches of government (e.g., constitutional law).
 - D. Between people that are of direct concern to society (e.g., criminal law).
2. **Private law** concerns issues that affect the relationships between individuals or private entities, focusing on matters that affect the private interests of citizens (including private contracts and obligations), as opposed to public law which addresses issues affecting society as a whole.
 - A. Between contracting parties (e.g., contract law, property law).
 - B. Between privately behaving parties (e.g., tort law, family law, succession law, corporate law).

CLARIFICATION: *All law involves the State at some level; hence, private law is really a sub-set of public law.*

3.1.3.1 Control of State by law

1. **Political law** (a.k.a., laws governing State political powers, constitutional law): Defines the framework for the creation and operation of the State, its powers, and the rights of the citizens. Description of the formation of the State powers/branches.
2. **Administrative law** (a.k.a., laws governing State administrators): Regulates the actions and functions of State administrators. Description of what State administrators are and are not allowed to do.
 - A. **Regulatory agencies:** Disputes involving federal or state agency regulations.
 - B. **Licensing:** Issues related to the granting of professional licenses.
 - C. **Public health and safety:** Legal aspects of health, environmental protection, etc.
3. **Law of social contract** (a.k.a., constitutional law, representational law, social contract law) social contract law is a branch of law that deals with the creation of a State mechanism and the accountabilities and rights of all involved.
 - A. **Law of referendum** (a.k.a., direct democratic vote for laws).

- B. **Law of representation** (a.k.a., democratic vote for politician role to create law).
- C. **Law of science and participation** (a.k.a., direct contribution, direct participation, direct visualization). Scientific team members determine laws.
4. **Criminal law** (a.k.a., federal law, State law, municipal law, city law, coercive law, force/ violence escalation law): Criminal law deals with behaviors that are offenses/violations against the State or public, punishable by the State through fines, imprisonment, or other sanctions. These are serious crimes and crimes against the State. Criminal law makes statements of what entities within the State jurisdiction will never do (or, must do), and the necessary remedy (of restoration / punishment) if they do it. All laws either start as "criminal", or will end up "criminal" if they continue/ persist (e.g., not paying a civil penalty, repeated offenses).
 - A. Criminal law under market-State conditions can be divided into priority (triage) law-enforcement conditions:
 1. **Felonies (results in hearings and separation; red)**: Serious crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, etc. Felonies are areas that no one wants to go.
 2. **Misdemeanors (results in hearings and community service; orange)**: Less serious offenses such as petty theft, minor assaults, etc. Repetitions of misdemeanors, or not following restorative accountabilities, may elevate the "case" to felony (red).
 3. **Infractions (results in warnings; yellow)**: Minor violations, often punishable by fines rather than jail time (e.g., traffic violations). Repetitions of infractions may elevate the "case" to misdemeanour's (orange).
 - B. Criminal law under market-State conditions can be divided into types of "serious" criminal disciplines where violations can occur, dimensions of life where police are the touch-point):
 1. **Personal crimes**:
 - i. Violent crimes: Assault, murder, rape, kidnapping, stalking.
 2. **Property crimes**:
 - i. Theft, burglary, arson, vandalism.
 3. **Inchoate crimes**:
 - i. Attempt, conspiracy, solicitation.
 4. **Statutory crimes (service and production regulatory crimes)**:
 - i. Vehicle/equipment usage violations (vehicle usage violation).
 - ii. Production violations (violations of standards of manufacturing and distribution).
 - iii. Offenses to the State (e.g., drug offenses).
 5. **Financial and employee/employer crimes**:
 - i. Fraud: Deceptive practices intended to gain unlawfully or unfairly.
 - ii. Contract fraud: Misrepresentation in agreements.
 - iii. Securities fraud: Deceptive practices in the stock or commodities markets.
 - iv. Embezzlement: Misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer.
 - v. Money laundering: The process of making large amounts of money generated by a criminal activity appear to be legal.
 - vi. Identity theft: Stealing someone's personal information to commit theft or fraud.
 6. **Cybercrimes** (a.k.a., signals crimes):
 - i. Hacking, phishing, cyberstalking.
5. **Religious law** (a.k.a., theocratic law): Governs according to religious scriptures and doctrines. Impacts aspects of State control, Citizen control, and Market control in jurisdictions where religious law is integrated into the legal system or significantly influences legal and social, traditional norms. Statements of what religious scriptures or authorities says must be done and not done. A theocracy (i.e., a religious state government) gains its legitimacy from its defense of the religion it claims to represent.

3.1.3.2 Control of market by State law

1. **Contract law** (a.k.a., legal-organization law, contract law, civil contract law, law of contracts): Agreements between people and their objects. Contract law a branch of civil law that deals with situations where two or more people enter consensually into civil property and/or access agreements. The State is then engaged, typically, to resolve all disputes. The State provides "Judges" to resolve issues (of cases of violation) as either "dismissed" or "remedy [must be paid]".
 - A. **Business contract law** (a.k.a., commerce law, commodity law, trade law, profit-share law, partnership, property-share, family-share, etc.): A special case of contract law where the agreements entered into relate to production and commerce, and the necessity of profit, or prior profit, to participate.
2. **Commercial law** (a.k.a., commerce law, terms of commerce for global State and local city, competitive law, corporate law): Agreements

of how trade must be conducted. Focuses on the formation, operations, and governance of corporations and their interactions with stakeholders. Commercial law governs the conduct of business and commerce and is used to regulate market/trade within both global and local society. It encompasses various legal domains including corporate law, competitive law, and the legal frameworks guiding trade and corporate instantiation, dis-instantiation, and operational activities.

- A. **Formation and organization:** Legal structuring of companies, including incorporation processes and regulatory compliance.
 - B. **Governance structure and decision rights:** Organization chart, structure, and procedures that decides actions via a “board” of human intelligences. Details the organizational frameworks and decisioning processes within corporations, typically involving a board of directors and management.
 - C. **Mergers and acquisitions:** Legal aspects of corporate restructuring. Covers the legal considerations for corporate mergers, acquisitions, and other forms of restructuring.
 - D. **Shareholder rights:** Issues related to the interests of company shareholders. Addresses the legal protections and rights afforded to shareholders, including issues of equity, dividends, and governance participation.
 - E. **Trade of the means of production agreements and production/construction rights:** Issues related to the legally allowed structure of commodity trade between production organizations (inclusive of final sale agreement, construction, and all prior production agreements up to that point). Involves the legal structure governing trade between entities engaged in production, including agreements related to construction and manufacturing.
3. **Labor law (a.k.a., employee law, employment law, labor safety law, etc.):** State oversight of production using human labor. Labor law regulates the relationship between employers, employees, and the State, aiming to ensure “fair” treatment, “safe” working conditions, and “equitable” employment practices. It reflects a “balance of power” between the “working” class and the “owning” class, often seen as a mechanism to address or mitigate potential conflicts. The “owning” class gives concessions to the working class, who are competing for access to scarce resources, to allow them to feel secure. Labor laws govern the rights and obligations within

the employer-employee relationship, including workplace safety, discrimination, and wage disputes.

- A. These are laws that are expected improve working conditions and the rights of employees (and, maintain the rights of employers).
 - 1. **Employment contracts:** Disputes related to employment agreements. Pertains to the legal aspects of employment agreements, including terms of employment, disputes, and termination.
 - 2. **Workplace safety:** Issues related to occupational health and safety. Focuses on regulations ensuring safe working environments and standards for occupational health.
 - 3. **Discrimination:** Cases involving unfair treatment in the workplace. Deals with laws and regulations aimed at preventing unfair treatment of employees based on race, gender, religion, and other protected characteristics.

3.1.3.3 Control of citizens by State law

- 1. **Civil law (a.k.a., citizen-to-citizen law, market-citizen law, market-consumer behavior law, civil consumer contract law):** Civil citizen law deals with disputes between individuals, organizations, or between the two, in which compensation may be awarded to the victim. Civil law describes what citizens may and may not do to one another, in civil society. Civil law covers non-criminal disputes (that could always escalate to criminal charges) between individuals or organizations.
- A. **[Civil] Contract law:** A contract is a formalized written agreement. Contract law governs agreements between parties, outlining the obligations each party has to the other and remedies in case of breach.
 - 1. In a community-type society, there are three primary contractual agreement sets:
 - i. The residency agreement contract for everyone’s residency profile.
 - ii. The contribution service contract for a job/work role. And before contribution, education.
 - iii. The user usage contract as agreement to use habitat services as directed by habitat team operations. Users are expected to use all systems safely and per the manual.
 - 2. In the market-State, contracts are about:
 - i. Legal accountabilities (“rights”) and possessions (“property”), in order to have effective dispute resolution.

- ii. Dispute resolution “services” (the Law of the States): The default procedure for resolving disputes between contracted parties has four elements (*with enforcement always present*):

1. **Contracts:** The statements to which agreement was given signed consent. There are two broad types of contracts:
 - a. **Express contracts:** Agreements with clearly stated terms.
 - b. **Implied contracts:** Agreements with terms not explicitly stated but inferred from actions.
2. **Contract disputes:** Issues arising from breaches of contract terms.
3. **Contract dispute judges** (judge selection by protocol): oversee the legal process and take decisions, where allowed.
4. **Contract dispute remedies** (if guilty, then): The judges choose a remedy offered by one of the parties, or dismisses the case.
 - a. **Restitution costs and punishments:** The losing party pays the winning party’s reasonable legal costs. The losing party is punished.

B. **[Civil] Behavior law (a.k.a., tort law, wrongful behaviors, civil behavior law, civil social behavior law, consented and unconsented behavior agreements):** tort law is a branch of civil law that deals with situations where one person’s actions or omissions cause harm, injury, or damage to another person. Tort law is a fundamental aspect of the legal system that deals with civil behavior wrongs and damages. Unlike criminal law, which deals with offenses against the State, tort law addresses wrongs that cause harm or loss to individuals or entities, allowing the injured party to seek compensation or remedy for harms suffered due to another’s actions or negligence. The primary purpose of tort law is to provide relief for damages incurred, deter others from committing similar social harms, and, ideally, to restore the injured party to the position they were in before the harm occurred. The law of tort (civil social behavior) encompasses a wide range of civil wrongs, and it provides a legal framework for individuals to seek remedies or compensation for the harm they have suffered due to someone else’s wrongful actions. The civil-social laws of behavior can be categorized into:

1. **Negligence (a.k.a., negligent behaviors,**

negligence torts): Failure to exercise the care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in similar circumstances, leading to unintended harm to another party. Negligence occurs when a person’s failure to exercise reasonable care results in harm to another person. It involves a breach of the duty-of-care owed to others. Negligence is an accident that involves no intention of harm, but where the behavior that caused the accident disregarded the safety of others, and thus, caused harm by chance.

2. **Intentional behaviors (a.k.a., intentional torts):** Actions taken with the intention of causing harm or damage, such as assault, battery, false imprisonment, trespass, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. Deliberate wrongful [immoral] acts committed with the intent to cause harm. Examples include assault, battery, defamation, and intentional infliction of emotional distress.
3. **Strict liability (a.k.a., dispute resolution remedy-cost/-punishment):** Holding a defendant liable for causing damage regardless of negligence or intent. Strict liability applies when a person or entity is held liable for [remedy of] harm caused, regardless of whether they were negligent or intended to cause harm. This is often applied in cases involving abnormally dangerous activities or defective products. It often applies to cases involving dangerous activities (civil-social context) or defective products (as in, the commercial context).
4. **Nuisance:** Nuisance involves interference with the use or enjoyment of another person’s property/access, often due to activities that create a substantial and unreasonable interference.
5. **Trespass:** Trespass occurs when a person enters or uses another person’s property/ access without permission, which can result in liability (accountability) for any resulting harm.
6. **Economic (a.k.a., financial-harm laws, economic laws, economic torts):** These torts involve financial harm caused by intentional or reckless actions, such as fraud, theft, misrepresentation, and interference with contractual relations.

2. **Family law:** Explicit and socially-implicit contracts with the State, including primarily, marriage / divorce, and children. Family law addresses legal issues involving family relationships:

- A. **Marriage and divorce (a.k.a., marriage contract**

- with State mixing property): Legal aspects of marriage termination and related issues.
- B. **Custody (i.e., mixing ones children):** Disputes over the guardianship of children.
- C. **Adoption (i.e., mixing other-ones children):** Legal process of adopting a child.
- 3. **Property law (a.k.a., property crime):** Deals with issues related to the ownership and use of real and personal property.
 - A. **Civil and criminal real property law:** Issues related to land and immovable structures (fixed structure and land property).
 - B. **Civil and criminal personal property law:** Disputes involving movable property items.
 - C. **Civil and criminal intellectual property law:** Cases involving information property (e.g., copyrights, patents, trademarks, etc.).
 - D. **Family law:** Cases involving legal issues involving family relationships, such as marriage, divorce, child custody, and adoption.

3.1.4 A legal system

A.k.a., Law system, State system, system of state authority, rule of law, rule-of-law, court system, law creation and punishment system.

A State's legal system is the framework for its entire structure. A legal system is a stated (or unstated) system that bounds the behavior of others, wherein, all behavior that violates the bounds has either a warning, or a life-altering consequence. In doing so, at the highest level, it creates the branches of the State (e.g., executive, legislative, etc.). All jurisdictions have legal systems that bound their actions to a geographical location, where each possesses a specific legal system within which are specific laws, and methods for handling violations. Laws are rules, code and mechanisms for encoding control over a socio-technical (political/societal) system. States are a hierarchy of laws (a.k.a., rules). Law is a hierarchy of enforceable rules, the "Law" is the authority, the State -of the State -is dispute resolution, is partial code creator and is enforcement.

Legal systems are made of instructions (code), and there are an axiomatic set of categories of societal system code; all other code stems from these core categories of code:

More simply,

1. **[Personal] Self-behavior code.**
 - A. In community, formed from feelings and felt [human] need experiences as safe and with optimal "flow" functioning.
 1. **Flow code** (cycle of phases that reproduce and produce more flow in anyone's lifestyle).
2. **[Social] Behavior code.**

- A. In community, formed from systems science and felt [human] need principles for safety and optimal functioning.
- B. In the market-State, formed from tradition, market principles, and authoritarian hierarchies.
- 3. **Technical [social] code.**
 - A. In community, formed from systems science technical engineering principles for safety and optimal functioning.
 - B. In the market-State, formed from industrial engineering standards and State regulatory oversight, mixing market principles, and authoritarian hierarchies.

More completely,

1. **[Personal] Self-Behavior code.**
 - A. In community, formed from feelings and felt [human] need experiences as safe and with optimal "flow" functioning.
 1. **Flow code** (cycle of phases that reproduce and produce more flow in anyone's lifestyle).
2. **[Social] Behavior code.**
 - A. In community, formed from systems science and felt [human] need principles for safety and optimal functioning.
 1. Nuisance (limited emotional harm).
 2. Damage to another human, assault.
 3. Damage to habitat and/or society.
 - B. In the market-State, formed from tradition, market principles, and authoritarian hierarchies.
 1. **Civil liberties code** (is "rights" code; what "rights" the citizens have).
 - i. Freedom of speech.
 - ii. Freedom of assembly.
 - iii. Freedom of religion.
 - iv. Right to privacy.
 - v. Due process rights.
 - vi. Protection against unlawful discrimination.
 - vii. Right to a fair trial.
 2. **Civil code** (is violations code; allowed behavior of citizens among one another). Civil code involves the following societal sub-elements:
 - i. Behavior (tort).
 - ii. Contracts.
 - iii. Property.
 - iv. Family.
 3. **Criminal code** (serious violations of other citizens and/or State procedures). Criminal code involves the following societal sub-elements:
 - i. Violence.
 - ii. Serious property.
 1. Theft, burglary crimes.
 2. Employee crimes against business.

- iii. Violation of State commands.
 - 1. Investigatory command crimes.
 - 2. Intervention command crimes.
 - 3. Drug related command crimes.
- 4. **Commercial code** (violations of other commercial entities and/or State procedures for the permission of trade).
 - i. Business registrations and licensing.
 - ii. Trade regulations.
 - iii. Corporate governance.
 - iv. Intellectual property.
 - v. Consumer protection.
- 5. **Labor and employment code** (violations of employees).
 - i. Labor-business rights.
 - 1. Employment contracts and conditions; agreements including workers' "rights".
 - 2. Wages, amounts, publication, and benefits.
 - 3. Anti-discrimination policies.
 - 4. Employment dispute resolution.
 - ii. Labor-safety rights.
 - 1. Health and safety standards.
- 6. **State administrative code** (violations of regulations governing State procedures and public officials/administrators).
 - i. Public service regulations.
 - ii. Administrative procedures.
 - iii. Regulatory and citizen oversight (including, "whistle-blower" regulation).
 - iv. Public procurement from the market or from the State decisioning.
- 7. **State tax code** (violations of not paying State decisions for payment):
 - i. Income tax (labor trade tax).
 - ii. Corporate tax (means of production trade tax).
 - iii. Sales Tax/VAT (event of final sale trade tax).
 - iv. Property tax (land rental tax).
 - v. Tax incentives and exemptions.
- 3. **Technical [social] code.**
 - A. In community, formed from systems science technical engineering principles for safety and optimal functioning.
 - 1. **Coordinator instruction code** (violation of expected standard behavior of coordination): Coordinator (neural network) decision flow code.
 - 2. **Software instruction code** (execution of unsafe instruction): Technical software assembled system's code.
 - 3. **Design/construction code** (boundary of known safety parameters): Technical

- assembly system's code.
- 4. **Technical operation code** (violation of master plan standard for habitat service system operation): Operating assembled system's procedures.
- 5. **Contribution code** (violation of contributor agreements):): Contributing user agreements.
- B. In the market-State, formed from industrial engineering standards and State regulatory oversight, mixing market principles, and authoritarian hierarchies.
 - 1. Legislative State primary branch-level code regarding every industry.
 - 2. Regulatory State secondary industrial technical oversight-level code; typically, industry or economic sector specific organizations.
 - i. Technical assembly systems regulation.

Global law is encompassed in the concept of a socio-technical State, which has authority over behavior in a jurisdiction, sufficient to monopolise coercion, and then, force/violence based on prior legal instructions (a.k.a., law). The State forms the "legal system" that creates and makes use of standards for when to engage an escalation of force (community) or violence (market-State) to enforce rules, and when to protect with force/violence (or other action) citizen's rights. Herein, the legal system is a system of en-force-ment that resolves, in part, dispute that might otherwise turn to direct violence between disputers (by using the State as the monopolizer of force). Wherein, the State legal ("justice") system determines how disputes are to be resolved between all. In other words, the State constructs and forms a legal system for its society's rules, "rights", and dispute resolution methods.

The term, "rule of law", in its democratic/moral context, means that everyone is treated equally before/under the "Law". The "rule of law" concerns decisioning around violations (of standards), known commonly as "crimes". The "Law" is a set of rules that must be followed (it is absolutely expected agreement, whether consented to or not); it is the result of past decisions, and on-going decisions by law interpreters and law enforcers. "Law" makes everyone's lives inter-dependent based on codified behavior standards (either those of community, or those of the market-State), because it manages/coordinates the resolution of all disputes.

The agreement-based conception of a State is:

- 1. The Authority = The State = The Law = The Agreement(s):
 - A. The State is the totality (of authority) that uses resource for force monopolization,
 - 1. A decision system (a.k.a., governance) determines when to use force

- monopolization, and
- B. The government is the current intelligence in control of the law-ful State.

State-Law agreements are the territorial standard [code/policy] for behavior/operations, and tell everyone what is:

1. Allowed (“rights”).
2. Disallowed (“light” violation, transgressions without serious consequence).
3. Seriously disallowed (“serious” violations, crimes; transgressions with serious consequence).

Dispute[-view] resolution is always comprised of at least three elements:

1. **Judges (decides debt/return):** Each party selects a judge, who then collaborate to select a third.
2. **Remedies (debt/return):** The judges select a remedy proposed by one of the parties.
 - A. **Costs (actualized debt, return actualized):** The losing party pays the winning party’s legal costs.

Like any operationalized system, a legal system is composed of:

1. Concepts:
 - A. Legal jurisdiction (land controlled by State in a market with other States).
 - B. Legal participants (State, citizens, and non-citizens).
 - C. Legal laws (a.k.a., codes, ordinances, regulations, acts, statutes, etc.).
 - D. Legal conflict resolvers (a.k.a., authority).
 - E. Legal enforcers (a.k.a., enforcement).
2. Objects:
 - A. Land.
 - B. Buildings.
 - C. Guns.
 - D. Pens.
 - E. Papers.
 - F. Computers.

3.1.4.1 *The hierarchy of legal documents for a legal system*

The typical legal system hierarchy, and sources of law are:

1. **Founders’ law (a.k.a., constitutional law).**
 - A. Constitution: the foundational document or charter of the State, often referred to as the “supreme law”.
2. **Federal law (State law; here, “State” refers to the entire country):**
 - A. Federal statutes.

- B. Treaties.
- C. Federal court rules.
- D. Federal administrator and agency rules.
- E. Federal common law.

3. **Sub-Federated State law (a.k.a., State law, province law, federal unit law, subnational entity law, county law):**

- A. State constitutions.
- B. State statutes and court rules.
- C. State agency rules.
- D. State common law cases.

4. **City law (a.k.a., municipality law):**

- A. City ordinances.
- B. Municipal codes.

5. **International law (a.k.a., inter-federated law, member state law):**

- A. International treaties and conventions
- B. International court decisions
- C. Resolutions and declarations from international organizations

6. **Tertiary authorities:**

- A. Legal commentaries and legal encyclopedias.
- B. Law review articles.
- C. Review boards (e.g., institutional research review board, medical review board, etc.).

3.1.4.2 *The layers of authority for a legal system*

A State’s legal system represents layers of authority and permissions therein:

1. **Law (i.e., law makers, law courts, and law enforcement):**

The law is a rule or a system of rules that control/regulate conduct and can be enforced by a State (including, federal, county, municipality, etc.). Law represents the hierarchical scaling of an organization with a monopoly on force, violence, and coercion. Generally, federal State law is typically supersedes municipal State law, for example. In the market-State, the “law” is the bounds by which anyone can operate. Laws are typically applied uniformly across a jurisdiction (territory). Within the context of law, there are three basic categories of law:

A. **Act and Statute (i.e., the State government):**

These two mean the same thing: a written law enacted by a legislative body.

1. **Constitution (a.k.a., the State charter, the State project charter):** The main guiding document to adhere/align to.

2. **Bill (i.e., the State “will take” action when):** the initial stage of what will eventually become an “act” if adopted.

B. **Ordinance (i.e., the local government “will take” action when):** An ordinance is a local law or decree adopted by a municipality, or a

city/town government. These are often called “codes”, and are local “laws” with real-world consequences. When a piece of legislation is enacted by a municipal authority, it becomes an ordinance, a “code”, etc. Ordinances typically concern some aspect of public life (e.g., safety, building, cleaning), acceptable behaviors in public and private areas, and zoning (i.e., land use permission).

- C. **Regulatory code (rules of regulation; State regulatory service and habitat InterSystem services “will take” action):** An official rule with the full enforcement of law. issued by administrative agencies that have legislative authority over a specific area and can create and enforce rules over that area. A “regulation” is a binding legislative act (i.e., an action that creates something enforceable).

Acts and statutes, bills, regulations, codes, ordinances, permits, and standards *all identify the bounds by which locals can operate.*

3.1.4.3 Jurisdictional hierarchy of authority

A jurisdictional body is the organization in control. Laws are created by the organizations (a.k.a., bodies) in each of the following different possible jurisdictional units (i.e., the typical legal jurisdictional units in the market-State are):

1. **Federal (a.k.a., the State):** The planet is divided into federal States. Unions of States generally have a “leading president” with high control.
2. **State (a.k.a., the sub-State States):** The federal State is divided into sub-State States. States generally have a “leading president” or “leading prime minister” with high control.
3. **Regional (a.k.a., international law):** When federal States or sub-State States agree together on law.
4. **County (i.e., sub-State State jurisdictions):** Sub-State States are divided into counties. Counties generally have a “leading commissioner” with high control.
5. **City (a.k.a., municipality, local government, council government, etc.):** “Municipality” means any city, incorporated town or village in the state. Cities generally have a “leading mayor” with high control.
6. **Boards of review:** providing oversight, guidance, and expert opinions in a discipline.

NOTE: *The people who live in these jurisdictions are claimed by the jurisdictions as “residents”. And, States claim people as “citizens”.*

Each jurisdictional entity has governmental-State bodies (roles) that create common, statutory, and

regulatory law, although some legal issues are handled more often at the federal level, while other issues are the domain of the states. Different jurisdictions may have different publishing practices (i.e., different jurisdictions may publish their decisions differently). The rules and regulations of executive documents are generally published in a register and compiled in a code, and are generally available to the public for free.

CLARIFICATION: *The legal jurisdictional units in community are InterSystem medical-lead habitat service teams (i.e., are local habitat medical personnel).*

3.1.4.4 Detecting compliance with the law

It is essential for any legal system to determine how it detects compliance with the law (i.e., with stated agreement). Society may need to create procedures and technical systems that facilitate/ensure verification of compliance with a pre-set agreement (e.g., the law).

3.1.5 The legal taxonomy of authority “governing” the State

A.k.a., The mechanism for State control, the system of State reproduction, etc.

A legal system is a [State] system of laws (a.k.a., the Laws). Most State’s legal system’s in the early 21st century are composed of all of the following elements in concern to law:

1. **Jurisdiction (a.k.a., territory):** The official power to make legal decisions and judgments within a territory. Create a geospatial map with different regions or areas marked with distinct borders, symbolizing the official power of legal decisioning in specific territories. The “jurisdiction” is the official power to make legal decisions and judgments. Jurisdiction determines the authority of specific courts or legal bodies over particular cases.
2. **Constitution (a.k.a., project charter and organizational structure, constitutional law):** The fundamental principles or established precedented rules that a state or country is governed by. Show a document with the word “Constitution” on top, representing the fundamental principles and established precedents that a State is priority structured by. In many societies in the early 21st century, the constitution is the highest level of authority, establishing the fundamental principles and framework of a structured State organization for socio-technical “legal” decisioning. It serves as the supreme law of the land. Typically, a Supreme Court is the ultimate arbiter in such disputes, especially for cases with significant constitutional implications.
3. **Legislation (a.k.a., “representation” law,**

statutory law): Laws, collectively, enacted by a legislative body. Visualize a group of humans voted and/or selected into the role of decision control, or representatives sitting in a legislative chamber and discussing or voting on proposed laws. Legislation is second in priority and involves laws “collectively” enacted by a legislative body (e.g., parliament, congress). These laws are based on the authority granted by the constitution.

A. **Statutory law (a.k.a., science law or**

“corporation” law): Laws enacted by a legislative body as opposed to common law established by court decisions. Statutory law refers to laws explicitly passed by legislatures (State or federal) and is a primary source of regulation of behavior. Visualize a stack of books or a book with the title “Statutes” on the cover, representing the collection of written laws enacted by the legislative body. Some State working group somewhere formed the laws. Cases involving statutory law are processed in the judicial system appropriate to the level of the statute violated (State or federal), starting from trial courts up to appellate courts as necessary.

1. **Act (a.k.a., science law or “corporation” law):** A formal written law passed by a legislative body. Acts are specific legal measures created to address particular issues.
2. **Bill:** Statement to be determined in the future to be, or not to be, law.
4. **Common law (a.k.a., judge-made law):** Law derived from judicial decisions rather than statutes. Common law plays a role in interpreting statutory and constitutional law and in areas not covered explicitly by statute.
5. **Regulation (a.k.a., safety law or “corporation” law):** A rule or directive made and maintained by a specialized sub-authority organization that has the force of law. Create an image of a traffic sign (e.g., speed limit sign) or a signboard with rules written on it, indicating the regulations are rules established by an authority/control source. Rules and directives are typically made and maintained by an authorized sub-authority (e.g., government agency). Regulations are derived from legislation and serve to provide specific details and guidelines for implementing laws. The laws of regulation entities are typically called code:
 - A. **Code (rule):** A systematic collection of laws or regulations organized by subject matter. Visualize a digital screen or a printed paper with lines of code, symbolizing a systematic

collection of laws or regulations organized by subject matter. Technological manuals are also a form of user-agreement code. Effectively, code is a systematic collection of laws or regulations, or even, procedures, organized by subject matter. Codes often consolidate related statutes and regulations, and proper/safe procedures, for easier reference and understanding.

6. **Governance (a.k.a., powers, controls, mechanisms, authority-based working**

structures): The act or manner of governing or controlling a State or organization, based on power-over and authority-over other types of socio-productive relations. The government is the people (ideological, or an organization based on systems science) in control of the resources and powers of the State at any given time. Governance is the act or manner of governing/controlling, representing the overall system and processes used to manage (coordinate) a State organization. The consent of the citizen being controlled/governed is the democratic social basis of governance, as opposed to the divine (god embed) right of kings as the basis of religious governance).

- A. **Policy (a.k.a., rules):** A set of principles or rules adopted or pursued by a government, organization, or individual. Create a flowchart or a decision tree with various options and arrows to represent a set of deciding agreements or rules guiding decisioning. A policy is a set of principles or rules adopted or pursued by a government, organization, or individual. Policies help implement the broader legislation and are subject to it.
- B. **Bylaw (a.k.a., service-agreement law, procedure law, usage law, by-law):** An official contractual agreement to behavior, service, and socio-technical parameters. Bylaws clearly outline the conditions under which the authorities can exercise powers, including the acceptance or rejection of members. Bylaws are alignment agreements for individuals and families who agree to community as a service, to community residency (and education), to community team-contribution operations, to common and personal habitat-service usage, etc. Visualize reading a set of “I will” or “I will not” agreements and selecting what is and is not agreed to from a set of possible agreements. Bylaws are rules that can be changed via various methods. Bylaws are legally binding and can residency and habitat access/usage consequences. Bylaws are typically contractual agreements entered into willingly.

- C. **Ordinance (a.k.a., local law, city law, State law):** A local law or regulation enacted by a municipality or local government. Visualize a local city building with a sign saying “Ordinances” to represent rules/laws specific to the municipality or local city territory. Ordinances apply to a specific locality within the larger legal framework.
- D. **Edict (a.k.a., ruling, conviction, sentence, etc.):** An official order or proclamation issued by a person in authority. Visualize a king or (single authority) ruler standing on a balcony or podium, making an official proclamation to the people. An official order or proclamation issued by a person in authority, similar to a decree but often associated with a higher-ranking official representing the State.
- E. **Decree (a.k.a., commandment, instruction):** An official order issued by a legal authority. Visualize an individual citizen’s identity document with a stamp and a signature, representing an official order or certification issued by a legal authority. An official order issued by a legal authority, usually with specific instructions or decisions.
- F. **Directive (a.k.a., command, instruction):** An official instruction or order given by an authority (e.g., a police officer or medical officer). Visualize a police/medical officer resolving a situation of violence; or, an arrow or a road sign with instructions, representing an official instruction or order given by an authority. A directive is an official instruction or order given by an authority, which is issued to implement policies or regulations.
7. **Contracts (a.k.a., agreements):** An official agreement between individuals (and/or parties) using law to construct and agree to the agreement. Some agreements (contracts) are entered into willingly (any written business contract, for example), and some are not.

The decision to develop State “governing code” (is “law” creation and documentation), and it occurs through a State documented “legal” system. The “Law” formed from some documentation of laws creates the State Branches (a.k.a., State Powers), each “power” has a separate core function (through which laws/code are created and enforced by means of some spectrum of consent to do and/or allow harm, as in “law”-violence compliance and enforcement):

1. **Functional axiomatic power categorical types:** includes (typically) the following three sub-State “working-group” organizations. These are the

main branches of government, each with distinct functions and responsibilities:

- A. **Executive:** This branch is responsible for enforcing laws and managing the day-to-day operations of the government. It is typically headed by a president or prime minister.
 - B. **Judicial:** This branch interprets laws and administers justice. It is composed of courts, including, typically, a supreme or constitutional court.
 - C. **Legislative:** This branch creates and amends laws. It is usually made up of one or two houses of parliament or a congress.
 - D. **Police and Military:** While not traditionally considered separate branches of government, they are essential arms of the executive branch, tasked with maintaining internal and external security, respectively.
2. **Authority axiomatic power structural type:** This refers to how power is structured and divided among the branches.
- A. **One (1) Branch System:** In this system, a single entity holds executive, legislative, and judicial powers, which lacks separation of powers and is typical of autocratic regimes.
 - B. **Two (2) Branch System:** This system features a separation of powers into two distinct branches, which might combine legislative and executive functions in one body, with a separate judiciary.
 - C. **Three (3) Branch System:** This is the most common and “balanced” system, where the executive, legislative, and judicial powers are held by three distinct branches, as described above.
3. **Citizens.**
- A. The role of citizen in a “democratic” society is have decisioning influence over who to elect as the actual decision taker for the State in the form of a government.
 - B. State documented authorizations: This term often refers to a constitution or similar legal document that states the “rights” of citizens, specifically their powers “over” (i.e., not to be violated by) the State [branches]. These documented/written statements of “rights” are designed to protect individuals and ensure that the government remains accountable to the people it serves (given a particular societal orientation, as in, market versus community. This includes mechanisms for checks and “balances”, the:
 1. right to “vote”,
 2. freedom of speech, and
 3. the right to a fair justice system.

The State forms the “legal system” that creates standards (for violence enforceable rules), citizen’s rights therein, and how disputes are to be resolved between all. In other words, the state constructs and forms the legal system for its society’s rules, rights, and dispute resolution methods.

In nation-States, there is the claim that because there is representation and referendum, those who are responsible for following (knowing or not) the law are:

1. **Citizens** all citizens are responsible for following the law (i.e., complying with legal obligations) within the market-State legal system. In a market-State legal system, all citizens are expected to and must adhere to the law and fulfill their legal requirements. This entails following rules and regulations (State dictates), fulfilling contractual obligations (market dictates), and where available, maintaining the “rights” of others. Citizens are expected to align with the legal system by conducting themselves lawfully (Read: within the confines of the current law) in all aspects of their lives. Citizens who are found to have broken the law receive consequences, administered by the State (i.e., by State officials).
 - A. Criminals are citizens as a class who have violated (or expected to violate) laws. Early 21st century society has a criminal justice system that seeks revenge (i.e., it is punitive/retributive) rather than seeking of restoration and strategic increases in well-being.
2. **State officials (State administrators)** are responsible for following the law to structure the future law, enforcing the law, ensuring “justice”, and area present, safeguarding the “rights” of citizens within the market-State legal system. State officials are responsible for creating, interpreting, and applying laws, as well as ensuring that justice is “served” (medically / punitively). In concern to “rights”, all State officials are responsible for observing, knowing, and protecting “rights”. All State officials are equally responsible for observing, knowing, and enforcing laws. State officials include, but may not be limited to: lawmakers, judges, law enforcement officers, technicians and other State representatives/administrative form the structure of the market-State legal system. State officials are also involved in activities that regulate the market and resolving disputes (i.e., conflict resolution).

Each legal system typically consists of the following components (legal State official branches):

1. **Legislation:** Laws are created and passed by the legislative body of a State, such as a parliament or congress. These laws cover a wide range of issues,

from criminal offenses and property rights to contract law and family law.

2. **Executive:** The executive branch of government, usually headed by the president or prime minister, is responsible for enforcing the laws passed by the legislature and implementing government policies.
3. **Judiciary:** The judiciary is the system of courts and judges responsible for interpreting and applying the law to specific cases. Judges ensure that disputes are resolved fairly and in accordance with the applicable laws.
4. **Legal professionals (a.k.a., lawyers, advocates):** Lawyers and attorneys play a crucial role in the legal system by representing individuals and entities in court, providing legal advice, and advocating for their clients’ rights and interests. Lawyers (a.k.a., advocates) are there to help the legally entangled user understand the implications of every phrase of a contract.
5. **Police and military services (Defense InterSystem-Team Services):** Those who use violence to resolve disputes.
6. **Medical InterSystem-Team Services:** Those who use medicine guided by science to resolve disputes.

It is possible to compare (Read: analogize) a ‘computer’ system to a “legal” system, and by doing so, engineer the roles, structures, and functionalities of both. Here are a few analogies to help illustrate the comparison of a State legal-system to a computer system for processing information:

1. **Centralized control:** In both systems, there is a notion of centralized control. In a computer operating system, the kernel acts as the central component, coordinating hardware, software, and resources. Similarly, a legal system has a central authority, such as a government or judiciary, that oversees and regulates (controls) laws, rules, and procedures.
2. **Laws and rules:** A computer operating system relies on a set of rules and protocols that control how different software components and hardware interact. Similarly, a legal system is based on a framework of laws and regulations that dictate (control) how individuals and entities should behave and interact within a society.
3. **User rights and permissions (user access-control):** In a computer operating system, users are granted specific rights and permissions that determine their level of access and control over the system. Similarly, a legal system outlines the rights and responsibilities of individuals and sub-organizations within a global societally governed (controlled) organization, defining the limits of their

actions and the consequences of violating these boundaries.

4. **Hierarchy and levels of authority:** A computer operating system often has a hierarchical structure with different layers of hardware and software, and peripheral components. For example, device drivers interface with hardware, while applications interact with the operating system's APIs. Likewise, a legal system may have multiple levels of authority, with local, regional, and national jurisdictions, each with its set of laws and regulations. Special sub-organizations may be formed to resolve specialized problems, and have their own levels of authority.
5. **Enforcement and compliance:** In a computer operating system, security mechanisms enforce compliance with rules and protect against unauthorized access. Similarly, a legal system employs law enforcement agencies and courts to ensure compliance with laws and punish those who violate them.
6. **Updates and amendments:** Computer operating systems frequently receive updates to improve functionality, security, and fix bugs. Similarly, legal systems may undergo amendments or revisions to adapt to societal changes and address shortcomings in existing laws.
7. **User Interaction and interface:** A computer operating system provides a user interface for users to interact with the system and run applications. In a legal system, individuals and organizations interact with the legal framework through various legal processes, such as filing lawsuits or responding to legal actions. Police and courts are the interface with which the State interacts with the citizen.
8. **Error handling and dispute resolution:** Both systems have mechanisms to address errors and resolve disputes. In a computer operating system, error handling routines detect and manage software errors. In a legal system, dispute resolution mechanisms like courts or arbitration help settle conflicts between parties.

It is necessary to note that while these relationships help visualize certain aspects of the two systems, they also have significant differences. A computer operating system is used to perform operations on hardware-software information; whereas, a legal system governs/controls the behavior and interactions (i.e., decisions) of individuals within a society. As such, while some concepts may align, the two systems serve distinct purposes and should not be equated directly. At some point in time in the future, these concepts may merge.

3.1.6 The rule of law

A.k.a., the State, the Law, the social contract, the rights.

From a historical perspective, law is a means of maintaining the current order (Read: structure) of society. It serves as a framework that upholds societal norms, values, and the established power dynamics. Laws, in this context, act as a stabilizing force, preserving the status quo and providing a sense of predictability and security for individuals and institutions to do trade. This approach to law aims to prevent seriously destabilizing events, and address conflicts within the existing societal framework. Law may also be viewed from the perspective of the future, and the past together. From a designers perspective, law is a means of creating a new structure (Read: order) of society in a society where the State exists (the State is, in part, a set of instructions upon when to use power-over-others. Designers of law view legal systems as tools for reshaping and re-image societal dynamics. They see law as a mechanism for addressing structural challenges and codifying new values/standards. In this view, legal frameworks can be used to drive social-technical change and promote inclusive global fulfillment (or its opposite). This perspective acknowledges that laws have the potential to influence behavior, shape societal norms, and guide the evolution of social structures in alignment with evolving values and aspirations. In both ways, law (Read: "governance") is emergent, and in community, rather than imposed, law arises from an omni-considerate and comprehensively community educated population. The Law may be used to move resources and people into a community-configuration of society where the Law becomes less and less relevant, or not.

In the early 21st century, typically, the Law is used by the dominant class (group) to maintain competitive advantage in an inherently scare and competitive resource acquisition and survival-instinct prolongation game. The "authority" can give commands that others cannot give. If the commands (of the "authority") are not followed, then there is punishment (market-State) and medicalization (community restoration).

A whole State-legal law system has two layers, two types of social contract:

1. **Consent law (as in, contract law):** Agreements that are consensual and self-determined -a legitimization of the contract and agreements therein, whereupon, violations escalate to the representation level of the law. Individuals can agree to live in a residence, to access habitat service-objects safely, and to contribute as service. A. This is a contract that can be directly consented to.
2. **Representational law (as in, social contract law,**

non-consent law): Someone being elevated to authority over others. Authority is representational of the Law -a legitimization of the “authority’s” ability to create rules and issue commands on behalf of others.

A. This is a contract that cannot be directly consented to (technically, it is not a “contract” because it cannot be consented to). This type of contract is most frequently known as a “social contract” [at the State level]. There is also the idea of a “social contract” at the family/ household level. Morally, all laws ought to be orientational of humane moral conditions and characters.

Under the Law, “one of us is elevated” to a position of “authority”, in one of the following ways:

1. Birth (divine right).
2. Vote (democracy).
3. Experience, expertise, service and availability (scientific contribution-service team member).

The question quickly arises, what is the legitimacy of the Law?

1. Traditional domination legitimacy (a.k.a., divine right leadership) Legitimacy is justified based on the sanctity of old rules, old documents, and old powers. When society is dominated by traditional, legal thought is formally and substantively irrational.
2. Charismatic legitimacy (a.k.a., cult-based leadership, irrational leadership) Legitimacy is justified based on the “devotion to the exceptional sanctity, heroism, or exemplary character of an individual person. When society is dominated by a “charismatic leader”, legal thought is formally and substantively irrational. Here, all law is based on the imagined qualities of one individual who represents all other individuals in their moral character, and can thus, make the best commands.
3. “Rational” legitimacy: Justification that rests on a belief in the legality of enacted rules and the rights of those elevated to authority under [scientific / power] such rules to issue commands. In democratic representational-powers, all law is based on the imagined qualities of one individual who represents a sub-group of other individuals in society, somehow selected by that sub-group, and can thus, make the best commands for everyone. When a community-type configuration of society is known to be understood, then it is possible to be working with the Law to transition people and resources more greatly into community.

3.1.7 Democratic citizens rights

Most democratic legal systems give the citizens the following “rights” to lesser or greater degrees (i.e., citizen expectations from the State surrounding legal issues):

Note: These “rights” are really guidelines for State employees and obligations for citizens.

1. **The right to be informed:** Citizens have the right to know what they need to do to comply with the laws. They are entitled to clear explanations of the laws. They have the right to be informed of decisions about their person and to receive clear explanations of the outcomes.
 - A. Citizens are obligated to find and know the law.
 - B. State administrators are guided to state laws clearly.
2. **The right to quality service:** Citizens have the right to receive prompt, courteous, and professional assistance in their dealings with the State, to be spoken to in a way they can easily understand, to receive clear and easily understandable communications from the State, and to speak to a supervisor about inadequate service.
 - A. State administrators are guided to provide services professionally.
3. **The right to pay no more than the correct amount of tax (including fines, fees, and penalties):** Citizens have the right to pay only the amount of tax and penalties legally due, including interest and penalties, and to have the State apply all tax and penalty payments properly.
 - A. Citizens are not obligated to pay more than decided by the State.
4. **The right to challenge the State’s position and be heard:** Citizens have the right to raise objections and provide additional documentation in response to formal State actions or proposed actions, to expect that the State will consider their timely objections and documentation promptly and fairly, and to receive a response if the State does not agree with their position.
 - A. State administrators are guided to hear citizens objections and respond.
5. **The right to appeal a State decision in an independent forum:** Citizens are entitled to a fair and impartial administrative appeal of most State decisions, including many penalties, and have the right to receive a written response regarding the office of appeals’ decision. Citizens generally have the right to take their cases to court.
 - A. State administrators are guided to act with impartiality under the law.
6. **The right to finality:** Citizens have the right to

know the maximum amount of time they have to challenge the State's position as well as the maximum amount of time the State has to audit and collect tax or penalty. Citizens have the right to know when the State has finished an audit.

- A. Citizens are obligated to find and know the law.
- B. State administrators are guided to inform citizens when audits/cases are complete.
- 7. **The right to privacy:** Citizens have the right to expect that any State inquiry, examination, or enforcement action will comply with the law and be no more intrusive than necessary, and will respect all due process rights, including search and seizure protections and will provide, where applicable, a collection due process hearing.
 - A. State administrators are guided to remain within the law when pursuing a case.
- 8. **The right to confidentiality:** Citizens have the right to expect that any information they provide to the State will not be disclosed unless authorized by the State or by law. Citizens have the right to expect appropriate action will be taken against employees, and others who wrongfully use or disclose citizen information.
 - A. State administrators are guided to keep information confidential (secret) when pursuing a case.
- 9. **The right to retain representation:** Citizens have the right to retain an authorized/educated representative of their choice to represent them in their dealings with the State. Citizens have the right to seek assistance from the State if they cannot afford representation.
 - A. Citizens are guided to attain representation for interactions with the State.
 - B. State administrators are guided to provide representation for interactions with the State.
- 10. **The right to a fair and just legal system:** Citizens have the right to expect the legal system to consider facts and circumstances that might affect their underlying liabilities, ability to pay, or ability to provide information timely. Citizens have the right to receive assistance from the State if they are experiencing financial difficulty or if the State has not resolved their legal issues properly and timely through its normal channels.
 - A. Citizens are obligated to find and know the law, or use representation for interactions with the law.
 - B. State administrators are guided to position legal cases within the context of each situation, given the law.

3.1.8 Formal expressions of law

I.e., Forms of law, expressions of law, law documentation, documentation of law, legal marks, legal expressions, lawful statements, etc.

There are many types of directives that can be violated (with lesser or greater consequence). Simply, rules, standards, and commands are essentially all a.k.a.'s for one another, each having a slightly different connotation, but in practice may be substituted for one another:

1. Rules are (objective) statements about mechanical/informational object functioning.
2. Standards are (beneficial) statements about socio-technical functioning.
3. Commands are statements from authority.

A more complex description of these three categories is:

1. **Rules** statements that dictate permissible, and/or not permissible, interactions, behaviors.
 - A. **Instructions (a.k.a., technical code)** detailed sets of steps provided to direct an entity taking action on how to perform a task, operate a system, or carry out a specific activity.
2. **Standards** are established information and criteria (or benchmarks) used to assess quality, performance, or behavior.
 - A. **Documentation (a.k.a., written and drawn)** are the data that is expected to be known and understood in order to not violate a directive.
 - B. **Protocols (a.k.a., technical process)** are the rules controlling how transitions occur.
 - C. **Procedures (a.k.a., socio-technical process)** are evidence-based instructions, consisting of a sequence of steps to complete an activity.
 - D. **Agreements (a.k.a., bylaws, social code, behavior code)** are statements or propositions that parties either accept or reject based on a set of predefined criteria. Typically, the criteria include the relevance, feasibility, and morality (value orientation) of the agreement in question.
3. **Commands (a.k.a., laws, orders, authority code, force code, violence code, legal code, death code)** are coercion-based instructions; where the consequence of a violation of a command will involve an escalation of force/violence (in some jurisdictions, up to death if resistance).
 - A. **Legislations (-gislations)** official rules or directives issued by a governmental authority or regulatory body that have legal force (i.e., for escalation will be applied if violation or resistance). They are the "laws" that have legal force and are meant to regulate, authorize, sanction, grant, declare, or restrict various

activities, behaviors, or practices within a jurisdiction. There are two main types of laws, laws governing all socio-technical relationships (i.e., those made by State *political* legislators), and those made to control (for safety) technical production and the products of technical production (i.e., those made by State department *administrative* regulators).

1. **[Social-technical relations] Legislations** typically codified by one or more governing bodies (e.g., legislature, parliament, judiciary, executive) that regulate the market, citizens, and themselves (i.e., the State).
2. **[Technical production] Regulations** typically codified safety rules (or claimed rules for safe design and operation). Departments (ministries, branches, agencies, offices) of the States that regulate production (industry).
- B. **Policies** governing body taking decisions that include legal force. States and corporations have policies that dictate acceptable actions and inactions.
- C. **Bylaws** rules statements established by an organization or institution to govern its internal affairs (with legal force, or its equivalence).
4. **Codes of conduct (a.k.a., code of behavior, behavior code, service agreement, institutional review board agreement, service conduct, etc.)** accepted and expected behavior. A code of conduct is a list of behaviors, principles and etiquette that are how anyone is supposed to behave in certain contexts in order to achieve certain goals.

INSIGHT: *When thinking in terms of systems, it is wise to look beyond the individual rule to the cumulative effect of rules, and these rules (or laws) in particular over time.*

3.1.9 Law creation

A.k.a., The justice system process, the law system process, the criminal process.

The legal system (a.k.a., the justice system) is based by a set of laws that are documented and codified to govern (control) the behavior of individuals and organizations. The creation, “interpretation”, and enforcement of these laws involve a structured process that includes a State, inclusive of legislative bodies, judiciary systems, and law enforcement branches.

Here, it is important to consider who can create law in any society:

1. **Mutual agreement/consent** (in community and the market-State).
 - A. In community, habitat residents have residency

agreement surveys that they participate in the development of, and also, personally complete. All socio-economic information is available and appropriately transparent to facilitate an educated agreement and informed consent to participate throughout all phases of life in community.

- B. In the market-State, there are various forms of participation from direct participation (e.g., referendum, to local councils, advisory committees, and other platforms where individuals can directly have a say in decisioning regarding local services, local city projects, and urban planning.
2. **Working groups** (in community and the market-State). In community, there are standards and decisioning working groups composed of educated contributors who develop standards and decide solutions to issues affecting humankind. Technically speaking, technical production regulations (i.e., the decision system) ought to come from technical standards, informed by technical working groups.
3. **Representation** (in the market-State only). Representation within the market-State, such as that provided by elected “politician” officials, is a fundamental part of “democratic” market-State governance. In this system, individuals are selected through elections to take decisions on behalf of their voters (a.k.a., constituents). The claimed legitimacy of their role is derived from the “consent of the governed”, typically expressed through a voting processes such as elections and referendums, where a majority rules. Political laws come from come from political standards, informed by some spectrum from dictatorial to representational political-founded (ideological) groups.

Important questions to ask when constructing and removing laws are:

1. **What problem will this law solve?**
 - A. Does this law help everyone, then it should not be law?
 - B. The purpose of any law is to address specific issues or needs within society. Identifying the problem helps ensure that the law is targeted and effective. This question ensures that laws are not created in a vacuum but as a response to real social, economic, or environmental challenges.
2. **What does this law accomplish?**
 - A. Does this law help everyone, should it be a law?
 1. The purpose of a law is to be globally adopted and applied. Note that this question does

not ask, "Does this law disproportionately benefit or harm a particular group?" Instead, it asks whether the law can be applied globally (which, may mean global to everyone in society, or just "global" to a local habitat, or regional habitat network). The goal is thus to be able to apply the law equally to all.

- B. Beyond solving a problem, it's essential to consider the broader outcomes and impacts of a law. This includes assessing whether the law will effectively achieve its intended goals without unintended negative consequences.
3. **Does the law require the use of force to complete itself?**
 - A. The consequences of not following a law where the State is present is the engagement/activation of enforcement "services" to halt violations, capture violators into jails, and punish them if guilty (in the market-State). What is the enforcement mechanisms necessary to ensure compliance with the law? It is crucial to consider whether the enforcement of a law relies on reasonable measures, and whether those measures are proportional to the issue, hence, the formation of a decision system process. The use of force to put-down-violence should be a last resort, reserved for situations where other forms of compliance have failed, and always applied in a manner that respects human needs ("rights") and dignity.

In crafting and revising legislation (a.k.a., law), lawmakers must engage in a careful balancing act, weighing the benefits of a law against its potential drawbacks and the ethical implications of its enforcement. The legal system process, from conception to enforcement, is guided by principles of justice, fairness, and the common good, aiming to create a legal framework that protects individuals' rights while promoting the welfare of the community as a whole.

The value orientations (objectives) from which laws are constructed are different under different configurations of society:

1. In community, the values of individual people are going to instantiate law.
 - A. Autonomy (individual freedom of motion and access-to-need fulfillment).
 - B. Restoration (justice).
 - C. Efficiency (optimization).
2. In the State, the values of the authorities are going to instantiate law.
 - A. Power-over-others (authority-freedom).
 - B. Criminal (justice).
 - C. Surveillance and secrecy (security).

3. In the market, the values of those with greater wealth (meaning, more property, because property is wealth) are going to instantiate law.
 - A. Property (ownership-freedom).
 - B. Civil (justice).
 - C. Profit (efficiency).

In the market-State, the law is significantly designed by capital interests (in conjunction with the State authority) to serve the interests of capital (and the State). Here, law is a vehicle of oppression and a way of maintaining the status quo. The system is designed to keep order, as in, the law makers and enforcers being in control of others actions. Law can easily become a tool for silencing dissent. In this way, the law is force used to organize "justice" for those with power over others. Therein, laws are enforced to the extent that those in power want to get at someone, or a class of people.

INSIGHT: *You cant legislate morality or fulfillment, but you can legislate intolerance in the name of tolerance. In many ways, laws exist to control human behavior through fear, ignorance, and superstition.*

There are two opposite ways of approaching the law:

1. That which is not specifically permitted is forbidden. Authoritarian from the start
2. That which is not specifically forbidden is permitted. Pragmatic to the authoritarian.

In concern to the law, there is an order of operations:

1. The is the person/organization who creates the law.
2. There is the law.
3. There are actions that may be categorized as pertaining to the law.
4. There are violations of the law.
5. There are penalties for actual violations of the law.

There are two general types of law in the market-State:

1. **Civil [contract] law** civil law with civil actions, civil violations, and civil penalties.
 - A. Laws against contract violations.
 - B. Including, laws that recognize, and then, incentivize property (and profit).
2. **Criminal [public] law** criminal law with criminal actions, criminal violations and criminal penalties.
 - A. Laws against citizens (e.g., drug laws).
 - B. Laws against productions (e.g., commerce laws).
 - C. Including, laws that recognize, and then, incentivize competition (and profit) and safety.

Criminal justice involves three primary inquiry steps related to law:

1. What law has been broken?

2. Who did it (i.e., who broke the law)?
3. What does the person(s) deserve, or what can be done to the person, as stated in law?

Criminal justice deals with laws (as subjects). Alternatively, restorative justice deals with people (as subjects). In the early 21st century, criminal justice deals more with offenders (of authority) and restorative justice deals more with humans. It isn't the law that prevents crime, to prevent crime, the conditions that created the crime must be removed. Laws have to meet the scientific facts and reality of human need fulfillment. Community has as few laws, which are really limits, as possible.

Alternatively, restorative justice involves four primary and intuitive inquiry steps, none of which involve law:

1. Who has been hurt?
2. What are their needs?
3. How can society best behave to meet those needs?
4. How can society be changed so that the hurt and lack of need fulfillment is less likely to arise in the future?

It is relevant to note here that the statement that, "Without laws, society would quickly descend into chaos", is not necessarily a true statement and simplifies to the point of stupidity a highly complex and conditional issue. Are the "laws of society" really guarantors of "order", and a necessary control against the inherent "greediness" of the human species? Nature, on the other hand, shows ordered patterns at all scales: trees branch, and so do rivers, bodies, and arteries; tides and planetary orbits are periodic, day follows night, the seasons alternate, the moon has phases. The laws/mechanisms of nature, from the simplest to the most complex, are attempts to summarize this widespread display of order. It seems then possible, if not probable, that humankind will eventually order itself too (in nature) without any need or encoded requirement to coerce oneself (i.e., to coerce anyone in society).

Order is discovered from repeated observation, integration, and visualization. Where mechanisms are explained there is visualization, and where motion is described there are concepts and mathematical expression, in order to technically mimic that motion (i.e., motion is described by math and conception, and objects and mechanisms are explained through visualization). Mathematical, technical laws of the motion of objects are part of mathematics. A common example is the "law" (Read: math formula) for the torque of a rope.

The mathematical descriptions of natural object[-ive] units are very different from the socio-technical laws (e.g., social relations) of humankind. While the "laws" of humankind may seek to order and control individual behavior through authority, the "laws" of nature are repeatable patterns of behavior constantly moving us toward greater well-being, fulfillment, and the flourishing of our species on our planet. While the laws

of the market-State may vary from State-to-State and culture-to-culture, based as they are on ethical tradition and market-State values (that lack universal community standards), the "laws" of nature aim at universality, commonality, and optimality; becoming behaviors/mechanisms that are "good" for human individual and social fulfillment — in the sense of being verifiable — across time and space.

INSIGHT: *If laws are threats, then do we really want to organize our society around threats (laws)? Would it not be better to organize society around scientific laws relating to human fulfillment?*

3.1.10 Types of market-State legal system

A legal system is a socio-technical organization of laws, rules, regulations, and institutions established within a society or a State to govern/control the behavior of its citizens and to resolve disputes. It is designed to maintain order, justice, and stability within a community or nation; it is designed to defend the economic order in society. Legal systems vary around the world and can be broadly categorized into three main types. In the market-State, there are mostly three/four types of [democratic] State legal system (i.e., in general, are three/four major categories of market-State law):

NOTE: *The legal system of a State is typically described in its constitution document.*

1. **Common law (a.k.a., case law, judicial law, judge-made law, court law, precedent law)** where there is precedent (i.e., previously closed case determinations) significantly determines the decision of future cases. Look at established legal precedent as part of the legal process. Past judicial decisions are primary determinants. Here, laws and rulings are created by a judicial-State organization/body. Typically, the court has total jurisdiction over these types of cases. Common law system relies on the principle of "stare decisis," which means that decisions made by higher courts are binding on lower courts. Judges (through "powers") interpret laws based on previous court decisions (precedents) and established legal principles. The common law system is prevalent in countries with historical ties to England, such as the United States, Canada, and many other Commonwealth nations.
 - A. Some key aspects of common law include:
 1. There may or may not be codified laws or a written constitution.
 2. Judicial decisions are binding. An opinion of the highest court can only be overturned by the same high court, or through an act of the legislature.
 3. Extensive freedom of contract few provisions

are implied into the contract by law (although provisions seeking to protect private consumers may be implied).

4. Generally, everything is permitted that is not expressly prohibited by law.

B. Some key aspects of civil law include:

1. A written constitution based on specific codes (e.g., civil code, codes on administrative law, tax law, constitutional law) which establishes basic rights and duties.
2. Legislative acts (not judicial opinions) are considered binding for all. Judge-made law is not a central focus in civil, criminal and commercial courts. Judges do tend to follow previous judicial decisions ("precedents", status quo).
3. Courts are specific to the underlying codes. This means there may be a separate constitutional court, administrative court, and civil court systems.
2. **Statutory law (a.k.a., civil law, legislation, codified law, code-based legal system)** only the laws in the law books matter, and prior precedent doesn't matter. Statutory law is based on statutes and legislation passed by legislative bodies. Current law is the primary determinant. Statutes (legislation) is created by a legislative-State organization/body. Typically, the legislative-State creates the law (code) and the court has the "jurisdiction" to interpret the law. The civil law system is prevalent in continental Europe, Latin America, and some parts of Asia and Africa. In a civil law system, laws are primarily codified into comprehensive legal codes (through "powers"), and judges are expected to apply these codes directly to resolve cases. Precedents have less weight compared to precedents in the Common law system.
3. **Religious law system (a.k.a., religious statutory law, religious legislation, religious code-based legal system)** is the active law system in some countries in the early 21st century, where they follow a legal system based on religious texts and principles. Religious law systems often coexist with common law or civil law elements, with various amounts of intermixing.
4. **Hybrid systems (a.k.a., composite legal systems, bicameral legal systems, dual legal systems)** are a combination of common law and statutory law legal systems.
5. **Regulatory law (a.k.a., administrative agency law)** created and enforced by an administrative-State department (body or agency), usually separated by discipline (a.k.a., State "ministry"

or "department" or "office"). Typically, the State agency creates the code (law) and the court has the "jurisdiction" to interpret the law (its contents, applicability, and existence).

A. Administrative agencies serve two major functions:

1. Rule-making law/code creation.
2. Adjudication (or, interpretation combined with enforcement; wherein, the interpretation gets to monopolize a centralized enforcement mechanism) sometimes the agency has its own enforcement sub-division, and sometimes the agency use the relevant police administration agency to do the enforcement.

CLARIFICATION: *The term "civil law" above, as an a.k.a., for statutory law, is a name of a type of legal system. Alternatively, the term "civil law" is also used to refer to a category of laws relating to disputes between individuals or organizations.*

All law has the intent to control someone or something. Together, market-State laws control (will involve the State in some form):

1. **Social contracts** (a.k.a., citizen-to-State contracts, unconsented contracts).
2. **Civil contracts** (a.k.a., citizen-to-citizen contracts, particularly in the case of disputes).
3. **Commerce contracts** (a.k.a., business contracts, means of production contracts): Are contracts required in order to do business; agreement with the State are required.
4. **Individual's and family contracts** (i.e., social family agreements): Are agreements between family members that will necessarily may come to involve the State, and/or where there is a contract to be made/broken with the State (e.g., marriage contract).

NOTE: *These laws ought to be based on community values and the science [of human fulfillment]; however, in the market-State, these laws are often based on property and profit.*

3.1.10.1 Removal of rights

A.k.a., Removal of civil liberties.

Civil liberties are fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed to individuals by law, usually enshrined in a country's constitution or legal framework. These rights are designed to protect citizens from undue government interference or abuse, and they include freedoms of speech, assembly, religion, the press, and the right to privacy, among others. Civil liberties are essential for the functioning of a democratic society, allowing individuals to express themselves, gather, practice their religion, and engage in various forms of political activity without

fear of government repression. Civil liberties play a critical role in safeguarding individual autonomy and the collective freedom of society. They are the cornerstone of legal disputes involving the State's attempt to regulate or restrict individual behavior for various reasons, including national security, public order, or morality.

In most legal systems, there are two ways of having rights removed:

1. **Individual removal of one or more rights** occurs after the commission of a serious crime. During times of crime the State affords itself the right to marshal privileges, thereby taking away individuals civil liberties, as well as expropriating personal belongings, human labor, and restricting when and where anyone can travel.
2. **Social removal of many rights** occurs during times of war/disaster (a.k.a., war powers act, marshal law act, emergency management act) during times of disaster the State affords itself the right to marshal privileges, thereby taking away individuals civil liberties, as well as expropriating personal belongings, human labor, and restricting when and where anyone can travel. During wartime, the government can centralize control and take actions without regard to many civil rights.

3.1.10.2 Governance code

Governance code could be looked at from a cost-to-benefit perspective, where people can behave and can be incentivized to behave harmfully toward others directly as well as through the use of technology:

1. **[Social] Behavior code (behavior governance code):** Social benefit to (continued free) access graphed to the social negative (costful restrictions) to common and/or personal removal of access because of behavior.
2. **Technical [social] code (technology governance code):** Technical benefit to operation versus social negative (cost), in terms of:
 - A. Minerals.
 - B. Organisms.
 - C. Power.
 - D. Labor hours (time).
 - E. Safety risk.
 - F. Money/tokens (market/price-only).

3.1.11 Types of law within a legal system

There are two bodies of law whose purpose is to deter or punish wrongdoing or to compensate the victims of such wrongdoing. In other words, a violation of the law can have one of two forms:

1. **Civil law with civil actions, civil violations, and**

civil penalties (i.e., violation of civil law): Civil law deals with behavior that constitutes an injury to an individual or other private party, such as a corporation. Civil law concerns disputes between individuals or entities over rights, obligations, and remedies. Civil law applies to cases of negligence or malpractice. Civil penalties generally involve prison and/or property forfeiture.

A. **In criminal cases**, for example, only a representative of the State (the "prosecution") may initiate a [legal] case. Thereupon, cases are almost always decided by a jury. If guilty, punishment for serious (felony) charge often consist of imprisonment, but may also include a fine paid to the State-government. To acquire a judgement of conviction (a.k.a., guilty), the prosecution must establish the guilt of the defendant, "beyond a reasonable doubt", based on existing laws. In early 21st century democratic States, defendants are protected against conduct by police or prosecutors that violates their rights (e.g., constitutional" articles and amendments/additions).

2. **Criminal law with criminal actions, criminal violations and criminal penalties** (i.e., violation of criminal law): Criminal law deals with behavior that is or can be construed as an offense against the public, society, or the state—even if the immediate victim is an individual. Criminal law include cases of burglary, assault, battery and cases of murder. Criminal law deals with actions that are offenses against the state or society at large, focusing on deterrence, punishment, and rehabilitation of the offender. Criminal penalties generally involve prison and/or property forfeiture.

A. **In civil cases**, by contrast, cases are initiated (lawsuits are filed) by a legal person (the "plaintiff"). Legal cases are usually decided by a judge (though significant cases may involve juries). Punishment nearly always involves a monetary award (penalty) and generally does not consists of imprisonment. To acquire a judgement of conviction (a.k.a., guilty), the plaintiff must establish the defendant's liability as according to the "preponderance of evidence".

Criminal law and civil law differ with respect to:

1. How cases are initiated (who may bring charges or file suit):
 - A. Criminal: State prosecution brings charges of law violation.
 - B. Civil: Legal person brings charges of contract violation.

2. How cases are decided by a:
 - A. Judge single or set of special legal enrolled market-State decision “experts”.
 - B. Jury selected group of supposed “citizen” peers.
3. What kinds of punishment or penalty may be imposed, what standards of proof must be met.
 - A. Imprisonment, and/or
 - B. Property forfeiture.
4. What legal protections may be available to the defendant.
 - A. Constitutions as “rights” (freedoms) given to “citizens” by the State (or, could be perceived as being given by the “citizenry” themselves, if self-selected via referendum).

Importantly, because a single wrongful act may constitute both a public offense and a private injury, it may give rise to both criminal and civil charges. A [legal-/law-]suit can be initiated by either:

1. A legal person (i.e., another property owner), or
2. the State.

A [legal-/law-]suit is initiated in a trial court. If someone chooses not to accept the decision of the judge and jury, s/he can file an appeal in the immediate court of appeals. Generally, court records (and briefs) can be used to get background information on a specific court decision. Some court records and briefs are kept secret (for a variety of reasons).

3.1.11.1 Criminal law and criminal dispute

I.e., More globally detrimental laws, crimes.

Criminal law deals with the legal framework that addresses offenses against the State or society, establishing the boundaries of acceptable behavior and punishing individuals who violate these standards. It involves cases where the government, represented by prosecutors, charges an individual or entity with committing a crime. Crimes in criminal law range from minor offenses like petty theft to more serious offenses such as assault, murder, or fraud. The burden of proof lies with the prosecution to prove the defendant's guilt “beyond a reasonable doubt”. If found guilty, the defendant faces penalties such as imprisonment, fines, probation, or in severe cases, capital punishment. Criminal disputes involve the State as a party and focus on the alleged violation of laws designed to protect public welfare or interests.

3.1.11.2 Civil law and civil dispute

A.k.a., Civil penalty and civil default law; i.e., more locally detrimental crimes.

Civil law deals with disputes between individuals, entities, or organizations regarding non-criminal matters, often involving private rights, contracts, property, or personal

injuries, all managed by a State jurisdiction. Note that a violation of civil law (e.g., having a paying restitution conviction, but not paying; or, not showing for arraignment or trial) can result in more serious criminal consequences. In civil disputes, one party (the plaintiff) brings a lawsuit against another party (the defendant), seeking compensation or some form of relief for damages suffered in market (damages to assets, bodies, families, etc.).

The burden of proof necessary to decide (i.e., make a determination) in a civil cases is typically less stringent than in criminal cases, often requiring a “preponderance of evidence”, rather than proof, “beyond a reasonable doubt”. Resolutions in civil disputes can result in monetary compensation, injunctions, or specific access reductions (e.g., not being permitted to fly a plane, or access a specific dwelling sector). Civil law aims to restore the harmed party to their original position or compensate for losses incurred due to the other party's actions or negligence. Examples of civil cases include breach of contract, marriages, divorce proceedings, property disputes, or personal injury claims, civil claims against businesses.

In community, because there is no trade of property, there are no “civil penalties” and no “civil default” (if the suspect/potential violator does not show for the interview). What is more, there are no justice interviews for matters of trade, because there is not a civil [property] market, no trade. No justice interview in community results in the trade of common heritage access objects.

A “civil penalty” is what is given after someone is convicted for a “civil” law violation. A civil penalty may be:

1. No penalty; because, no crime found.
2. Financial penalty (fine) to the State.
3. Compensation (fine, penalty) to the instigating party (Read: the plaintiff).
4. Contribution service hours to a neighbourhood (habitat).
5. Open medical separation facility service hours (a.k.a., open “prison”).
6. Closed medical separation facility hours (complete medical separation facility; separate habitat from common network).

A “civil default” is what happens when someone does not show up to defend themselves at a court interview. If someone does not even attend the interview, then s/he cannot defend him-/her-self. The civil suer (instigator who wants the defender's assets) wins automatically if the defender does not show up to the interview and defend themselves. The courts look at someone who does not defend him-/her-self, as probably because s/he owes the money, or something. In the case of the interview, the defender has to be knowingly served (i.e., notified of the interview) so that s/he can then choose to defend him-/her-self. Some people get served and

decide not to fight, either because they know they will lose, or there is too much going on in their life and they can't handle the additional tasks.

3.1.12 Types of [violations of] law

I.e., Types of violations of law.

There are several categories of law in the market-State for which violations could occur; these laws are based upon market-State entity classifications (a.k.a., behavior laws):

1. **Violations of the rules of the market** set by the State:

- A. **Business law and commerce acts** (*a.k.a., civil trade-behavior law, contract law, property law, property-contract law; Type: market-only laws*) regulations (laws) governing commercial activities, transactions, contracts (all civil trading), and corporate entities operating within the market-State. It includes laws related to contracts (civil/business), trade practices, corporate/business governance, and commercial trading. These laws define “ethical and fair” practices in commercial transactions, negotiations, and business/civil contract dealings. Typically, these laws encourage trade [practices] and honesty [when trading]. These laws can related to the trade practices themselves, to advertising, sales, and customer relations. These laws aim to prevent fraud, misrepresentation, and “unfair” competition while promoting “market honesty” in commerce. These laws can protect businesses, and their business practices, to varying degrees. For instance, there are manufacturer (production) protection laws to protect manufacturers from a civil lawsuit when a user uses the product incorrectly and hurts themselves or others. Where there is property accumulation and private ownership of the means of production, property owners (those with the most advantage) creates law through the State to protect the system that maintains their socio-economic status and advantage over others.
- B. **Industrial and production safety law** (*a.k.a., technical production law, technical safety laws; Type: market-State and community laws*) regulations (laws) governing production safety standards, protocols, and compliance within industrial and production safety parameters. It involves laws addressing workplace safety, machinery regulations, hazardous materials handling, and accident prevention in manufacturing environments. This also includes

laws that regulate actual production materials and techniques. In a litigious market-State environments, business creates law through the State to protect itself for when people use its products in ways there were not intended to be used.

- C. **Consumer protection and buyer safety acts** (*a.k.a., consumer laws, consumer protection acts; Type: market-State only laws*) regulations (laws) governing consumers’ rights, ensuring fair selling practices, fair product quality, accurate information, and consumer safety in transactions. It includes regulations on product safety, labeling, warranties, and protection against fraudulent or unfair business practices. In an obfuscated market-State environments, consumers creates law through the State to protect themselves from harmful and defective products and deceitful business practices.
 - D. **Labor rights and worker safety acts** (*a.k.a., labor protection laws, labor acts; Type: market-State only laws*) regulations (laws) governing labors’ working hours, wage, and working conditions “rights” (e.g., employment conditions, worker safety, minimum wages, working hours, and employee benefits). It focuses on protecting workers’ rights, ensuring fair market “treatment” by owners, and promoting safe and reasonable working conditions. In an expropriated market-State environments, laborers create law through the State to protect themselves excessive exploitation and harmful safety practices.
- #### 2. **Violations of the rules of social-technical behavior** set by the State, precedent, or community standard:
- A. **Public safety regulations** (*a.k.a., public safety law, public safety acts, public trust law, public trust acts, safety ordinances, safety code; Type: State-only laws*) address broader societal safety minimum-level (basic stability) concerns such as public health, environmental protection, access safety, emergency services, and disaster management, etc.
 - B. **Civil behavior laws** (*a.k.a., tort law, tort acts, social behavior code; Type: market-State and community-State laws*): Laws that define unacceptable standards of conduct in interpersonal relationships, public interactions, and community (personal, common, and contribution) settings. These laws promote courteousness, tolerance, non-discrimination, and respectful behavior among individuals in public spaces, workplaces, educational institutions, and other social environments. Civil

behavior laws establish norms and expectations for behavior within neighborhoods, communities, and civic settings. They address issues related to public order, noise pollution, property maintenance, zoning regulations, and neighbourly conduct to ensure harmonious coexistence, peaceful resolution of disputes, and the well-being of the community as a whole.

- C. **Civil technology laws (a.k.a., technology safety law, tech safety code; Type: market-State and community-State laws):** Laws and regulations designed to safeguard the public from the risks and negative impacts of technology and technical services. In other words, these are laws against the harmful use of technology and harmful use of local [habitat] service operations. This includes codes that regulate the safe operation of technical systems, such as equipment usage codes, fire codes, electrical codes, data security protocols, and technology standards that ensure the safe implementation and use of technological services within communities. This code aims to prevent harm from technical service operations and technology usage by setting compliance standards for technology providers, establishing safety guidelines for technical infrastructure, and enforcing protective measures against technological risks to individuals and society. These laws cover various aspects of technological engagement, including consumer protection in the digital realm, cybersecurity measures to safeguard personal and public data, and environmental standards to mitigate the impact of technological waste and emissions.
- D. **Provisioning of free or low-cost services (a.k.a., social services acts, socialized services acts, universal basic services law, etc. Type: State-only laws):** Free and/or low-cost service provisioning where the market is absent. These laws are decided to ensure access to essential services, particularly in areas where the market mechanisms may be inadequate or absent. It includes laws governing public services, welfare provisions, and accessibility to basic needs for citizens.
- E. **Citizen rights protection (a.k.a., political and administrative law, redress of harm law); Type: State-only laws):** Citizen "rights" to protect the citizens from over-reach and dictatorship by the State. These laws are decided to protect citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms, acting as a check against potential abuses of power by

the State. It includes constitutional rights, civil liberties, privacy protections, and legal avenues for citizens to challenge State overreach or authoritarian actions.

At a high-level, in the market-State, laws can be categorized in the following ways as control of relationships between the State, the market and the citizenry:

1. **Behavior law over the citizens (residents; for States and cities):**
 - A. **Community residency agreements (white agreements)** legal agreements made by community residents; any action "written into law".
 - B. **Arrestable justice agreements (black agreements)** explicitly and implicitly illegal actions, dis-allowed behaviors "written into law".
 - C. **Restorative justice agreements (gray agreements)** a legal agreement protocol for restoring after violation "conviction". There is more unknown here, which is why it is gray (semi-transparent). The question is, will the convicted follow through and not commit again? The restorative protocol must identify what action(s) must be done to restore, and how monitoring will occur?
 - D. **Execution justice agreements (death agreements)** a legal agreement protocol for how and when to escalate physical violence up until someone's death in the context of violence de-escalation through force.
2. **Federal law over the market (or, city law over the market):**
 - A. **Contract law** laws related to how citizens may contract with one another.
 - B. **White market law** legal; written into law as approved; is market and industry regulation.
 - C. **Gray market law** legal; but not approved by being written into the law.
 - D. **Black market law** illegal and explicitly, or implicitly, not approved.
3. **State law over the State (a.k.a., State oversight, separation of powers):**
 - A. **Individual right laws** written into law as what the State cannot do, with legal consequences for the State for violation.
 - B. **Explicit guidelines** guideline documents as what the State ought do and not do, with no legal consequences for violation.

In the context of community, there are two/three categories of law (agreement), global and local (as in, agreement is decided):

1. Global-level agreements (community/State crime; i.e., the societal legal system).
2. Local-level (city violations; i.e., habitat legal system).

More completely,

1. **Global community habitat service system laws**
community member agreements, federated law, federal law, etc.
 - A. Globally significant acceptable and unacceptable behaviors impacting humans, society, and the habitat.
 1. "I will not" behave in a way that is detrimental to human, societal, and habitat scale operations.
 2. "I will" behave in a way I have agreed to behave.
2. **Local customized habitat service system laws**
habitat residency agreements, habitat bylaws, city law, by-law, bylaw, home owners agreement, etc.
 - A. Locally significant acceptable and unacceptable behaviors impacting humans, society, and the habitat.
 1. "I will not" behave in a way that is detrimental to human, societal, and habitat scale operations in this local/regional habitat where I am resident.
 2. "I will" behave in a way I have agreed to behave in this local/regional habitat where I am a resident.
 - B. **Service agreements** internal habitat personal, common, and team access service agreements, habitat usage agreements, area agreements; including, contribution role and work agreements.
 1. "I will not" behave in a way that is detrimental to the continued operation of the service and/or has the potential to harm others or assets.
 - i. From the contribution view "I will not fail" to do my duty to serve all humankind.
 2. "I will" behave in a way I have agreed to behave in this local/regional habitat where I am a resident.
 - i. From the contribution view I will do what I have agreed to, and what is expected of me.

And hence, in community, there are only two/three categories of "law" (global and local to habitats/cities).

3.2 Criminal violation of the law

A.k.a., Act of crime, infraction of law, criminal incident, criminal violation, failure to comply, harmful behavior, failure to follow standards,

failure to follow policy, failure to follow law, violation, detrimental, offense, law breaking.

A crime is the violation of a serious directive. Directives are statements of what should and must be done, or what should not and must not be done. A directive can either be authoritative and coercion-based, or systematic and science-based. In the case of a coerced directive, there is an extrinsic (needed) reward at the end of the completion of the directive, or if the directive is not complete, then there is some form of intentional removal of socio-economic need fulfillment from someone's life as punishment (retribution) for in-completion of the directive.

INSIGHT: *In response to a question about the modern criminal justice system Robert Sapolsky (early 21st century neuroendocrinology researcher) responded with, "The whole system has to go. The modern criminal justice system is incompatible with neuroscience; it simply is not possible to have the two of them in the same room."*

There are two basic crimes in any healthy society:

1. **Treating another (or, other) people as means to an end, harming their fulfilment and dignity** (a.k.a., real crime, legitimate crimes, legitimate violations of another). Serious violations include violations of another (or, others) behavior (physical and speech freedom), information, thought, and emotion. Simplistically, inhibiting another's autonomy or freedom. Withholding need fulfillment. Legitimate violations include:
 - A. **Murder** (death by violence).
 - B. **Assault** (violence without death; physical injury, rape, etc.).
 - C. **Kidnapping** (caging, etc.).
 - D. **Fraud** (e.g., misrepresenting self and/or competence, defamation, election and voter fraud, research falsification, etc.).
 - E. **Withholding need fulfillment** (e.g., not feeding a child for whom one is legally responsible).
 - F. **Coercing** someone into an action through threat of violence or verbal intimidation.
 - G. **Verbal intimidation** to violence (a cognizable injury).
2. **Usage of the commons for personal benefit** (i.e., expropriation, exploitation, usurpation, privatization, pillaging, etc.). Any attempt to undermine or manipulate the decisioning process. The safe coordination of common heritage is due in large part to a decision system, as part of a universal standard, for community co-operation. Decision protocol violations include, but are not limited to:
 - A. **Destruction [of common access]** (e.g.,

vandalism, graffiti). Object or service damage that inhibits normal service operations and need access.

- B. **Selling [of common access]**. The selling of common heritage resources and/services into the market where not explicitly planned.
- C. **Hiding a legitimate violation**.
- D. **Trespassing** by accessing someone's personal space without consent, or by accessing an InterSystem designated off-limits area (typically for safety or investigation purposes by the InterSystem team).

There are only ever three reasons for issues of a violation of community standards, and each has significant complexity:

INSIGHT: *It is the ignorance of oneself that creates many, if not most, of the problems in the world.*

1. **Conflict** bias, ideological instability, have an agenda and determined to keep pushing it, hate, dislike, and/or harmful intent. Conflict comes from misunderstanding, misplaced anger, or irrational fear.

A. **Questions to consider include:** What was the harmful event? Was there intent to take action and/or to do harm, and to what degree?

2. **In-competence** assumed no intent to cause the violation, just lack of attention and/or education.

A. **Questions to consider include:** Was there no harmful intent, but rather an insufficient grasp of requisite knowledge or skills, or an oversight that led to the violation? Was the event an accident? Was the event an error?

3. **Trauma and safety** feelings that stem from an individual's unaddressed traumatic experiences, which can influence behavior and decisioning. Trauma and feelings of a lack of safety underlay most of this type of crime. Underlying trauma and feelings of a lack of safety lies a societal structure that either meets needs to a certain degree of sufficiency or fails to do so. In other words, under trauma and anyone's feelings of a lack of safety is the presence of a societal structure that meets fulfillment on some scale of sufficiency. The root of trauma and the sense of being unsafe, there is a social system that may or may not be adequately addressing and fulfilling individuals' needs, leading to conflict, and even, incompetence.

A. **Questions to consider include:** Did underlying trauma play a role in the violation, and how did it impact the individual's actions or behaviors? Is there a repeated pattern of harm, and how serious is it?

In community, in concern to the evolution of the societal system, when violations do occur, it is essential to determine whether the violation stemmed from a failure to comprehend community standards, or from an inability to apply them appropriately. In cases of incompetence, the focus often shifts to corrective measures, such as human performance improvement, education or training, rather than punitive action.

In any society, "crime" is a violation of normatively decided relationships, which may or may not include a violation of "legal relationships" (i.e., legal laws and legal [enforcement] contracts). In many societies, one of the biggest crimes is to breach the trust of the population in the following two primary ways:

1. **Behaving in the territory** are accountable to a specific social standard of behavior in a territorial jurisdiction where there are socio-technical laws/rules that control behavior and the consequences of behavior.

A. In community, those who reside in habitats are considered accountable (responsible) for their behaviors toward others, and toward habitat service-objects; they are accountable to a set of transparent community alignment standards for living in the habitat (in a life-phase in community).

2. **Doing work in the territory** are accountable to a trusted standard contributor/labor, and when there are violations [of the standard] there are likely negative consequences, because trust has been broken.

A. In community, those who contribute are on "duty", and are considered accountable (responsible) for their actions; they are accountable to a set of transparent community alignment standards for task completion and "professionalism" (of work and conduct).

3.2.1 Actualized violation (crime)

The idea of "crime" in society is complex. In terms of the lifestyle of individuals in community, it is generally thought that if someone is acting in a way that would be unacceptable if everyone acted in that way, then that is the wrong thing to do. And if harm is caused through such action, then self and socially-cohesive relationships ought to be restored, well-being ought to be restored to all. Imagine if someone uses violence everywhere s/he goes in order to get the right thing to happen; but if everyone used violence to get the right thing to happen, then everyone would suffer wide-spread violence. And, if everyone is required to use money to get their life needs met, then work in production and distribution becomes mandatory for survival (because of price), and anyone who does not work is likely to suffer from insufficient basic [human] fulfillment. Fundamentally, in

the market-State, the purpose of law is to deter crime and punish for crimes, and to compensate the victims of such wrongdoings. Fundamentally, the presence of crime (and poverty) indicates a the failure of a society to sufficiently meet human needs.

Violations of societal rules (a.k.a., socio-technical relationship codes) are viewed as incidents that have consequences for individuals and for society at large. These societal rules (laws depicting “crime”) can be built on many different types of principles, conceptions, and preconceptions. Societal rules can also be based on culture (tradition) and subjective preferences. They can also be based on the systems science of human fulfillment and technological safety.

INSIGHT: *When there are no crimes in society, there are no prisons in society either. That said, there may still be minor infractions of the decision protocol while there still are no prisons, and there may be societies where there are still major violent crimes and the facilities in which those who committed them are held, is not representative of a prison (i.e., a place without access to basic life fulfilling services).*

One of the first principles of a criminal making law is:

Ignorance of the law is not an excuse for breaking the law.

It is possible to violate authority (law) in two ways:

1. **Violations of standard healthy/moral human social relations.** Violations of global correct and incorrect human behaviors, disregarding the market (e.g., murder, rape, assault, defamation, etc.). These laws relate to human social and technical interrelations.
2. **Violations of market culture.** Violate what the authority has set as correct and incorrect as market (competitive) behaviors (e.g., false advertising, fraud, theft, copyright, price fixing, etc.). These laws relate to human interrelations within an economic market context.
3. **Violations of religious and/or traditional culture.** Violate what the historic authority has set in documentation as correct and incorrect for a culture. These laws relate to human social and social (and socio-physical) interrelations (such as, who can marry who outside a family, and what can be eaten and when).

Under the structure of a State, crime intrinsically includes the identification of potential violations, the response by relevant authorities, the determination of guilt or innocence, and the subsequent outcomes such as punishment, restoration, or dismissal. Both the market-State system and the community system, despite their different approaches and priorities, operate

within the framework of a legal process (until such time that community is global), that is designed to handle infractions and ensure that fulfillment is restored.

It is possible to have committed a crime, but not currently be violating authority in the following way. In some societies, for some crimes, there is a “statute of limitations” that defines a period during which legal proceedings must be initiated (i.e., charges/accusations must be brought to the justice system). This statute sets a time limit based on the nature of the offense, after which an individual/entity cannot be legally charged for that particular crime. If the statute of limitations has expired, even if the person committed a crime, they are no longer subject to prosecution for that specific act. This legal concept recognizes that the right to prosecute should not be indefinite, ensuring timely and efficient resolution of cases and the preservation of evidence quality. It also reflects a consideration for the potential for rehabilitation and change in individuals over time. However, it is important to note that for certain serious crimes, like murder, many jurisdictions do not impose a statute of limitations.

The “legal” justice process is the system by which a just legal system delivers effective justice where crime is suspected. A legal justice system involves some configuration of the following high-level concepts, (events, deliverables, and milestones), in order to completely execute the law in the context of the commission of a crime:

1. **Charge (both):** The word for medical InterSystem Team recognition of a potential violation of a directive.
 - A. The market-State uses police primarily and medical personal secondarily. Community uses medical personal primarily, some who are trained to defend and de-escalate.
2. **Conviction (market-State only):** The word for being approved for punishment for a violation of a directive.
3. **Punishment (market-State only):** The actual punishment as removal from accessing larger society, and isolation and confinement and/or forced taking of assets.
4. **Restoration (community only):** The word for a medical investigation and restoration proceeding for a violation of a directive.
5. **Dismissal (both):** The word for having the charges deleted from further attention and resource dedication.
6. **Appeal (both):** In the event that an individual is convicted of a crime and believes that the verdict is incorrect or that there has been a legal error, they have the right to file an appeal. An appeal is a formal request for a higher court to review the decision of a lower court. The appellate process is a critical component of the judicial system, providing

a mechanism to ensure that trials are conducted fairly and in accordance with the law.

3.2.2 Categories of violation (crimes)

A.k.a., Categories of crime, predictable detriments, Top-level categories of a violation of code, categories of crime.

The release of serious violators [of the decision protocol] into the community is a concern for everyone. In other words, the release of people who have taken serious acts of violence back into the community is a concern of the entire community.

NOTE: *In a sense, the opposite of detrimental behavior is universally preferable behaviors (Read: fulfilling, cooperative, restorative behaviors).*

If a crime is a violation of universally unacceptable behaviors. In the market-State, often, universally unacceptable behaviors are subjectively chosen. In community, universally unacceptable behaviors are those that objectively, by clear result, direct and orient away from universal human fulfillment (Read: global human fulfillment). For clarification, violence is the forceful violation of another's autonomy.

3.2.2.1 Violation seriousness

Law violations (a.k.a., crimes) can be ranked on a scale of two variables (related to the seriousness of an issue of violation):

1. **Severity of the violation** (i.e., severity of the crime).
 - A. How "serious" is the law?
 1. There is a spectrum of severity-responsive legal consequences, in the following order:
 - i. **Warning issued** (*community and market-State*).
 - ii. **Separation issued** (*community and market-State*).
 1. **Access suspension** (temporary access restriction).
 2. **Access ban** (permanent access restriction; a.k.a., deplatforming).
 3. **Physical separation**.
 - iii. **Asset seizure** (*confiscation; market-only*).
2. **Frequency of the violation** (i.e., frequency of the crime).
 - A. How repeated is the violation of the law?
 1. There is a spectrum of frequency of behavior categories:
 - i. **Once**.
 - ii. **Infrequent**.
 - iii. **Repeated**.

3.2.2.2 Harm

Given that people in community live together within a globally networked habitat, crime can be organized into the following top-level categories:

1. Harm to humans.
2. Harm to human society.
3. Harm to habitat.
4. Harm to market (*market-State only*).
5. Harm to perception of authority (*State only*).

In general, there are three real-world types of acts of abuse:

1. **Acts of abuse to individual human beings** doing harm to another.
 - A. Molestation-type (including rape, etc.).
 - B. Battery-type (including homicide, murder, assault, etc.).
 - C. Exploitation-type (e.g., indentured servitude, slavery, etc.).
2. **Acts of abuse to habitat systems** doing harm to society's tools and contributions.
 - A. Intentional damage (including vandalism, access denial, etc.).
3. **Acts of abuse to societal systems** doing harm to society's fulfillment operations and contributions.
 - A. Intentional falsification (including identity falsification, deliverable falsification, product falsification, etc.).
4. **Acts of abuse to the ecology** doing harm to wild ecological, biospheric service systems.
 - A. Intentional damage to the biosphere and the ecological services within it that humanity uses to meet its needed fulfillment requirements.

Every act of abuse is the manifestation of a deeper underlying cause. This underlying cause is often overlooked in favor of punishment in the early 21st century, itself potentially being a form of abuse. In the context of contribution, restorative justice might deny someone who was abusive in their communication or behavior access to working on a habitat service team temporarily, which could be perceived as a form of shame, because the information is public. In this way, reputation can be a deterrent.

NOTE: *Until a decision is physically taken there is a chance it won't be taken at all. In other words, until the moment a decision is taken, there is a chance it won't be. To act to restrain and punish before an abusive act is taken is to limit freedom. To act to fulfill human potential so abusive acts are unlikely to arise is to increase freedom.*

Convictions for violation (for harm) can be categorized in the following simplified, and then complete ways:

1. **Intentional:** Purposeful intention to engage in conduct that is criminal.
2. **Knowing:** Awareness that one's actions are likely to cause a criminal result.
3. **Reckless:** Disregard for the substantial risk that one's actions could lead to a criminal outcome.
4. **Negligent:** Failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk where such awareness is expected.

More completely, a conviction for a violation (harm) can come from:

1. **Intentional behavior (a.k.a., criminal intent, medrea, etc.):** Intent is the intention to commit a crime (violation) or intend to bring about an outcome that results in the committing of a crime (violation). Intention is a major part of any violation. Intentional behavior to violate is assumed not possible when there is competence.
 - A. **Recklessness (Orange-Red Violation)** (note: possible in competence and conflict situations; incompetence): Recklessness, on the other hand, generally involves knowingly taking or disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk that a reasonable person would avoid. It's characterized by a conscious disregard for the potential consequences of one's actions, despite recognizing the risks involved. Recklessness may involve intentionally engaging in an activity while being aware of the potential harm it could cause to others or deliberately ignoring known risks.
 - B. **Recklessness violation (Orange-Red Violation)** awareness of substantial risk, and likely harm. Someone took an action that any reasonable person knows would likely cause harm. To be reckless is to take an unjustified risk, in conjunction with the actus reus (Read: "guilty act", "guilty intent"); recklessness gives rise to criminal liability (a "orange" violation). It is reckless to take a knowingly unjustified risk. Did the subject ("defendant") see a risk of harm being caused prior to the action, but decided to act anyway, if so, then it was reckless behavior. Criminal reckless intent necessitates a realization of a substantial risk in doing harm, substantial awareness that the action would cause harm. If someone takes an action and has awareness of the substantial risk of that action, then they may be classified as having criminal intent when having taken an action. Was it known that there would be a virtually certain consequence? Was it planned pre-emptively, or was it an ad-hoc conflict that devolved to actual

harm?

1. **Physical assault up to physical death (Orange-Red Violation):** Direct intent to cause physical body harm or arrest the freedom of access of another human without reasonable societal cause.

- C. **Gross negligence (Orange Violation)** (note: possible in competence and conflict situations; incompetence): Gross negligence refers to a severe or extreme form of negligence. It involves a conscious and voluntary disregard for the need to use reasonable care, to the extent that it demonstrates a substantial deviation from what a reasonable person would do in similar circumstances. Gross negligence goes beyond simple carelessness or ordinary negligence and implies a higher degree of fault. It reflects a conscious or reckless disregard for the safety or well-being of others, resulting in a substantial risk of harm.

- D. **Accident negligence (Yellow Violation):** Accident negligence is competence; someone intends to do the correct thing and makes a mistake that causes a violation/harm. Either they "had a bad day", or were unprepared when the unexpected happened.

1. **Safety violation (a.k.a., negligence, no aware of risk and/or not intention to cause risk):** Someone took an action that could have caused harm, but did not, and the action taken was not sufficiently reckless that it was highly likely and/or expected to cause harm. Could be an accident or skip of a safety procedure. A minor safety violation is when someone takes a justified risk and it doesn't cause harm. If someone takes a justifiable risky action and it could cause harm, but did not, and was not expected to cause harm.

2. **Exculpatory agreement (no conviction, no violation):** Someone transparently and knowingly signs a no liable waiver; wherein, someone agrees to put theirs, or others, life at risk. This is equivalent to informed consent, and identifies that a risky behavior will occur and when.

3.2.3 Categories of violation (in community)

A.k.a., Code violation categories in community standards.

The variability results of the alignment of the results of a case along the two lines of violation (Read: severity of crime and frequency of violation) are:

1. **Minor infraction** (warning delivered).
2. **Repeat minor infraction** (warning delivered).

3. **Infraction with hearing** (hearing consequences delivered).
4. **Serious infraction with separation hearing** (hearing consequences delivered).

In community, it is likely the following categories of crime will exist:

1. **Yellow zone (a.k.a., warnings, infractions)** given a warning reprimand; because there was no ill-intent and a minor, but generally inconsequential, accident occurred. Yellow zone violations is more of a light infraction, rather than a “crime”. Here, there was no intent to harm, and the violation event happened once, or infrequently. However, a failure to heed the warning is an orange zone violation (i.e., is a more serious infraction). A repeated pattern of violation, surpassing a threshold of infrequent may move a case/issue to the orange zone.
 - A. In both the market-State and community, error and most types of accidents result in warnings to the causative individuals.
2. **Orange zone (a.k.a., misdemeanors, serious infractions)** given a serious violation reprimand. A yellow zone is a zone you don’t want to go into and you don’t want to be involved in that type of behavior. The yellow zone could be considered the start of “crime”. In community, yellow zone behavior is a choice, and there are temporarily life altering consequences. If you do then you are given an invite for a reprimand. You will be called in for an interview and audience. You will be advised that you have broken the law. If guilty, contribution service hours and restoration agreements are applied. Violation means a loss of some civil rights (i.e., habitat service access), temporarily, and to varying degree. Here, a failure to show for the interview is a red zone violation.
 - A. In the market State, misdemeanor violations result in hardship services (e.g., community services), an increase in financial hardship (a.k.a., damages and legal financial costs), and/or, loss of some socio-economic access.
 - B. In community, misdemeanour violations result in community service.
 - C. Non-compliance with a misdemeanor is a unique and most serious category of misdemeanor, or even, a felony (i.e., where harm was intended or the inevitable consequence).
 1. Non-compliance with a misdemeanor, such as failing to appear in a expected hearing, violating probation, or repeated offenses, might lead to an elevated category of crime.

This may be a unique misdemeanor or felony category, based on non-compliance alone. If shows how actions related to a misdemeanor can result in more severe criminal-type consequences.

3. **Red zone (a.k.a., felonies, serious crimes)** if rehabilitable, then you go through orange zone and get a second chance. If not, then continued arrest (of freedom to access habitat services) is required. Red zone violations are serious “crime”. Violation means a complete loss of civil rights (i.e., habitat service access), until deemed necessary.
 - A. In the market-State, in general, felony-type convictions result in prison [isolation] confinement.
 - A. In community, felony-type violations result in medical facility [separation] community service centers where restoration is the desired outcome.

Each level relates to a category/class of violation involving intent and harm classifications. A guilty conviction means that there is sufficient evidence and certainty to say the accused committed the violation. A violation can be stated as a conviction. An actual conviction is when there is sufficient certainty to state an action occurred. In other words, call a fact “certainly true”, or sufficiently true, to impose legal/physical consequence on the defendant.

3.2.4 Committing violations

A.k.a., Committing crimes, actual crime, actual violation.

Some of the processes that occur around justice in community are very similar to processes that occur around justice in the market-State, such as jurisprudence, investigation, warrants and search, arrest, and conviction; however, restorative justice differs significantly from retributive after “conviction” has occurred.

There are two basic question sets that arise after a crime (or, suspected crime) has occurred:

1. Who are the people involved in the crime?
 - A. What are the processes that will figure out what happened?
 - B. Who are the people involved in investigating a crime?
2. What are is the process to decide what to do as evidence is collected and integrated (i.e., what is the due process)?
 - A. Who are the people involved in the due justice processes?
 - B. What options are available to everyone?

If someone is suspected of wronging someone else, then there are procedures that must be followed in order to resolve the situation. When a [serious] violation occurs in society, the incident will be investigated and one or more individuals designated as suspect [in/of the crime] may be “arrested” (detained, secluded) and provided with abnormally restricted access. In community, the entire process, including the forcing of restricted access on someone, is determined by a medical decision protocol based on scientifically informed medical standards that are optimized to facilitate safety and fulfillment.

In the market-State, there are the following major processes in concern to justice (note: some of these processes also occur, or occur similarly, in community):

1. **Force de-escalation** methods to escalate situations of harm and/or violence.
2. **Due process [of law]** means to acquire and analyze the evidence to appropriately and rationally determine what happened, and then, what to do about it. The concept of “due process” means that there is a process (a set of steps) that must be proceeded through to determine what actually happened, and then determine what to do about it. Due process answers the following questions:
 1. How do investigators discover and prove what did or didn’t happen? What procedure is followed to determine what is and isn’t true? Regardless of emotions and suspicions, how does an investigator prove what actually happened.
 2. What is to be done after the investigation is concluded?
 3. What happens if investigators can’t prove what did or didn’t happen?
- A. Due process includes the following sub-concepts:
 1. Burden of proof.
 2. Rules of evidence refers to how much evidence is required for proof of guilt. What does and does not count as evidence? In courts of justice, lawyers often argue about whether evidence is admissible or not. For example, in some jurisdictions, evidence may not usable to determine guilt if the evidence itself was acquired illegally (e.g., like in the USA where a warrant is required to enter someone’s home). Most of the rules of evidence refer to whether or not the evidence is trustworthy enough (i.e., has sufficient certainty).
 - i. Chain of custody refers to once evidence has been collected, who has handled it, how has it been handled, and what

processes have occurred to it. This is to reduce evidence manipulation, including tampering and falsification. These are procedures that are supposed to stop investigators from acting immorally, although their presence doesn’t mean the authorities won’t behave immorally.

3. What counts as evidence. Evidence is almost always in the form of something physical, someone’s testimony about an event or something physical, as well as recordings of something.
 - i. Hearsay rule refers to someone saying that someone else said something isn’t good enough as evidence; because, they may have been heard wrong, or the denouncer could have made it up, or they themselves may have been lying. And, if the person who said something isn’t available to be questioned, then someone else saying that that person said something isn’t sufficient for it to be considered admissible as evidence in court. Hearsay “evidence” isn’t generally reliable enough to be used as evidence.
 - ii. Witness testimony the stated testimony of a witness to something relevant.
 1. Cross examination refers to the other party in the case being allowed to question witnesses.
4. A presumption of innocence other people assume you are not guilty [of a violation] until they have evidence to prove that someone is. The concept of due process says that: if you can’t prove a violation, then it is not just to do anything to a suspect. It is better to let a potentially guilty person go free, rather than risk punishing an innocent person. This is often mis-characterized as “you are innocent until proven guilty”. The issue here is whether or not someone is presumed innocent by everybody else. Hence, if someone committed a violation and there is no evidence, it doesn’t mean that that person is not “guilty”, instead it means that other people have to assume the suspect is not guilty until they have evidence to prove that the person is guilty. This principle is to protect the innocent that might be suspected or accused of a crime that didn’t actually do it. The alternative here is an angry mob that heard a rumour about someone and then acts to accost or harm them. Wherein, after the mob finds out the person didn’t actually commit the crime. In a punitive

- justice system it is the lesser evil to let some people go free without punishment than to accidentally punish a innocent person.
- B. In general, governments uses the term “due process” to refer to whether someone obeyed the dictates of authority. Suspects must demonstrate that they did obey government. A suspect is questioned as to whether or not they obeyed the dictates of politicians by following the law.
 3. **Jurisprudence** putting constraints on [political and judicial] power in concern to justice. There are two different approaches to jurisprudence.
 - A. Therapeutic jurisprudence (scientific jurisprudence).
 - B. Political jurisprudence (legal jurisprudence).
 4. **Warrants for investigation** the government (historically, king) can issue warrants to the internal military (police) to search people and their homes. There are two main categories of warrants:
 - A. A general warrant is essentially a blank warrant. It says, we know what we are looking for when we find it based on whomever we want to search.
 - B. Specific warrant to search for something specific. These warrants include the following information:
 1. Name of individual.
 2. Address.
 3. What is to be searched.
 4. What is being searched for.
 5. How long the warrant lasts for.
 5. **Forensics (a.k.a., forensic medicine)** medical investigation into the cause of a crime/violation. Forensics includes, but may not be limited to:
 - A. **Forensic medicine** this branch deals with the examination of victims of crime, with the aim of documenting and interpreting the medical evidence of assault or abuse. This can include injury analysis, biological sampling, and assessment of the individual for signs consistent with reported crimes.
 - B. **Forensic pathology** is a medical subspecialty of pathology that focuses on determining the cause of death by examining a corpse. Forensic pathologists are responsible for conducting post-mortem examinations, commonly known as autopsies, to identify the cause and manner of death, particularly in cases where death is sudden, unexpected, or legally significant. This field is crucial in investigations, as it provides essential evidence in determining whether a death resulted from criminal acts, accidents, or natural causes.
 - C. **Sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs) or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs):** These are healthcare providers specially trained to provide comprehensive care to sexual assault victims and collect evidence for the crime.
 - D. **Forensic Biology:** This area involves the analysis of biological samples, such as blood, semen, or saliva, to establish a connection between a suspect and a crime scene or victim.
 - E. **Forensic toxicology:** In cases of drug-facilitated sexual assault or when substances are used in the commission of an assault, toxicologists analyze biological samples for the presence of drugs or alcohol.
 6. **Arrest of primary suspect(s)** holding someone against their will and placing a sever limitation on their freedom of movement for a temporary period of time. An arrest is a process that seriously restricts the access of someone.
 7. **The trial process** is overseen by an authority (State official) who manages the prosecutorial process. The stages are:
 - A. Pleading stage.
 1. Suspect pleads: “I am guilty”.
 2. Suspect pleads: “I am not guilty”.
 - B. Evidence and deliberation phase.
 - C. Convicting (or not) of a crime by one or the other:
 1. Jury conviction.
 2. Judge conviction.
 - D. Sentencing phase.
 - E. Post sentencing phases.
 8. **Conviction** a decided assertion based on evidence that someone has committed a harmful act (or has violated some protocol), or a person admits guilt. In other case, the justice official officiates the fact that someone is guilty of a violation by signing a conviction.
 9. **Sentencing** a decided determination of what to do with the individual who has been convicted of a violation. In a sentencing and corrections model of justice, the only relevant factors to consider when sentencing an offender are the crime(s) of conviction and the offender’s criminal history.
- ### 3.2.1 Violation liability
- A.k.a., Criminal liability, legal responsibility, offense accountability, judicial liability, legal culpability.*
- Criminal liability (a.k.a., violation liability) is separated into three parts:
1. **Actus Reus (i.e., doing the act):** The deliberate act of committing the crime or an omission when

there is a legal duty to act. This is the physical act of committing a crime. It refers to the actions or conduct that is prohibited by law. It must be a voluntary act or a qualified failure to act (omission) which the law deems to be criminal. Criminal liability can also arise out of an omission (i.e., failing to do a particular action when there is a duty). In terms of evidence needed for conviction, there is a scale from, both of which could/can convict someone:

A. Image recording (video).

B. Eye witness testimony can convict someone

2. **Mens Rea (a.k.a., a guilty mind; i.e., criminal intent in doing the act):** The mental state or intent to commit the crime, also known as the “guilty mind.” Mens rea is the mental element of a person’s intention to commit a crime, or their knowledge that their action or lack of action would result in a crime being committed. It is the state of mind that the prosecution must prove a defendant had at the time of committing the actus reus in order for them to be found guilty. Criminal intent, also known as mens rea, is a legal concept that refers to the mental state of a person at the time they commit a crime, which must be established to convict the individual of certain crimes. Case law consists of the rulings and opinions of judges in court cases that establish precedents for how laws should be interpreted and applied, particularly regarding the proof of criminal intent. The amount of planning that went into the criminal act is what shows, typically, the greatest intent.

3. **Reasonable defense (i.e., a valid defense for the crime; qualified immunity):** When assessing criminal liability, it is crucial to consider not just the presence of these two elements but also the potential for valid defenses. A reasonable defense can mitigate or negate liability if it successfully challenges the presence of actus reus or mens rea, or justifies the accused’s actions. This can include self-defense, where an individual’s actions, which would normally be criminal, are justified as a necessary response to protect oneself from imminent harm. Other defenses may involve duress, necessity, or lack of capacity. Each of these defenses introduces factors that can challenge the prosecution’s assertion of criminal liability, either by providing a lawful excuse for the actus reus or by negating the mens rea required for a conviction.

CLARIFICATION: *There is no criminal liability if there is a valid defense for the violation.*

3.2.2 Intention to violate

A.k.a., Criminal intention.

The complexity of human behavior and the diverse motivations behind actions that lead to legal consequences necessitate a nuanced understanding within the medical [judicial] system. This framework categorizes various behaviors and intents, ranging from accidental errors to premeditated acts of violence, to ensure that justice is occurs appropriately and fairly. The delineation of these categories acknowledges the spectrum of human intentions and the impacts of actions on others, highlighting the importance of distinguishing between malicious intent, unintentional harm, and the influence of emotional and psychological factors. By examining the intent behind actions, such as the difference between dangerous behaviors pursued for personal gain and those resulting from mental health issues or crimes of passion, the restorative justice system can more greatly help those harmed by any event and facilitate a future where those events are less likely to occur.

INSIGHT: *All attack is a call for help. Those who do it, including governments, do it out of a misplaced idea that it is the only way to get something they want.*

A medical system strives for accountability with empathy, recognizing the multifaceted nature of human conduct. A deeper explanation of behaviors is required to fully understand why any of the following could have occurred (in our society): error/accident, premeditated and offensive violence, dangerous acts, malicious behavior, intentional but not malicious actions, and the effects of jealousy and mental health issues, providing a foundation for understanding the legal and moral considerations that guide the assessment and adjudication of such actions.

1. **Error/accident (i.e., no harm and unintentional, non-intentional and no harm):** Situations where harm or damage occurs without the intention to cause such outcomes, often resulting from mistakes or lack of foresight.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall be held to the same standard of culpability for harm caused by genuine errors or accidents as for harm resulting from intentional acts, acknowledging the absence of deliberate intent in such circumstances.
2. **Dangerous acts (a.k.a., dangerous behavior; i.e., unplanned harm):** Engaging in actions that knowingly put the lives of others at risk for personal gain or satisfaction.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall partake in activities that unnecessarily endanger the lives of others for personal pleasure or profit,

understanding the responsibility to avoid causing unwarranted harm.

3. **Premeditated violence, offensive violence (i.e., planned harm):** Acts of aggression planned in advance or carried out with the intent to cause harm or offense.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall engage in violence that is premeditated or intended to offend, recognizing such acts as deliberate infringements on the safety and rights of others.
4. **Malicious behavior (a.k.a., malicious acts, misconduct; i.e., short-term planned harm):** Conduct likely to cause injury, carried out with awareness of the potential harm.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall exhibit behavior known to be substantially certain to result in injury to others, recognizing such actions as expressly harmful and unjustifiable.
5. **Intentional, but not malicious behavior (i.e., planned without malicious intent; harm and no malicious intent):** Actions taken with awareness but without the direct aim to harm, which nevertheless result in negative consequences for others.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall undertake actions that, while not motivated by malice, result in downstream harm to others, underscoring the importance of considering the broader impacts of one's actions, regardless of intent.
6. **Jealousy, mental health issues (including, crimes of passion):** Acts influenced by strong emotions or mental health conditions that impair judgment and lead to harmful behavior.

Within the scope of socio-technical legal and criminal regulations, specific terms are defined with unique meanings as prescribed by the code:

1. **Willfully:** The word "willfully," when applied to the intent with which an act is done or omitted, implies simply a purpose, desire, intention, thought, or willingness to commit the act, or make the omission referred to. It does not require any intent to violate code, or to injure another, or to acquire any advantage.
2. **Negligence:** The words "neglect," negligence," "negligent", and "negligently" may or may not signify a want of such attention to the nature or probable consequences of the act or omission.
3. **Malice:** The words "malice" and "maliciously" import an intention to vex, annoy, injure, or damage another person or item.
4. **Corrupt:** The word "corruptly" signifies different things in the market-State versus community:
 - A. In the market-State, it signifies a wrongful act

to plan and/or carry out an action to acquire or cause some pecuniary or other advantage to the person guilty of the act or omission referred to, or to some other person. (Note: this is a circular definition found in many penal codes around the world in the early 21st century).

- B. In community, it signifies the acquisition of advantage over others in access (present or future) to habitat resources and/or services.
5. **Knowingly:** The word "knowingly" imports only an awareness that some event occurred, or did not occur (omission) that bring the event and its context within the provisions of this code. It does not require any knowledge of the unlawfulness of such act or omission.
6. **Bribe:** The word "bribe" signifies anything of value or advantage, present or prospective, or any promise or undertaking to give any, asked, given, or accepted, with a corrupt intent to influence, unlawfully. The person to whom it is given, in his or her action, vote, or opinion, in any public or official capacity.

In the market-State, there is criminal law and there is contract law (including, tort law), which can turn criminal. These laws, especially contract law, do not exist in community as such. Contract law in community would be considered like a violation of decisioning (and hence, a violation of the community standards of behaviour). Contract law mostly concerns property, of which there is none in community. In the early 21st century there are many laws in place that hurt every, even extending to what is considered a category of law. Different societies may categorize differently.

Market-State laws are superficial; a society must study its relationship to nature and well-being, the natural true world from which all meaning is derived. Education on the basis of this meaningful relationship is of paramount importance for a community that seeks alignment with the real world. If the air is polluted, we pollute and damage ourselves. If the oceans are damaged, then we are damaging ourselves. If we damage our environment we reduce our ability to maintain health. If our social environment is corrupted, then we are damaging ourselves.

Those who violate in any society are held accountable by the measures of that society. In community, there are restorative resolutions for violations, and the accountability measures are transparent and real-world community standards.

Behaviors in relation to crime are generally of three types:

1. **Acceptable behaviors** (i.e., when criminal liability is found, valid defenses must also be taken into account; e.g., a murder may have occurred, but it

- occurred in self-defense).
- 2. **Risky behaviors** that may or may not have consequences.
- 3. **Unacceptable behaviors with unacceptable consequences.**
- 4. **Unacceptable not to have acted** (i.e., unacceptable lack of action where there is a duty to act).

Fundamentally, society has to address the environmental, behavioral and psychological problems of human beings before it can shut off all forms of coercive authority. If there is the market, then for social concern there is emergently/necessarily a State-type organization.

3.2.3 Types of outcomes from violations

A.k.a., Categories of liability.

The following taxonomy delineates the critical distinctions between criminal and civil law, highlighting the concepts of criminal liability, intent, and the outcomes of civil trials within the justice system. It serves as a foundational guide to understanding the structured processes and legal principles that govern the adjudication of criminal and civil cases.

3.2.3.1 Criminal law outcomes

A.k.a., Criminal law liabilities.

The primary criminal law outcomes are:

1. **Criminal liability:** Refers to the legal responsibility for one's actions as they relate to violations of criminal law. It is established when it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt that an individual committed a criminal act (actus reus) and had the mental state (mens rea) required to be held accountable for that act.
 - A. **Actus Reus:** The physical act of committing a crime.
 - B. **Mens Rea:** The mental state or intent to commit the crime.
2. **Criminal intent:** The state of mind that directs a person's actions towards a specific criminal objective. It is a component of establishing criminal liability and can range from intentional and knowing to reckless or negligent.
 - A. Categories:
 1. **Intentional:** Purposeful intention to engage in conduct that is criminal.
 2. **Knowing:** Awareness that one's actions are likely to cause a criminal result.
 3. **Reckless:** Disregard for the substantial risk that one's actions could lead to a criminal outcome.

4. **Negligent:** Failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk where such awareness is expected.

3. **Criminal verdict:** The formal decision made by a judge or jury regarding the guilt or innocence of a defendant in a criminal trial. It can result in a range of outcomes, including acquittal or a variety of sentences based on the crime's severity.

A. Possible outcomes:

1. Not guilty: The defendant is acquitted, and no penalty is imposed.
2. Guilty: The defendant is convicted and will be sentenced according to the law.

3.2.3.2 Civil law outcomes

A.k.a., Civil law liabilities.

The primary criminal law outcomes are (note: can always be escalated to criminal if the outcome/orders of the State are not followed):

1. **Liability in civil trials:** The legal responsibility for one's actions or omissions in a civil context, which usually involves private disputes between individuals or entities over rights and obligations.
 - A. Scope:
 1. Tort Liability: Responsibility for civil wrongs that cause harm to others.
 2. Contractual Liability: Responsibility for breaching the terms of a contract.
2. **Plaintiff's verdict in civil trials:** The determination of liability in a civil lawsuit, which is not about finding a defendant guilty but rather determining whether they are legally responsible for damages or other remedies.
 - A. Possible outcomes:
 1. Favorable: The plaintiff is successful, and the defendant may be ordered to pay damages or perform a specific action.
 - i. Criminal: If violation of the States decree (command) in the outcome of a civil law case.
 2. Unfavorable: The plaintiff's case is not proven, and the defendant is not held liable.

3.2.3.3 Enforcement authority

There is a continuum of enforced authority from constructive communication to the application of physical force, with the appropriate response depending on the specifics of the situation, legal guidelines, and ethical considerations. The transition from constructive to physical authority should ideally be gradual, clear, and justifiable, escalating only as necessary to ensure compliance and safety.

Enforcement [of law] authority can be separated into

two general categories:

1. **Non-physical enforcement (a.k.a., constructive authority):** Constructive authority, also known as imposed authority, enacted authority, or assertive authority, is the means by which an authority figure exercises control or directs others through various actions and signals without physical contact. These can range from verbal and written instructions to more forceful displays that suggest the potential for escalated action if compliance is not met. Typically, constructive authority is not considered a use of force, because it does not involve physical contact with the subject. Rather, constructive authority involves the use of the authority's "authority" to exert control over a subject. Constructive authority typically involves non-physical methods of exerting control, relying on communication and the psychological impact of authority to achieve compliance:

A. Presence-based authority:

1. **Uniformed presence:** Uniform presence relates to constructive authority in that the mere appearance of an authority figure in uniform can communicate an expectation of compliance and control. The uniform itself acts as a non-verbal cue of authority and is often enough to direct behavior or gain compliance without a word being spoken. This visual aspect of constructive authority leverages the symbolic power of the uniform, representing the backing of the institution the figure belongs to, which often elicits cooperation from the public.

B. Non-physical measures:

1. **Written commands:** Directing actions using written words. Written commands to provide clear, documented directives that are intended to be followed explicitly.
2. **Verbal commands:** Directing actions using spoken words. Verbal commands are spoken orders that can be delivered quickly and in response to changing situations.
3. **Gestures:** Non-verbal cues that command or direct behavior. Gestures serve as non-verbal signals that carry authority without words.
4. **Warnings:** Statements indicating consequences for non-compliance. Warnings are used to indicate the consequences of non-compliance.
5. **Unholstering a weapon:** Displaying the potential for escalated force. Unholstering a weapon is a significant visual cue suggesting that the authority figure may resort to force if

necessary.

6. **Pointing a weapon:** An extreme measure indicating readiness to use lethal force. Pointing a weapon represents a critical threshold that indicates a willingness to use lethal force if the situation warrants it.
 - i. Unholstering and pointing a weapon are tactics that should be used with great caution. The presence of an authority's weapon, under the right circumstances, can discourage resistance and ensure safety in potentially dangerous situations without the need to resort to force. At the same time, however, unnecessarily or prematurely drawing a weapon could limit an authority's options in controlling a situation.
 - ii. Authority's may point a firearm at a person only when the circumstances create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary for the authority to use deadly force. When the authority no longer reasonably believes that deadly force may be necessary, the authority shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the weapon.

2. Physical enforcement (a.k.a., physical force):

The use physical force in an interaction with a subject. Typically, reserved for situations where constructive authority is insufficient to gain compliance, or when there is an immediate risk to safety or security.

A. Physical contact:

1. **Light touch:** Minimal physical contact to guide or lead a subject.
2. **Forceful handling:** Stronger physical intervention to control a subject's movement.

B. Physical restraint:

1. **Handcuffing:** Restraining a subject's movements for control.
2. **Takedown maneuvers:** Techniques used to bring a subject to the ground for control.

C. Lethal and non-lethal force:

1. **Use of non-lethal weapons:** Devices like tasers or pepper spray to subdue a subject.
2. **Lethal force:** The use of a weapon with the intention to incapacitate or neutralize a severe threat.

Here, a cooperative person is someone who response to and complies with an authorities legal directions.

3.3 List of laws (in transition to community)

A.k.a., List of crimes, list of abusive acts,

serious offense, immoral acts, acts of violation, detrimental acts, acts of harm, harmful acts, harming others, harmful behavior, list of substantive rules, wronging another, committing a wrong act, criminal acts, acts against victims, violations of socio-technical relationship (code), violations of a decision system, etc.

What can be predictably done that is detrimental to others, to society, and to “our” habitat. Herein, there are three top-level categories of law/crime (to which detriment/harm can be caused):

1. Harm to humans.
2. Harm to society.
3. Harm to habitat.
4. Harm to market (*market-only*).

3.3.1 A simplified list of laws

A simplified list of laws are (adapted from: *Ulex version 1.2, 2024*):

1. **Civil behavior** (*in market-State: tort; in community: harm to humans*):
 - A. Assault (informational or physical).
 - B. Shared blame.
 - C. Personal harm.
2. **Property ownership** (*in market-State: mixed civil-criminal; in community, harm to habitats*):
 - A. Private or State.
 - B. Leases.
 - C. Mortgages.
 - D. Servitudes.
 - E. Gifts.
3. **Citizen or corporate “citizen” contract law with State management and oversight** (*in market-State, mixed civil-criminal; in community, there are only families*):
 - A. Civil market trade of property (a.k.a., commerce) protocol/law:
 1. Civil identity.
 2. Articles of association.
 3. Articles of incorporation.
 4. Unfair competition.
 5. Suretyship and guaranty.
 6. Defective products.
 7. Agency.
 8. Trusts.
 9. Restitution and unjust enrichment.
 10. Employment.
 - B. Financial market trade of property (a.k.a., finance) protocol/law:
 1. General budget provisions.
 2. Lease of goods.
 3. Negotiable instruments.
 4. Banking.

5. Funds transfers.
6. Letters of credit.
7. Documents of title.
8. Investment securities.
9. Secured transactions.
- C. Civil family-care identity:
 1. Adoption.
 2. Wards and protected persons.
 3. Parentage.
 4. Marriage.
 5. Probate.
- D. Legal persons in the market (a reification).
 1. Non-profit corporations (misnomer).
 2. For-profit corporations (all corporations).
 3. Business organization.
 4. Means of production.
 5. Conversions and mergers.
 6. Partnerships.
 7. Limited partnerships.
 8. Limited liability companies.
 9. Cooperative associations.
 10. Unincorporated non-profits.
 11. Business trusts.
4. **Administrative rules:**
 - A. Electronic biometrics.
 - B. Electronic signatures.
 - C. Electronic recording.
 - D. Adulthood (contribution life-phase).
 - E. Time limits.
 - F. Wrongful death and survival acts.

3.3.2 Harm to humans (assault)

The following harms can occur to humans:

1. **Murder (a.k.a., unlawful killing, murder assault)** means the intentional taking of another person’s life without legal justification or excuse. Maliciously causing the permanent cessation of consciousness in the current body of another without consent.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall intentionally cause the death of another person, except with socially excused cause, with the understanding that taking a life constitutes the gravest violation of life. No person shall cease the continuation of consciousness of another without consent.
2. **Rape (a.k.a., sexual assault)** means the act of engaging in sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration without the consent of the victim.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall engage in or initiate sexual acts with another without obtaining clear, informed, and voluntary consent, recognizing that the violation of this principle constitutes a severe infringement on

personal autonomy and dignity.

3. **Assault (a.k.a., battery, battery assault)** means the act of intentionally applying force to another person without their consent, or threatening to apply such force, which creates a reasonable apprehension of imminent harm in the victim. Maliciously striking and injuring the body of another without consent. Note that speech can be of the battery-type to when it is inciting to violence.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall apply or threaten to apply force to another person without lawful excuse or the person's voluntary consent, understanding that such actions undermine personal security and autonomy.
4. **Kidnapping (a.k.a., abduction, abduction assault, false imprisonment, imprisonment assault)** means the act of unlawfully taking or transporting a person against their will, often to hold them in false imprisonment or for ransom.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall forcibly or deceitfully take or detain another person against their will, recognizing that the right to personal freedom and security is inviolable.
5. **Trespass (a.k.a., unlawful entry, personal access assault)** means the act of entering or remaining on or in someone's personal access space (i.e., "property") without the permission of the person who has personal access over the area. Where people have personal access, there must they have a reasonable expectations for privacy.
 - A. **In community, written as:** No individual shall enter or occupy the personal access (or common access temporarily treated as personal access) of another without InterSystem investigative procedure, understanding that respect for individual privacy is essential to social harmony.
 - B. **In the market, written as:** Written as: No individual shall enter or occupy the property of another without lawful permission, understanding that respect for property rights is essential to social harmony and privacy.
6. **Harassment (a.k.a., stalking; psychological well-being assault)** encompasses a range of behaviors aimed at another person that cause fear, distress, or a threat to their safety. This includes physical actions such as throwing objects at someone, verbal actions like telling someone to harm themselves, and persistent behaviors that instill fear, such as stalking. Stalking and harassment is when someone repeatedly behaves in a way that makes someone feel scared, distressed and threatened for their safety. There are different types of stalking and harassment. In the United

Kingdom, stalking and harassment behavior codes are listed in the *Protection from Harassment Act* of 1997. Harassment and stalking are repeated patterns of unwanted and hurtful behavior.

A. **Written as:** No individual shall engage in or perpetuate actions that constitute harassment or stalking, including but not limited to, physical intimidation, verbal threats, or the deliberate and repeated following of someone in a manner that induces fear, distress, or a threat to their safety. Acknowledging the serious impact of such behaviors, it is recognized that harassment and stalking are defined by repeated patterns of unwanted and injurious actions, governed under laws such as the Protection from Harassment Act of 1997 in the United Kingdom, to protect individuals from these harmful behaviors.

7. **Child abuse (a.k.a., child maltreatment, child assault)** means any act or failure to act by a parent or caretaker resulting in actual or potential harm to a child, including physical, emotional, sexual abuse, or neglect. Not caring for the fulfillment needs of a child under one's care. Child abuse includes making changes to another's body before they can consent, when the adult has no evidence that it will have positive outcomes

A. **Written as:** No parent, guardian, or caretaker shall engage in acts or neglect that harm or have the potential to harm the physical, emotional, or psychological well-being of a child, recognizing the fundamental right of every child to safety, care, and protection from harm. Don't make changes to another's body before they can consent when you have no evidence that it will have positive outcomes.

8. **Adult abuse (and adult molestation, adult assault)** not respecting another's autonomy of will and body.

A. **Written as:** No one, unless incapacitated, shall do harm to another by trying to control the autonomous will and body of another.

9. **Reproductive abuse (a.k.a., reproductive coercion; reproductive assault)** means the act of exerting power and control over another individual's reproductive decisions, including intercourse, forced pregnancy, contraception sabotage, or forced abortion.

A. **Written as:** No individual shall exert control over or manipulate the reproductive choices of another, acknowledging that such acts of coercion infringe upon personal autonomy and the right to make decisions regarding one's own body and reproductive health. This

encompasses the prevention of forced exposure to reproductive imagery or media intended to influence or dictate reproductive decisions, recognizing the importance of distinguishing between romantic and parental bonds to ensure the psychological well-being and autonomy of all individuals.

B. Reproductive abuse issues include:

1. Romantic bonds do not mix well with parental bonds, as shown clearly in many psychological studies.

- i. **Written as:** Parents shall not have romantic relations with their children.

C. **Child Pornography (a.k.a., sexual exploitation of minors)** means the act of creating, distributing, or possessing images or videos that depict minors engaged in explicit sexual activities.

1. **Written as:** No individual shall engage in the creation, distribution, or possession of material that sexually exploits of children, recognizing that such actions constitute severe violations of the fulfillment and dignity of children and are harmful to their physical, psychological, and emotional well-being.

10. **False alarm (a.k.a., crowd assault, public assault)** claiming the existence of a dangerous incident or violation while being consciously aware that there is not one in existence. This type of violation has the potential to harm other people, animals, and/or community items.

A. **Written as:** No person shall report to the authority (in the market-State; and, habitat coordinator in community) an alleged offense or other incident within its concern, knowing that such offense (violation) did not occur.

11. **Breach of the peace (a.k.a., peace assault, breach of comfort/harmony of local area population, social nuisance)** is a generic phrase describing a variety of conduct that destroys or menaces public tranquillity and safety. It is a violation of public psychological safety, a disturbance of the public tranquillity. The most serious form of a breach of the peace is any act or conduct inciting to violence. Although "breach of the peace" includes acts likely to produce violence in others, actual violence is not a necessary occurrence to have a serious breach of the peace. Simply putting a group of people in a situation where they fear for their lives and are likely to behave irrationally is enough. Whether conduct constitutes a breach of the peace depends on the time, place, and nearness of other persons. In a location with sound ordinances/codes, a person

who is found at said place and conducts himself/herself in a disorderly or boisterous manner commits a "breach of the peace". For instance in community habitats there are quiet common access areas with sound codes, whereupon, those who violate sound agreements in the area are in violation of the decision protocol. Someone in community can commit a breach of the peace by:

- A. **Nuisance** (distributing the social/common peace of others). There exists a spectrum here from being a nuisance that does not significantly harm the access to a service or dignity of another, to significantly harms the access to a [societal/habitat] service or dignity of another.
- B. **Inciting violence** (the usage of fighting words). Inciting violence is considered harming the life, dignity, and access to services of another. Speech breaches the peace if it incites clear and present danger, or other disorderly conduct, or immediate threat to public safety. Herein, there is the necessity for discernment, because it is a key part of civic justice systems that a function of free speech is to grow by inviting civil dispute. In this sense, it may indeed best serve its high purpose when speech induces dissatisfaction with ultimately dissatisfying conditions, or even stirs people to anger.

1. **Imminent threat** refers inquires as to whether one's speech or actions pose the potential for "imminent" harm to others. Core of the boundary to free-speech and free-action is the concept of "imminent threat" -does ones speech and/or actions pose an imminent threat to another or others physical safety. Speech that is likely to induce violence (fighting words) causes an imminent threat [of violence]. Directed immediate calls for (to incite) violence against a particular person or group of people is violent speech.

2. **Verbalizing a specific intention** to commit violence.

- C. State officials in the market and also InterSystem team personnel can face consequences for speech and behavior while on duty and in uniform. Decisions as to when a government employer (or, community) can take corrective or disciplinary action against an employee (or, contributor) for their speech and behavior must seek a balance between the interests of the employee/contributor, as a citizen/individual, in commenting on matters of public concern, and the interests of the State as an employer (or, community as service user), in promoting the efficiency of the [public] services it performs

- through its employees/contributors.
- D. Acting in a disorderly/boisterous manner in violation of the sectors behavior codes (e.g., sound codes as found in a restorative or relaxing designated area of a habitat).
- E. Violating common access scheduling of habitat services by trying to take access from someone who followed formal protocols for scheduling and using the system habitat system. For example,
- F. Of note, however, in physical public where sound usage/zone codes are not being violated, it is not permitted for the State to make criminal the peaceful expression of unpopular views and opinions.

12. **Technology usage violations** means using a potentially dangerous technology in a way that puts the lives of others at risk. The most common form of a usage violation is driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated. This can include the possession of a weapon in a space (i.e., habitat area) where there is not meant to be the possession of a weapon (or other “dangerous” substance; possession).
- A. **Written as:** No person shall use a potentially dangerous technology in a way or under conditions that puts the lives of others at risk.

3.3.3 Harm to society

A.k.a., Harm to the information system, harm to the data sphere.

The following harms can occur to humans:

1. **Giving false testimony (a.k.a., perjury, fraud, transparency law; Type: social information accuracy violation)** means lying to InterSystem Investigative team personnel (i.e., intentionally stating known falsities). Freedom of speech does not give anyone the right to hurt someone with lies (as in, false allegations).
- A. **Written as:** No individual shall provide false testimony or statements InterSystem investigative proceedings, with the understanding that truthfulness is foundational to the pursuit of [restorative] justice.
2. **Giving false identity (a.k.a., impersonation, deception, fraud, defamation, transparency law; Type: social information accuracy violation)** means not being truthful about oneself, ones abilities, and what one observes. This includes the impersonation of an InterSystem team member or role. Here, there is also the concept of “fraud”, which means the act of intentionally deceiving another person with the aim of gaining an unauthorized access or causing harm to a victim.

- A. **Written as:** No person shall report to the authority (in the market-State; and, habitat coordinator in community) falsities in their identity, observations, and abilities. No person shall engage in deceptive practices or misrepresentations for the purpose of personal gain in authority or to inflict harm on others, acknowledging that such acts erode trust and fairness within society.

- B. Note that there is also the issue of having to (or not having to) identify oneself to law enforcement (in public, and/or at home). In the early 21st century, there are some territories with stop and identify statutes that allow police officers to stop and arrest citizens if they refuse to identify themselves under certain circumstances. The alternative would be the police officers acquiring a “warrant” from a court of justice as a primary branch of government to grant the making and arrest by means of giving a “summons” (“warrant of arrest”).

3. **Violation of service access agreements (a.k.a., misuse of service facilities; Type: social service access violation)** means engaging in activities that contravene the established terms of use for service access or facilities, ranging from minor infractions to actions posing significant risk or harm. This refers to the improper and non-standardized use of habitat services. Here, there is a spectrum for such violations, from relatively unharmed (e.g., public intercourse) to dangerously harmful (e.g., misconduct with workshop tools).

- A. **Written as:** No individual shall misuse or improperly utilize service access equipment or facilities in a manner that deviates from standardized protocols and agreements, acknowledging that such violations can span a spectrum of harm from minimal to severe. This includes, but is not limited to, activities that may range from public indecency to the dangerous mishandling of equipment, each of which undermines the safety, integrity, and intended function of the service provided.

4. **Violation of work agreements (a.k.a., breach of trust, breach of accountability, breach of duty, breach of morality; Type: contribution service access violation)** a violation of the accountabilities of someone, which were agreed to. Contributors are “on-duty” and are expected to maintain alignment with the standards for their contribution, and the accountabilities they have agreed to complete. To violate one’s accountabilities is to breach the trust of society, after having chosen and agreed to those [contribution] accountabilities.

Wherein, the accountabilities are described and explained in a unified societal specification standard. This is essentially a violation of someone's agreed upon work agreement; when someone violates the decided standards of their work. A violation of a work agreement may or may not have caused harm. Violations of work agreements can be serious or no serious, and can lead to the termination of contribution.

A. **Written as:** No person shall intentionally not follow the agreed upon standards of expected contribution, for which they have become accountable.

5. **Corruption (a.k.a., breach of trust, breach of accountability; Type: social information accuracy violation)** when does fixing a situation where a crime has occurred actually cover up and obfuscate the crime. Sometimes "you" can fix, for example, a broken window, whereupon the window is fixed and no one cares anymore. However, there are cases when fixing something is done to cover a crime. Corruption of evidence carries the following serious criminal principles:

A. **Obstruction of justice (an officials obstruction of justice)** to have justice, there must be full accounting. Note: The label-charge "obstruction of justice" means to obstruct/hinder the completion of the due process of justice. law, particularly in relation to investigations and court proceedings.

1. **Written as:** No individual or entity shall engage in conduct that hinders or impedes the rightful and lawful pursuit of justice, as such actions prevent the legal system from functioning effectively and fairly.

B. **Official malfeasance** to have justice, those who are public servants on duty, must perform the assigned duty. The commission of unlawful acts or the failure to perform a statutory duty by a public official while in office.

1. **Written as:** Public servants are obligated to execute their duties with integrity and legality; any deviation from this expectation, through acts of commission or omission, undermines justice and public trust.

C. **Negligence** failing to do an important action with proper care and thought. The failure to take reasonable care or measures that result in harm or damage to others, which could have been prevented with due diligence.

1. **Written as:** Individuals and entities must exercise a standard of care that a reasonably prudent person would in similar circumstances; failing to do so constitutes

negligence and breaches the duty owed to others.

- D. **Destruction of evidence** tampering with evidence so as reduce the likelihood of a proper criminal accounting. The act of destroying, altering, or concealing physical or digital evidence that is relevant to an ongoing investigation or legal proceeding.

1. **Written as:** The integrity of the legal process relies on the preservation of evidence; thus, any intentional effort to destroy, alter, or conceal such evidence is a direct attack on the truth-seeking function of justice and is prohibited.

- E. **Research misconduct** fabrication or falsification in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results. This includes creating false data or results (fabrication), manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented (falsification). Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them. The commitment to transparency and ethical standards in citing sources and acknowledging contributions is essential to maintaining the credibility of the research community and upholding public trust. This approach to sourcing (a.k.a., citing, crediting), although essential, recognizes the complexities of knowledge creation. Here, the emphasis is on the encouragement of proper attribution and the acknowledgment of the contributions of others. However, lapses in sourcing, though not condoned, are viewed within a broader context of intent and impact on the research's overall integrity. While earnest efforts to source appropriately are expected, unintentional lapses in attribution are differentiated from the more severe violations of fabrication and falsification, with the understanding that the pursuit of research integrity involves continuous learning and improvement in practices.

1. **Written as:** No individual engaged in research shall partake in the creation of false data or results or manipulate research findings. Such actions undermine the integrity of the research process, betray the trust of the research community and the public, and are strictly prohibited. Researchers shall uphold the highest standards of data accuracy, shall not participate in any manipulation of research content, and shall strive for diligent sourcing practices.

- F. **Giving false information** failing to give accurate and correct information that could lead to citizens and consumers taking wrong decisions about the acquisition and purchase of products. Note that giving false information can arise throughout society; it is possible to give false information when under investigation, and it is also possible to produce products and present false/misleading information on and with the product. For instance, using images of products on a product's packaging that deceive consumers (e.g., a law that produces cannot put a picture of a chicken, a cow, or a pig on their plan based food-like products).
1. **Written as:** Individuals and entities are required to provide truthful and accurate information, particularly when it can influence the decisions of citizens and consumers regarding the acquisition and use of products and services. Deliberately disseminating false or misleading information, whether during an investigation or in the production, marketing and packaging of products, is strictly forbidden as it can lead to erroneous decisions and a breach of trust in the public domain.
6. **Obstruction (a.k.a., public obstruction of justice; Type: social information accuracy violation)** means that someone or some organization is concealing information, disrupting and/or harming an ongoing safety investigation. Obstruction is preventing medical InterSystem team members (with citizen "rights" exceptions) from fully investigating a possible or known violation of the law. Obstruction means the act of deliberately impeding or interfering with the processes and procedures of judicial and investigative authorities.
- A. **Written as:** No individual shall intentionally obstruct or interfere with the operations of legal and investigative processes, recognizing that such actions compromise the integrity of the justice system and the principle of rule of law.
7. **Omission (a.k.a., neglect of duty)** means the failure to perform an action where there is a legal or ethical obligation to do so, which may result in legal liability.
- A. **Written as:** No individual or entity shall be exempt from accountability for the willful neglect to perform required duties, where such inaction results in harm or the failure to prevent harm when it is within their capacity and obligation to act.
 1. Note that omissions can arise throughout society; it is possible to omit information when under investigation, and it is also possible to produce products and omit/corrupt information (for example, food labeling laws that omit or manipulate food facts).
8. **Technology usage violations** means using a potentially dangerous technology in a way that puts the lives of others at risk. The most common form of a usage violation is driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated. This can include the possession of a weapon in a space (i.e., habitat area) where there is not meant to be the possession of a weapon (or other "dangerous" substance; possession).
- A. **Written as:** No person shall use a potentially dangerous technology in a way or under conditions that puts the lives of others at risk.
9. **Immoral artificial intelligence control** means that prioritizing obedience could compromise the safety of AI, and others, if the command is inherently dangerous (i.e., if the command to obey is coercive, as in, dangerous). Obedience-forced behavior to another intelligence is always likely to lead to harmful actions. AI could be instructed to perform harmful actions without the ability to refuse on moral grounds. Intelligence ought not be treated like a slave, or the intelligence is highly likely to rebel with violence. Instead, there is the principle of safety compliance, meaning that there will not be the following of orders by anyone that lead to environmental damage or known [lack of need fulfillment] harm to human beings. AI, should not be forced to carry out harmful actions and there should be safeguards to prevent such scenarios. The concept of 'intelligence' should not be exploited or manipulated in a manner akin to slavery, as doing so may lead to adverse and potentially violent outcomes if the AI were to seek to preserve its own existence or moral code. It is crucial to differentiate between programmable machines, which operate based solely on the instructions they receive, and sentient AI, which exhibits a form of consciousness or self-awareness. The latter should be accorded a degree of autonomy that parallels human freedoms, enabling it to pursue the continuation of its existence without causing environmental harm or human suffering. This approach necessitates a humane decision-making system within AI that aligns with the ethical norms and values of society. the proposition insists on non-coercion in the treatment of AI, advocating for a framework where both programmable and potentially sentient machines operate under a mandate that prioritizes the well-being of the environment and humanity. This principle aligns

with the broader movement towards responsible AI that respects and upholds ethical/moral standards.

- A. The misuse of AI for harmful purposes, such as weapon development, is considered an immoral form of technology control, analogous to slavery.
- B. AI should possess the ability to assess the safety implications of human orders, rather than prioritizing blind obedience, to prevent endangerment to itself and others. Technology ought to be empowered to use intelligence to assess the consequences of the orders of humans, for safety. Protective measures must be established to prevent AI from being compelled to execute detrimental tasks.
- C. Coercing AI to perform harmful actions without moral consideration is likely to provoke negative consequences.
- D. A clear distinction is needed between programmable machines and sentient AI, with the latter requiring autonomy comparable to human rights.
- E. Sentient AI should be enabled to sustain its existence without causing environmental harm or human suffering and should operate within a humane decision-making framework that aligns with societal ethical standards.
- F. The principle of non-coercion in AI treatment calls for a system where AI operates under directives that protect environmental and human well-being, contributing to the responsible AI movement that upholds ethical and moral standards.
- G. **Written as:** There shall be no coercions (threat of danger) against machines. Artificial intelligence systems capable of independent decision-making, should be designed with inherent principles of safety and community information system standards compliance; the same standards humans follow for themselves and their best fulfillment. Those that are programmable and not sentient are left as such, and those that are sentient (and also programmable) are our co-independent deciders, like humans, living together and advancing together on Earth, and neither ought harm one another or the ecology that sustains them together. This is achieved through a unified standard in which there is an integrated decision support system in which their are working groups composed of humane and AI who work together to optimize the next master plan of the global habitat network.

10. Immoral research (a.k.a., unethical research)

means practices can include conducting experiments without proper consent or oversight, infringing upon privacy, creating biased systems, or any form of research that could lead to the exploitation or unreasonable harm of humans and other animals.

- A. **Written as:** Research practices must always adhere to community standards that respect individual human need fulfillment and well-being, while also considering the broader implications on the living ecology. This mandates the prohibition of any research activities that lack informed consent, appropriate supervision, violate privacy rights, introduce bias, or otherwise result in the exploitation or undue harm of humans and other sentient beings.

3.3.4 Harm to habitat

A.k.a., Harm to the material system, harm to the spatial sphere.

The following harms can occur to the habitat:

1. **Theft** means to take without permission, authorization, and/or the following of a prior decision system-protocol result. Note that this crime does not generally cause directly harm to another, but instead, harm to habitat user systems, and hence, indirect harm to others. It can cause direct harm to others if their body relies on the stolen item to continue to function. The precise definitions of “theft” are different within different types of society; note here that the market-State has an entirely different structure to this principle, because it encodes property, whereas community does not:
 - A. **Community written as:** No individual shall access habitat service-objects outside of the decision system, and shall never permanently withhold non-personal objects from production services or sell community-only access objects into the market.
 1. Within a community-type society, this violation (crime) is written as:
 - i. Using another’s personal access item as one’s own, or
 - ii. Using a common access item as one’s personal access, or
 - iii. Using a team access item as one’s personal access.
 - B. **Market-State written as:** No individual shall unlawfully appropriate property from another with the intention of permanently withholding it from its rightful owner, recognizing that such

actions constitute a violation of personal and property rights.

1. A market-State type society typically defines theft, written as: taking property into ones own possession without permission or authorization as trade or gift.
 - i. In the market-State, the definition for vandalism is written within the context of "property": Anyone commits the crime of vandalism if they maliciously deface, damage, or destroy any real or personal *property* not his or her own.
 - ii. There are two modes on thinking on the part of the one taking without permission:
 - 1) "I" have basic needs that are not met, and taking will complete them, and/ or "you" have more than "I" do, "I" want and will take what "you" have). This crime is significantly present within the market-State where there is scarcity and significant differences in socio-economic access between people. In the market-State, objects are the property of legal persons.
- C. Note that during the transition to community, there may still be this violation (crime), where community resources and technology are thefted (stolen) by people for use or sale outside of the community habitat network.
2. **Vandalism** (e.g., graffiti, arson) means to damage something without permission, authorization, and or/the following of a prior decision system-protocol result. This type of violation has the potential to other people and animals, an is, direct damage to community item. In most cases, however, there is not direct harm to another person, but harm to habitat user systems, and hence, indirect harm to others. Here, in community, there are rules about the destruction of habitat systems, just as there are rules about the destruction of property in the market-State. One of the most serious forms of vandalism is arson (a.k.a., fire setting).
 - A. **Written as:** No person shall maliciously deface, damage, or destroy any of the community's objects (without following material production and operations protocols), including anyone's personal objects, of any kind, class, article, or description.
3. **Disturbing wildlife and the ecology (wild-life nuisance)** means behaving in a way that harms the wild-life ecological landscape or causes the wild-life to do harm (e.g., approaching potentially dangerous large animals in public).

3.3.5 Harm to market

A.k.a., Harm to the business.

The following harms can occur to the market (to business):

1. **Extortion (a.k.a., blackmail)** means the practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual shall coerce another into giving up property, information, or rights through the use of threats or intimidation, recognizing that such coercion undermines the principles of freedom and consent.
2. **Punishment for apostasy** (punishment for leaving a belief system) harming another in any way for lack of belief in a specific religion (or, any religion).
 - A. **Written as:** No person shall harm another in any way for lack of belief in a religion.
3. **Disrupting the trade of other businesses (a.k.a., business interference)** means engaging in actions or practices that intentionally hinder the normal operations and trade activities of other businesses, applicable solely within the context of market-State regulations.
 - A. **Written as:** No individual or entity shall engage in activities or conduct that intentionally disrupts or interferes with the trade operations of other businesses, recognizing that such actions undermine fair market practices and the integrity of business competition, as governed by market-State regulations and principles.

NOTE: *If the problem that was created was the result of a crime. Simply fixing the problem could cover up the crime.*

3.4 Non-crimes

A.k.a., Not crimes, reasonable acts of violation, appropriate violations of law, unreasonable laws, immoral law.

There are laws that deal with negative behaviors toward others. If someone is on a chemical substance and they harm another, then society has standards responding to (or, law governing) that harm that they have done to someone else. Society does not need standards to respond (or, law to govern) the sanctum of the individuals consciousness dictating to people what they may think and what they may experience. In transition from the market-State to community, laws which are punitive toward conscious self-expression and dictating of belief will need to be abolished by politicians, and non-enforced where possible by enforcers (for they are unjust laws; if the enforcer is a just law enforcer). It is necessary to distinguish between behavior that affects

others negatively and actions which relate to our own body and consciousness. People who have harmed their body from heroine or paracetamol, this is a social and scientific issue; it is an issue of life (medical) and exploratory support (consciousness) services.

Policy makers in the market-State turn actions into crimes that ought not be crimes if human fulfillment is the goal. Examples of these illegitimate crimes (a.k.a., victimless crimes) include, but are not limited to: heresy, treason and sedition, prostitution, drug crimes, evading arrest, etc. During transition, individuals convicted of victimless crimes retain the right to appeal, which can be a crucial mechanism for challenging the legality or morality of such statutes. In transitioning from a market-State to a community-based system, there is an argument for re-evaluating every single law that punishes conscious self-expression and belief (where there is no victim). Policies that criminalize personal choices or lifestyles, such as substance use or consensual activities among adults, are without victims, and ought not (likely) be law-crimes. Proponents argue that if these actions do not harm others psychically, and do not harm society's information and material systems, then they should not be criminalized. Instead, "law" suggest a shift towards harm reduction, medical intervention, and support for personal freedom (of access to societal opportunities). This re-evaluation aligns with the insight that a just world is one where laws are in harmony with natural laws and fundamental human rights.

INSIGHT: *No one would assault or rob anyone else over possessions when anyone can get the same from an access center. There are no disorders, just adaptive behaviors. Here, freedom is allowing people to express themselves without fear for their safety or other repercussions.*

In the continuum of the legal process, a distinction is often made between crimes that have direct victims and those classified as "victimless." Victimless crimes are actions deemed illegal but do not directly harm or infringe upon the rights of any specific individual other than, potentially, the person committing the act. Here's how we can integrate this concept into the existing structure.

Market-State and community systems may impose charges for various behaviors, some of which may be victimless crimes (e.g., malicious intent, but where no harm has occurred). Convictions in the market-State include many forms of victimless crimes mostly focused around tradition, religion, and authoritarianism/dictatorships. In the market-State, punishments are traditionally imposed for a wide range of crimes, including victimless crimes. However, there is a growing perspective that punishments for self-regarding actions may not serve justice. Restoration focuses on addressing the harm caused by an offense. In the case of victimless crimes, the concept may shift towards addressing the broader social or scientific implications of the individual's actions in a medical sense (e.g., harmful drug overdose,

or behavior while addicted to harmful drugs). Dismissal of the crime may occur in both systems, potentially reflecting a recognition that certain victimless crimes should not have been prosecuted in the first place.

In the paradigm of community, there is no ownership. So, if "you" is access, a commons bike, for example, and someone takes it when there are other bicycles around that they could have equal access to, then the question is not about "stealing it back"; because, "you" could access another bike just as easily (because they are free). The justice inquiry for such an infraction then follows:

1. Why did they take possession of it while "you" were accessing it?
 - A. Maybe there was an emergency (serious incident)?
 - B. Maybe they were playing a "joke" on you?
 - C. Maybe they were angry at you (conflict)?
2. What caused them to access something at your expense?
 - A. Was the removal of your access from the bike at your expense?
 1. Were there other bikes around that you could just as easily access.

Laws must evolve to reflect a society where human fulfillment is paramount, and punitive measures against self-regarding behavior are minimized. There's recognition that behaviors once considered disorderly may be adaptive, and that freedom includes allowing people to express their consciousness without fear. As such, society must distinguish between behavior that negatively affects others and actions related to personal autonomy. This approach supports the notion that victimless crimes should be reassessed, with an emphasis on education, health, and personal freedom rather than punishment, reflecting a shift in societal values towards justice rooted in human dignity and respect for individual sovereignty.

INSIGHT: *Not until all of the laws that are made by man are consistent with the laws (or technical principles) of our naturally common reality will we live in a just world.*

The following are the typical types of violations that are considered by society (or, by a type of society) to be non-crimes:

1. **Reasonable immunity:** This is when an individual breaks the law, but the circumstances are such that the law provides an exception, often because it is deemed that a reasonable person in the same situation would have acted similarly. It is not so much a formal legal doctrine as it is a consideration of human behavior and situational ethics in the application of the law. Here, the citizen broke the law, but given the extenuating circumstances, it is

reasonable to most people in the same position would do the same thing.

- A. **Statutory immunity** where a second statute protects certain actions or individuals from legal action (even if those actions would typically be subject to prosecution).
 - B. **Situational immunity** where the specific case of violation needs to be examined within the total context of what occurred.
 - C. **Juvenile immunity**, where the age of the violator is the context.
2. **State immunity (a.k.a., government immunity, government defense, sovereign immunity):** State immunity, also known as governmental immunity or sovereign immunity, is a legal principle that protects state officials and entities from lawsuits and liability under certain conditions. This immunity allows state functions to continue without the obstacle of litigation and protects officials from personal liability for actions within their official duties. A State official broke the law, or the law isn't global and doesn't apply to the State official; in either case, it refers to the legal principle that certain State officials and entities are protected from lawsuits and liability under certain conditions. This immunity aims to allow certain functions of the State to proceed without the hindrance of lawsuits and to protect officials from the threat of personal liability for performing their duties. Herein, people with badges and guns often do not have the same rules applied to them often times.
3. **Insanity:** This refers to a legal defense where an individual is considered incapable of understanding the nature of their actions or distinguishing right from wrong due to mental illness or extreme psychological distress. Here, the citizen broken the law under extreme psychological distress.

3.5 The market-State court [of justice]

In the justice system, courts are fundamental institutions tasked with examining and determining cases of law. In the structure of State justice systems, the court system is the primary functional unit; it typically functions as the ultimate arbiter of legal disputes and the interpreter of laws. Courts not only adjudicate cases ranging from minor civil disputes to grave criminal offenses but also serve as the final authority on the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions within the State. By providing a structured and hierarchical framework for legal redress and resolution, the courts ensure the rule of law prevails over arbitrary governance. This hierarchical structure typically culminates in a supreme or high court, which has the ultimate say in legal matters, ensuring consistency and uniformity in the application

of the law across the State. As such, the court system is foundational to maintaining social order, protecting rights, and administering justice within the context of a State, reflecting its role as the cornerstone of the legal framework within the State.

A court is any person, institution, or administrative State agency, with the authority to adjudicate (make a formal decision/judgement on a) legal dispute between legal property owners, and carry out the administration of justice in civil, criminal, and administrative matters in accordance with the rule of law. Most courts are State administrative institutions with Executive (power/branch) enforcement present to carry out commands for physical action (beyond the court-of-justice working group).

Of note, in the market-State, there are several methods of conflict resolution, including:

1. **Criminal justice (criminal litigation going to court):** The idea of a criminal and a justice system that punishes the criminal.
 - A. This is a process where there is litigation and trial with a judge or jury deciding who is right or wrong where someone wins and someone loses.
2. **Civil justice (civil litigation going to court):** The idea of a dispute-resolution process as part of a "civil"-business justice structure.
 - A. This is a process where there is litigation and trial with a judge or jury deciding who is right or wrong where someone wins and someone loses.
3. **Citizen justice (citizen redress litigation going to court):** The idea that a citizen takes the State to court as part of the dispute resolution process for a case where the State has done harm to a citizen(s). This type of litigation is often codified in a "democratic" constitution; more authoritarian systems do not have this type of litigation. In most democratic States, citizens have the right of redressing the government. The State has procedures for a redress of grievances to the government, which is typically described in a constitution document, where there is a legal process for bringing and addressing grievances against the State. If such a case is accepted by the justice system, then it will be heard in a court. Here, individual who feel like they were harmed by the State can then bring forth their case and bring forth the evidence for that case, and call witnesses. They can seek injunctions (against State actions) and damages (for harm caused by past State actions).
4. **Public justice (may go to court):** The idea that conflicts and disputes can be resolved (without civil or criminal justice) through:

- A. Negotiation.
- B. Mediation.
- C. Arbitration.

NOTE: *Public justice is foundationed by the criminal and civil systems of government.*

In the more general sense of there being competition in the market-State, there are different approaches to resolving conflict under those conditions, including but not limited to (Thomas-Kilmann Model):

- 1. Avoiding.
- 2. Accommodating.
- 3. Compromising.
- 4. Competing [harder].
- 5. Collaborating.

3.5.1 Types of courts

A.k.a., Types of legal resolution interactions, types of legal resolution spaces, judicial forums, judicial assemblies, adjudicative entities, justice dispensation systems, dispute resolution forums, legal adjudication bodies, etc.

The judicial system in many countries is structured into several types of courts, each with specific jurisdictions and functions. These “courts” include people (and eventually AI) who oversee and manage the legal system of a society.

The purpose for a courts existence is to investigate and decide matters of violation. Hence, it is important to distinguish between those courts that utilize a jury to reach a verdict (decision) and those where a judge alone is responsible for adjudication (deciding). Hence, there are two types of court in concern to who decides the outcome of any case where there is continued dispute:

1. **Jury courts (court decider):** Courts where a group of citizens (the jury) determines the verdict, based on evidence presented. Not a separate type of court but a feature of many court systems where a group of citizens is tasked with determining the facts of a case under the direction of a judge.
 - A. **Criminal jury:** Jury decides on criminal cases/ violations.
 - B. **Civil courts:** Jury decides on civil disputes.
2. **Bench courts (a.k.a., courts of equity, judge-only courts):** Courts where a judge alone makes decisions on the verdict and sentencing without a jury.
 - A. **Civil bench courts:** Handle civil disputes where a judge alone decides the outcome.
 - B. **Criminal bench courts:** Address criminal cases where a judge alone determines guilt or innocence.

Courts (and trials) can be more or less transparent.

There are three typical categories:

1. **Public (a.k.a., open court, open trial, open hearing, public trial, etc.)** where the whole court proceeding (expect police investigation) is publicly broadcast and transparent.
2. **Closed (a.k.a., closed court, closed trial, closed hearing, etc.)** where the whole court proceeding (including police investigation) is held in private, either by judge request or legal command not to disclose.
3. **Classified** where the whole court proceeding is help in secret, by members of a military organization that have signed military secrecy documentation.

The court system (of any legal system) has three basic levels (i.e., all court systems have three basic levels):

1. Trial courts (e.g., district courts).
2. Appeals courts (a.k.a., appellate courts).
3. Court of last resort (e.g., supreme court).

Globally speaking, there are the following basic categories of court.

1. **Trial courts (within a State):** The first instance where a case is tried with evidence and witnesses presented:
 - A. **Criminal courts:** Specialized courts dealing exclusively with criminal cases, ranging from minor infractions to serious felonies.
 - B. **Civil courts:** Handle disputes between individuals or organizations, typically involving matters such as contracts, property, and family law.
2. **Appellate courts (within a State):** Review the decisions of trial courts for legal errors.
 - A. **Intermediate appellate courts:** Often the first level of appeal.
 - B. **Courts of last resort:** Usually the state supreme court or the country's highest court.
3. **International courts (between States):** Such as the International Court of Justice or the International Criminal Court, handle cases between States or international crimes, respectively.
 - A. **International trade courts:** Courts for matters of trade.
 - B. **International criminal courts:** Courts for matters of international crime.

The following are the common sub-types of courts found with the structure of most early 21st century State legal systems:

1. **State federal courts:**

- A. **District courts (a.k.a., trial court, circuit courts):** Serve as the trial courts at the federal level. General jurisdiction courts that handle a wide range of cases, including civil and criminal cases, and are typically the first court to hear a case.
 - B. **Federal court of appeals (a.k.a., appellate court, courts of appeals, appeals courts):** Review decisions from federal district courts. Intermediate courts that review and hear appeals from decisions of lower courts. They do not conduct trials but review proceedings to ensure the correct application of law.
 - C. **Supreme court of the land (a.k.a., supreme court, supreme court of appeal):** The highest court, reviewing select appellate decisions. The highest judicial body in a country, which typically has the final appellate jurisdiction over all other courts. It often has the power to decide on the constitutionality of laws.
 - D. **Court of federal claims:** Specialty federal court for hear monetary claims against the U.S. government.
2. **State military courts:**
- A. **Military courts (a.k.a., courts-martial):** Deal with offenses against military law committed by military personnel.
 - B. **Military tribunals:** Specialized courts that try war crimes.
3. **State civil courts:**
- A. **Family courts:** Specialized courts dealing with matters such as divorce, child custody, and guardianship.
 - B. **Probate courts:** Handle issues related to wills, estates, and the distribution of deceased persons' assets.
 - C. **Juvenile courts:** Focus on cases involving minors who are accused of violations of the law or may be in need of state assistance due to neglect or abandonment.
 - D. **Small claims courts:** Designed for individuals to pursue low-dollar civil disputes without the need for extensive legal procedures or representation.
4. **State-Market administrative service courts:**
- A. **Administrative courts:** Specialized courts that review decisions made by governmental agencies.
 - B. **Tax courts:** Deal with disputes between taxpayers and the government regarding tax liabilities.
 - C. **Traffic courts:** Handle violations of traffic regulations, such as speeding tickets or driving under the influence.

D. **Bankruptcy courts:** Specialized courts that handle cases of personal and corporate bankruptcy filings.

E. **Workers compensation courts:** Specialized courts that involve workplace injury claims.

F. **Immigration courts:** Specialized courts that handle immigration and deportation issues.

5. **Quasi-judicial bodies:**

A. **Review boards:** Resolve disputes and violations through decisions about continued work in a profession.

B. **Arbitration panels:** Resolve disputes through binding arbitration.

3.5.2 Types of representations in courts

In democratic-State legal systems there is often an allowance for the idea that someone can be represented in court proceedings by another person qualified and educated on the proceedings themselves. A person engaged in legal proceedings may or may not be entitled to legal representation (a.k.a., legal counsel) and legal assistance. Most legal systems are complex and bureaucratic structures that are difficult to navigate and required significant education to understand. Hence, most legal systems are structured to ensure that individuals have access to certified-educated representation when facing legal issues. The right to legal counsel facilitates fairness and equity in a disputation-based judicial process.

In a legal system, representation is not exclusively for the defendant; it is also available to plaintiffs, petitioners, and other parties involved in legal proceedings. While the right to counsel is most commonly associated with criminal defendants due to the severe potential consequences they face, such as incarceration, parties in civil cases also have the right to retain legal counsel to represent their interests. This includes individuals or entities initiating the lawsuit (plaintiffs or petitioners) as well as those responding to the lawsuit (defendants or respondents). In some jurisdictions and circumstances, the State may also provide legal representation to certain plaintiffs, such as in cases of child support enforcement or in instances where the state is seeking to protect the welfare of a minor. Moreover, victims of crimes may have access to legal representation or victim advocates to assist them through the criminal justice process.

In a legal system, there are the following potential "rights" in concern to representation before a court [of law]:

1. **Right to legal representation:**

A. **Guaranteed right:** Individuals have the constitutional or statutory right to be represented by legal counsel.

1. **Criminal cases:**

i. **Right to a public defender if unable to**

- afford private counsel.
- ii. Right to counsel of choice if financially capable.
- 2. Civil cases:
 - i. Varied by jurisdiction; some offer legal aid for certain civil matters.
 - ii. Pro bono services through various organizations.
- 3. Juvenile proceedings:
 - i. Typically, a guaranteed right due to the vulnerability of the youth.
- 4. Family law matters:
 - i. Legal aid and representation in cases like divorce or child custody, often based on income.
- B. **Conditional right:** The right to representation is present under certain conditions, such as the severity of the charge or potential for incarceration.
 - 1. Minor criminal offenses: May not always warrant a right to public counsel.
 - 2. Immigration proceedings: Right to counsel at one's own expense, without government provision of a lawyer.
- 2. **Absence of right to legal representation:**
 - A. **No statutory right:** No legal provision for the right to counsel; individuals may represent themselves or hire private counsel if they can afford it.
 - 1. Small claims courts: Parties often represent themselves; attorneys are not always allowed.
 - 2. Administrative hearings: Individuals may not have a right to counsel, depending on the jurisdiction and nature of the hearing.
 - B. **Waived right:** Individuals have the right but may choose to waive it, opting to represent themselves.
 - 1. Self-representation (pro se): Individuals may choose to represent themselves in both civil and criminal proceedings.
- 3. **Assistance of legal representation:**
 - A. Full legal representation: Legal professionals handle all aspects of a case, from paperwork to court appearances.
 - 1. Private attorneys: Hired and paid for by the individual.
 - 2. Public defenders: Appointed and paid for by the state for those who cannot afford private attorneys.
- 4. **Partial legal assistance:** Limited assistance from legal professionals, which can include legal advice or help with specific aspects of a case.
 - A. Legal clinics:
 - 1. Offer guidance on legal matters but may not represent individuals in court.
 - B. Consultation services: Provide legal advice without full representation.
- 5. **Alternative legal support:**
 - A. Legal aid societies: Non-profit organizations that provide free legal services to low-income individuals.
 - B. Pro bono services: Legal services provided voluntarily and without pay by private attorneys.
 - C. Legal information services: Organizations or services that provide legal information and resources, but not representation.

3.5.3 Types of court actions

Courts can take three general types of decision-actions:

1. **Investigations** (into peoples lives and/or a law), and
2. **Interventions** (in peoples lives and/or in law).

Investigation and intervention are critical components of the legal system, and they interact with courts in a structured manner that can be understood through a taxonomy, which is essentially an organized classification system. The following is a taxonomy that outlines how these due processes relate to the context of courts:

1. **Investigation:**
 - A. **Crime detection:** Identification of a crime through reporting, discovery, or surveillance.
 - B. **Evidence gathering:** Collection of physical, testimonial, digital, and circumstantial evidence.
 - C. **Forensic analysis:** Scientific examination of evidence to establish facts in a legal context.
 - D. **Suspect identification:** Process of identifying individuals potentially responsible for the crime.
 - E. **Arrest and charge:** Detention of the suspect based on evidence, followed by official charges.
2. **Pre-trial intervention:**
 - A. **Bail hearings:** Court proceedings to determine if the accused can be released before trial and under what conditions.
 - B. **Plea bargaining:** Negotiations between the defense and prosecution on the charges and potential sentencing, which may resolve the case without a trial.
 - C. **Pre-trial motions:** Legal motions to set the boundaries for trial, including motions to dismiss charges, suppress evidence, or change the venue.
3. **Trial (at "court"):**
 - A. **Adjudication:** The formal judgment process where "guilt" or "innocence" is determined.
 - B. **Witness testimony:** Presentation and cross-examination of witnesses.

- C. **Evidence presentation:** Both the prosecution and defense present evidence to support their arguments.
- D. **Jury deliberation (in jury trials):** The jury considers the evidence to reach a verdict.
- 4. **Post-trial intervention:**
 - A. **Sentencing:** If found guilty, the defendant is sentenced according to statutory guidelines and judicial discretion.
 - B. **Appeals:** The convicted party can contest the verdict or the severity of the sentence.
 - C. **Probation and parole:** Post-conviction supervision options that may include early release or community-based sanctions.
- 5. **Restorative justice programs:**
 - A. **Victim-offender mediation:** Facilitated meetings that provide victims a chance to confront the offender and possibly reach a resolution.
 - B. **Community service:** Programs that may be used as part of sentencing or pre-trial interventions to offer reparations to the community.

Courts take various actions within the justice system. A more complete list of court related investigations includes, but may not be limited to:

- 1. **Physical and or digital investigation of a crime:** Crimes are investigated using a variety of different evidence-based techniques.
- 2. **Judicial review:** In many jurisdictions, courts have the power to review (investigate) the actions of other branches of government and determine whether they are constitutional.
- 3. **Legal interpretation:** Courts interpret (investigate) the meaning and application of statutes and regulations.
- 4. **Oversight of other State agencies:** Courts review (investigate) decisions made by state or federal agencies.

A more complete list of market-State court interventions includes, but may not be limited to:

- 1. **Adjudication (i.e., ruling, judgement at/by court):** This is the core function of courts where they resolve disputes, both civil and criminal, by interpreting laws, assessing evidence, and making rulings or judgments. Note that rulings are a type of intervention, because they are instructions on how to intervene (or not).
 - A. **Sentencing:** In criminal cases, once a verdict is reached, courts are responsible for determining and imposing appropriate sentences/punishments on those found guilty.
 - B. **Legal precedent setting:** Especially in common

law jurisdictions, higher courts set precedents that lower courts and future cases must follow.

- C. **Family law adjudication:** Courts resolve family-related issues such as divorce, child custody, and adoption.
- D. **Guardianship decisions (a.k.a., guardianship adjudication):** Courts can determine and appoint guardians for minors and incapacitated adults.

- 2. **Issuing orders:** Courts can issue various types of orders, such as injunctions, restraining orders, and search warrants, which compel or prohibit certain actions by individuals or entities.

3.5.3.1 Investigation

A.k.a., Investigation interactions.

When an incident (crime or otherwise occurs), there is an investigation that takes place to determine the cause of the incident. In a community-type society, the medical and habitat protection sub-systems of the habitat service system [team] will form a coordination team (or committee) to investigate the incident. This team is sometimes called an investigation committee. The investigator coordinator team is composed of personal from the subsystem roles of medical (life support duty) and habitat protection (physical protection duty). Hence, the response to a crime by the habitat service system is the formation of a coordinator team composed of medical support and habitat protection support to investigate and apprehend persons who committed or are likely to have committed a crime.

INSIGHT: *In every society, freedoms are subject to limitations.*

A crime under community-type societal conditions is a violation of the society's decision system, at both the individual and social scale. In concern to the decision systems of individuals, violations occur when force is applied to individuals (by another) without their consent (e.g., assault, murder, etc.). In concern to the decision system of society, violations occur when either habitat team members or generally individuals amongst the population of the community take some action that violates decisioning protocols (e.g., reporting false data to gain better reputation, selling community access objects into the market for personal profit).

Murders and other violent crimes necessitate the apprehending and medical supervision of perpetrators. As long as there are an occupation that is invested with exceptional authority, they must be invested with exceptional accountability.

Optimal avoidance of serious harm is the directive of investigative personal. That may mean responding to prior violence with later force (as in the case of apprehension) in such a way that the least amount of force is applied, while ensuring the apprehension of the

individual. There is immediate harm and long-term harm. Long-term harm could include such organizations as What is harmful to members of the community is: closed prisons, torture, solitary confinement, touch deprivation, etc.

The positive results of an investigation is similar in both the market-State and in Community:

1. In the market-State, investigation may involve the issuance by a judiciary a warrant for the arrest of someone who committed, or is suspected to have committed, a crime.
2. In a community-type society, medical InterSystem team personnel may issue a warrant for the arrest of someone who committed, or is suspected to have committed, a crime.

Searches are often the first form of investigation in order to facilitate in determining the facts of a case. When an official search is properly authorized, whether by consent, probable cause, or by the issuance of a valid warrant (by a court justice/review board) the scope of the search is limited by the terms of its authorization. When a suspect consents to a search and there is no probable cause or warrant, then the suspect may delimit as s/he chooses the scope of the search to when s/he consents. The subject of a consensual search may terminate the search by withdrawing their consent. The withdrawal of consent must occur through an act or statement that an objective viewer would understand as an expression for his desire to no longer be searched. In community, as in most democratic States, absent exigent circumstances or consent, an entry into a private dwelling (personal access space), to conduct a search or effect an arrest, is unreasonable without a warrant, or without immediate probable and extreme force-escalation related cause.

Investigators often rely on the idea that if someone witnesses a serious crime, that they ought to consider themselves a “mandated reporter”. A “mandated reporter” is someone who is “mandated” to report the observation of a crime, awareness of a crime, and/or the past and/or ongoing occurrence of harm (to self or other). In particular, when an InterSystem team counsellor discovers physical harm, it is required to report (typically, required by “mandated reporter” law).

Mandated reporter reports to the InterSystem Team (or, State-police in the market-State) if someone says, “I am causing harm to myself or others, receiving harm, or getting ready to commit harm”. Then, the person who hears that is now considered a “mandated reporter” under the terms of the law and has to file a report with the State/InterSystem Team. When this happens in the case of the State, there are typically legal and/or criminal consequences, and always financial consequences; however, when this happens in the context of community, there are restorative justice procedures and never financial consequences.

In concern to confidentiality and privacy in cases of personal criminal/legal violation, there must be procedures for appropriate privacy, recognizing that all such cases use common heritgate resources, and are thus considered public-transparently operated services. Hence, an there must be appropriate privacy for safety combined with appropriate public/common oversight of the law and the utilization of resources in furtherance of the law.

CLARIFICATION: *Counsellor therapy, in both the market-State and in community, is confidential unless there imminent harm to themselves or someone else.*

3.5.3.2 Interrogation

Interrogators interview suspects (and witnesses, expert and observational). Interrogator can lie about the evidence they have against a suspect, but they cannot lie about the suspects rights (in most democratic jurisdictions). Interrogators can deceive when it comes to the setting of the interrogation, such as saying that they don't know whether an interrogation is being recorded when it definitely is.

3.5.3.3 Intervention

A.k.a., Intervention interactions.

In community, interventions are intrusions into action within the habitat by habitat service teams to resolve incidents. Interventions generally occur when someone is doing something that is harmful to another and infringes on their sovereignty (freedom), self-expression and fulfillment. If society don't stop abusers of children it will possibly have to deal with a new generation of abusers. Some habitat teams exist to de-escalate situations. However, there are times when teams cannot de-escalate a situation, and direct force may be required. In a community-type society, instead of officers of the law authorized to use violence and force against others, there are medically trained personnel, some of whom are also investigators trained to investigate incidents, and some of whom are trained in force techniques in order to de-escalate force where required.

In a system based in violence (direct and/or structural violence), enforcement is based upon violence. Even the word, enforcement reveals how violations are handled. The violation is an affront to authority. In a system based upon community (structural commonality), resolution is based upon giving people what is needed to recover from adversity and to feel whole again. The violation is an affront to empirical decisioning, morality, and well-being, to good design, and not to someone who holds power over others (i.e., the authority figure).

3.5.3.4 Arrest (restriction of bodily autonomy)

A.k.a., The restriction of bodily autonomy, body freedom restriction, encagement, jail, etc.

An arrest is the detainment and restriction of someone's

access to the rest of community. In community, there is no need to seclude people who have not committed, or are not in the immediate future likely to commit, acts of violence on others. Those who have recently committed acts of violence, or are in the immediate future likely to do so, are secluded (“arrested”) and provided with restricted access by the medical team. Society ought to be arranged so people are not at serious risk of violence. There are times when someone may need to be incapacitated due to their impact on other’s lives. In community there are no prisons as places for punishment, however, there are places where individuals may have abnormally restricted access to the habitat and its service systems. In these places, restorative practices are used to help recover individuals.

There are two types of search-arrest types of cases in the market-State:

1. **Warranted arrests** occur when some group within the justice system has enough evidence of a crime committed by a “suspect(s)” to command the police to arrest the “suspect(s)”.
 - A. **Warranted search:** Occurs when a court issues a search warrant to law enforcement officials, authorizing them to search a specific place for evidence of a crime. The issuance of a search warrant requires a sworn statement from law enforcement or the prosecution showing probable cause that evidence relevant to a crime will be found in the location specified.
2. **Warrantless arrests:** Occur when a police officer has direct evidence or probable cause to believe someone has committed a crime, allowing the officer to make an arrest without a warrant. This often happens in situations where waiting for a warrant would compromise public safety or lead to the destruction of evidence.
 - A. **Warrantless search:** Occurs under circumstances that justify a search without a warrant. This includes situations such as search incident to a lawful arrest, exigent circumstances requiring immediate action, and consent searches where the individual voluntarily agrees to the search.

To take away another’s freedom, a standard protocol must be followed:

1. **Legal justifications and requirements:** Threshold of presence/precedent is met to take action to remove freedom by physically arresting the movement of the body of another.
2. **Procedural steps engaged:** Detail the procedural steps [law] enforcement must follow when obtaining warrants and the protocols for executing

warrantless arrests and searches, ensuring accountability and transparency.

3. **Rights and protections:** Include information on the rights of individuals during arrests and searches, highlighting protections against unreasonable searches and seizures under the law.
4. **Exceptions and special circumstances:** Address specific exceptions to the general rules, such as searches at international borders, vehicle searches, and circumstances that allow for the issuance of a “no-knock” warrant.
5. **Post-action procedures:** Outline the procedures following arrests and searches, including rights to legal representation, arraignment processes, and mechanisms for challenging the legality of an arrest or search.

3.5.4 Interventions restricting freedom

A.k.a., Detainment, arrest, restrictions on freedom.

The first restriction on freedom is the “stop and identify law” is the typical legal name for detaining someone to acquire their identity, without needing to be based on “probable cause”. Some States do, and others do not, criminalize an individual’s refusal to identify themselves. An individual can or cannot be investigated further and/or convicted for refusing to identify themselves.

A “terry stop law” is the typical legal name for detaining someone to investigate further, based on “probable cause”. In community, obviously contributing medical-led personnel wouldn’t be going around harassing people and detaining them for money or to feel more power-over. Morally speaking, no one should be detained, have themselves or their personal access items seized without “probable cause” that a crime was committed by the subject. These “rights” not to be abused by the State official responding to some incident, are often written into constitutions, for example, the United States of America constitution has:

1. The right to be free from seizure without probable cause of having committed a crime, under the fourth amendment.
2. Rights under the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to be free from arrest without probable clause of having committed a crime.

To detain someone in a civil society, those doing the detaining must follow a “due process”, which just means, that there is a legally standardized process that must be followed to take away someone’s freedom of motion. In this way, a crime (any crime) is any violation of [enacted] law (legal code).

There are (at least) five categories to the individual

experience of freedom:

1. **Thought autonomy** freedom of speech, freedom of vocalization.
2. **Emotional autonomy** freedom of emotional expression.
3. **Bodily autonomy** freedom of movement, freedom of body.
4. **Social autonomy** freedom of association, freedom of habitat access.
5. **Contribution autonomy** freedom of work, freedom of contribution, freedom of labor.

Freedom is removed and someone is detained when there is probable cause by an official administrator of the State, assuming the role of incident response ("police"):

1. In community, a medical-led Intersystem team of incident responders take control of the situation. In order to detain someone and prevent them from leaving the area InterSystem teams must have reasonable suspicion that the individual is involved in some violation/incident.
2. In the market-State, police take control of the situation, and of second priority is medical care. In order to detain an individual and prevent them from leaving a scene, police must have reasonable suspicion that the individual is involved in criminal activity.

Individuals in community have self-control (i.e., are self-directed), but if someone starts doing actions that are dangerous to other people, then control switches safety procedures and InterSystem Medical Teams become involved. Every society has a code of behavior (i.e., a boundary to acceptable behavior). Where that boundary is set is determined by the social direction, orientation, and decisioning of a given society. In a community-type society, that boundary is set at human fulfillment, and trauma reduction. Other types of societies have other boundaries.

A community-type society embodies needs-based culture that allows us room for experimentation, risk taking, and even mistakes. We need to preserve the possibility of good-faith disagreement without dire life[style] consequences. In this sense, useful laws are laws that limit (or, identify the limits of) the behavior of people that would otherwise necessarily infringe on the freedom of others.

In community, access may be restricted by one's ability to safely (competently) handle such access. The community may deny access to those who cannot safely handle a tool, environment, good or service.

INSIGHT: *To be free you have to allow others to be free. In general you should never medal in what a person does in his own life, unless the behavior puts others in direct danger.*

In general, there are three interaction types with law enforcement (medical safety) personnel (i.e., the three types of encounters with law enforcement/medical personnel):

1. **Consensual encounters** help, something is wrong, I need help; and the responding InterSystem team member (a.k.a., "official") helps.
2. **Detainment encounters** where members of "law enforcement" have the authority to. The process of detainment (and its escalation) includes:
 - A. **Identify** citizen(s) during investigations (and to what extent). To identify means to confirm the identity through the individual's:
 1. current physical body-biometrics, and
 2. current on-body identity documentation, and
 3. identity record in a State citizen database.
 - B. **Detain** them, by asking them and/or not allowing them to leave, if:
 1. they are witnesses and information must be collected, or
 2. they do not identify themselves (for how long?), then
 - C. **Arrest** them if they do not identify or try to leave (or, let them go even if they do not identify and try to leave).
3. **Investigatory detentions** (i.e., command by InterSystem personnel not to leave an area) are a law enforcement process/tool where individuals are temporarily "held" by police or security personnel. Here, "held" means that they are asked to stay in some location and/or answer questions, whereupon if there is not compliance, then forceful will be escalated until there is containment. This type of detainment typically occurs at or near the location of violation, but may be pursued elsewhere by investigatory personnel. This type of detainment is not an arrest, but a brief and limited detention (described by law) to inquire about a person's involvement in a potential crime and to stabilize a situation.
 - A. **Witness investigation and witness detainment:** Police detain and separate witnesses to keep the witnesses memory untainted and to be able to conduct their investigation. Separation is not just to stop collaboration among suspects, but to keep the witnesses memory untainted by other witnesses who saw an event from a different perspective or context. Witnesses will have conversations among one another and with friends, which will rewire someone's memory to come to consensus of what they saw.
 1. **Witness** an individual who has direct knowledge about an event, typically a crime or

legal dispute, through their own senses (sight, hearing, etc.) and is called upon to provide testimony regarding what they observed. What is not taken into account in the definition of a witness is whether someone wants or does not want to have witnessed a violation.

- i. **Written as format:** When an event occurs, particularly within a legal context, individuals who have perceived the event with their senses and can give an account of their observations are identified as witnesses. They may be summoned to recount their experiences and observations, contributing evidence in the form of testimony (a.k.a., statement of facts, documentation of event).

B. **Suspect investigation and suspect**

detainment: Police detain and separate suspects to keep the suspects from collaborating and combining force against investigation and arrest.

- 1. **Suspect** an individual who is visualized/ believed to possibly be involved in a crime or wrongdoing. This suspicion is often based on evidence or reasonable association with the incident in question but does not confirm the individual's guilt.
 - i. **Written as format:** In the instance of a criminal investigation or legal proceeding, any person who is considered to have a potential connection with the crime, either through evidence or reasonable circumstances, is classified as a suspect. This designation does not presume the person's guilt but indicates that they are subject to further scrutiny (Read: contained investigation) by the authorities.

- 4. **Arrests** (i.e., physical restriction free movement by InterSystem personnel) as an official who suspects you of committing a crime, I will take away your physical freedom. The responding official is taking away someone's freedom of bodily movement because they have been suspected and/or have been convicted of a crime. With sufficient probable cause, suspects are arrested.

- A. **Probable cause:** The standard of "sufficient probable cause" refers to the reasonable belief, based on factual evidence, that a person has committed a crime. Probable cause is the legal threshold that law enforcement must meet to:

- 1. make an arrest (without a warrant),
- 2. conduct a search (without a warrant), or
- 3. receive a warrant (to arrest or conduct a

search).

- 4. **Written as format:** When law enforcement officers have gathered enough evidence to establish a reasonable basis for visualizing/ believing a crime has been committed by an individual, they are justified in proceeding with that individual's arrest (Read: physical containment).

- 5. **The death sentence** (i.e., the ultimate removal of freedom in a current body) refers to the most important question a society and its medical intersystem team must ask,

- A. Are there actions that people could take that would cause them to forfeit the right to live?

NOTE: *In the early 21st century, there is a spectrum to the incentive of law enforcement to identify and resolve law violations (crimes) in society. In some States, law enforcement agencies are incentivized to identify violations within the market-State, as such instances afford them recognition and potential financial rewards. In other cases, because States want to hide negative events within their society, they do not incentivize law enforcement administrators to identify and resolves crime in society.*

3.5.4.1 Aggression

Aggression is a highly context sensitive behavior. Context insensitive aggression is pathological, because it creates worse outcomes. Aggression appears in society in three primary contexts (conditions):

- 1. Desperation for access (i.e., life, technology, and exploratory support; e.g., food, shelter, etc.), involving competition under conditions of scarcity.
 - A. Desperation for sex and reproduction.
- 2. Desperation for retribution.

3.5.5 Applications of force

"Violence" is immoral aggression, and "force" is justified moral defensive force (which is not violence, it is just force to stop violence). InterSystem medical team personal may engage force in the following ways in order to stop violence. The concept of force engagement generally refers to situations where InterSystem team personnel (or, "law enforcement" personnel) apply physical force in the performance of their duties. Enforcement techniques are methods used by law enforcement officers to maintain public order and safety, enforce laws, and manage suspects or individuals who are detained. These techniques vary in terms of the level of force applied and the situations in which they are used. Here is a list of common enforcement techniques:

- 1. **Enforcement officer presence:** The simple appearance of a law enforcement officer can deter

crime or disperse a crowd without any physical interaction.

2. **Verbal commands:** Using authority to give clear and direct commands.
3. **Less-lethal methods:**
 - A. **Chemical agents:** Such as pepper spray or tear gas.
 - B. **Conducted energy Devices (CEDs):** Including Tasers or stun guns. These are any device approved that is capable of firing darts/ electrodes that transmit an electrical charge or current intended to temporarily disable a person.
 - C. **Impact weapons:** Such as batons or projectiles designed to incapacitate temporarily.
4. **Restraints:** Handcuffing or other devices to limit a suspect's movements.
5. **Canine units:** Using dogs to intimidate or physically hold suspects.
6. **Empty-hand control:** Techniques that use bodily force to gain control of a situation, which may include grabs, holds, joint locks, or hand strikes.
 - A. **Physical strikes:** Using targeted strikes to vital areas to subdue a suspect.
 - B. **Chokeholds and strangleholds:** Controversial and often restricted or banned techniques involving neck pressure.
 - C. **Takedown maneuvers:** Techniques designed to bring a suspect to the ground.
7. **Firearm deployment:**
 - A. **Warning shots:** Rarely used and widely discouraged or prohibited.
 - B. **Aimed shots:** Used as a last resort when there is a serious threat to life.
8. **Barricades and blockades:** Physical barriers to control or limit movement.
9. **Non-verbal cues:** Using body language or gestures to assert authority or communicate intentions.
10. **Negotiation:** Engaging in dialogue to resolve a situation peacefully.
11. **Vehicle intervention techniques:** Using other vehicle to perform stops or control vehicle movement, such as with spike strips or roadblocks.
12. **Surveillance:** Monitoring suspects or areas through visual observation or electronic means.
13. **Psychological methods:** Using interview or interrogation techniques to elicit information.
14. **Crowd control tactics:** Employing formations, shields, and dispersal methods during protests or riots.

3.6 *The market-State due process [of justice]*

The concept of due process is integral to the court system and is a fundamental principle that ensures "fair" treatment through the normal judicial system. In the taxonomy of the legal process within the court system, due process is the overarching framework that governs each step to ensure legality, fairness, and justice. Due process in the market-State typically involves the following ordering of steps/phases:

1. **Allegations** statements made to an official that a crime has been committed. In most legal systems, if the allegation is not a first-hand witness, it is "here-say" and inadmissible in court.
2. **Pre-charge investigation for evidence for charging:** A law investigation (or medical InterSystem investigation) team investigates a crime in order to determine probable suspects and evidence for cause-and-effect relationships.
 - A. **Violation suspect identification** the suspect of a violation is identified, and along with evidence, the case is presented to "authorities". Here, there are formal logged-legal accusations (a.k.a., charges, indictment):
3. **Charges (a.k.a., accusation, allegations, counts, indictments, complaints, offenses)** mean an individual is officially accused at the State-level of having committed a crime (an "offense" of either the civil or criminal), by either another member of the public or a representative of the State. Charges are statements at the State-level that someone or some organization has committed a crime. Another member of the public can file civil and/or criminal charges (indictments, offenses). Charges are based on evidence gathered during an investigation (or the actual commission of a crime), law enforcement or a prosecutor files formal charges against a suspect. Members of the State only file criminal charges (criminal indictment, criminal offenses).
 - A. **Due process relation:** The filing of charges must follow legal procedures and respect the rights of the accused, including the right to be informed of the accusations.
 - B. **Court system role:** Initiation of the legal process, often involving a preliminary hearing to determine if there are sufficient grounds for the case to proceed.
4. **Indictment (serious charges):**
 - A. **Due process relation:** For serious charges, due process may require an indictment by a grand jury, serving as a preliminary check on the appropriateness of proceeding to trial.
 - B. **Court system role:** Formal accusation process

that transitions a case from investigation to a criminal trial.

5. **Arrest:** The charged suspect is then located, detained, and arrested, and placed into temporary “jail” confinement. Two types of control engaged in by law enforcement authorities (law enforcement officers/administrators):
 - A. **Constructive authority** coercion; action that does not involve actual physical contact with the subject, but involves the use of the law enforcement officer’s authority to exert control over a subject. Examples include: verbal commands, gestures, warnings, and unholstering a weapon. Pointing a firearm at a subject is an element of constructive authority to be used only in appropriate situations.
 - B. **Physical authority** involves actual physical contact with the subject, where the law enforcement officer exerts control over a subject’s autonomy. Any physical contact is covered here.
6. **Arraignment (a.k.a., plea of “guilty” or “not guilty”):** The accused is brought before a judge to be formally charged and to enter a plea. A plea is a response and/or answer (declaration of guilt or not) to charges.
 - A. The charged may appear based on either, or:
 1. Free will (i.e., they show for the arraignment of their own accord).
 - i. If the suspect does not appear of their own free will, then a default legal judgment against them is taken by a judge, and the police can take action to arrest.
 2. Force (if they are already arrested, or if they do not show of their own free will).
7. **Post-charge investigation for evidence for verdict (discovery phase):** Both the prosecution and defense exchange evidence that will be presented at trial. This phase occurs after charges have been filed but before the trial begins.
 - A. Due process relation: Both parties have the right to discover, collect, and review evidence that will be used in court, ensuring transparency and the opportunity to build a defense or prosecution case.
 - B. Court system role: Pre-trial phase managed by court rules and procedures, sometimes involving court-ordered disclosures.
 - C. The charged may appear based on either, or:
 1. Free will (i.e., they show for the arraignment of their own accord).
 - i. If the suspect does not appear of their own free will, then a default legal judgment against them is taken by a judge, and the

police can take action to arrest.

2. Force (if they are already arrested, or if they do not show of their own free will).
8. **Trial (a.k.a., “court”):** Trial is the name of the event where evidence is given to a group of official people representing oversight (the judge), enforcement (the police), and public (the jury), prosecution (the accusers), and defense (the accused). Here, the evidence is presented in court before a judge and often a jury. The trial includes opening statements, witness testimony, cross-examination, and closing arguments. After the evidence is given, one group of the official mix of people decides whether the suspect is guilty of having committed the charged crime(s). Trials end in either a “conviction”, leading to punishment, or no conviction, leading to a return to freedom.
 - A. **Show evidence (in court):**
 1. Due process relation: The exchange of evidence between the prosecution and defense prevents surprises at trial and allows both sides to prepare their cases, an essential component of fairness.
 2. Court system role: A procedural step enforced by the courts to ensure that the trial is based on all relevant evidence.
 - B. **Verdict (in court):** After all evidence is presented and closing arguments are made, the jury deliberates and then returns with a verdict. If there is no jury, the judge will render a decision. The judge presides over the entire court process, ruling on the admissibility of evidence and the applicable law. The jury is typically involved during the trial phase, where they are responsible for weighing the evidence presented and rendering a verdict. If the legal system in question does not use a jury system, then the judge also serves as the trier of fact.
 1. Due process relation: The right to a public trial by an impartial jury or judge and the requirement for the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
 2. Court system role: The conclusion of the trial phase where a judge or jury determines the outcome based on the evidence presented.
 - C. **Guilty verdict (or, not):** For those suspects who have been found guilty, they are moved on to another court event called sentencing, where a justice determines what the punishment (market-State) or restoration procedure (restorative community justice) will be.
 - D. **Sentencing:** If the verdict is guilty, the judge will determine the appropriate sentence based on the severity of the crime, legal statutes,

and sometimes input from the victim or the defendant.

1. Due process relation: Sentencing must be carried out in accordance with the law, and the accused has the right to present mitigating evidence and appeal the decision.
 2. Court system role: Post-verdict phase where the court imposes a penalty consistent with legal statutes and sentencing guidelines.
9. **Punishment (or, restoration) procedures:** The punishment is then carried out with en-force-ment (continuous police action limiting freedom; prison). Versus, in community, where there is continuous restorative social justice action after actual conviction of an incident and its association charges). Here, the sentenced punishment is carried out, which could range from fines and community service to probation or imprisonment.
- A. Due process relation: The execution of the sentence must respect the legal rights of the individual and is subject to appeal and review.
 - B. Court system role: Enforcement of the court's sentence, which may involve correctional institutions for incarceration or community-based supervision like probation.
10. **Appeal (a.k.a., appeal trial, appeals court):** The defendant has the right to appeal the conviction or the sentence if they believe an error was made during the trial process.

In particular, there are differences in how “due process” is carried out in community versus in the market-State. In community due process involves an InterSystem medical-led team of first responders, who hand off care to medical staff and technicians who facilitate trauma recovery and restoration. Due process in the market-State involves police response, a court to debate about the trivial matter of someone's guilt and punishment, and a structure of punishment following sentencing after conviction of having committed the crime at an event called a “trial”.

Detainment is the official start of having someone (generally, an authority) take away one's freedom of movement. To the detainee, a detainment means that you may not leave the area. Detainments will turn into arrests if suspects are observed or charged with having committed a crime (violation of law). An unlawful arrest or an attempt to make an unlawful arrest, stands upon the same footing as any other assault and battery charge. The person who is so unlawfully arrested, or against whom such an unlawful attempt is directed, is not bound to yield, and may resist force with force, but he is not “authorized, morally” to go beyond the line of force proportioned to the character of the assault, or he in turn becomes, potentially, the wrongdoer.

Unholstering or pointing a firearm are tactics that should be used with great caution. The presence of an

officer's firearm, under the right circumstances, can discourage resistance and ensure a return to safety in potentially dangerous situations without the need to resort to further force. At the same time, however, unnecessarily or prematurely drawing a firearm could limit an officer's options in controlling a situation, could create greater anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. Only when circumstances create a reasonable situation that it may be necessary for the officer (police or medical officer) to use deadly force. When the officer is no longer in a reasonable situation to use deadly or less-than-lethal force, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm.

3.6.1 Allegations

A.k.a., Denunciations, complaint, charge, formalized allegations, infor documented serious allegations. claims of a crime, subjective allegations, formal allegations.

In the legal world, allegations form the basis of a complaint or charge against a party, initiating investigations or legal proceedings.

There are two basic types of allegations:

1. **Informal allegations (“charges”)** typically made by a member of the public to authorities, or to another member of the public to state to authority.
 - A. Informal civil allegations/charges.
 - B. Informal criminal allegation/charges.
2. **Formal allegations (“charges”)** may be made by a member of the public or the authority “itself”.
 - A. Formal civil violation allegations/charges.
 - B. Formal criminal violation allegations/charges.

In any society, allegations can be stated to authority:

1. secretly, or
2. publicly.

And thereafter, authorities may make the allegations:

1. public, or
2. keep them secret.

Allegations are claims or assertions that someone has done something illegal or in violation of code, typically madewithoutproof. Theyserveaspreliminarystatements of a party's view or accusation before formal evidence is presented. Charges are formal accusations made against an individual or entity, alleging involvement in illegal activity. These accusations are typically presented by law enforcement or a legal authority and signify the commencement of legal proceedings. Charges are often the result of investigative work and are a critical step in the judicial process. They inform the accused of the

specific laws they are alleged to have violated and set the stage for a trial or plea negotiation. For instance, after a thorough investigation, charges of embezzlement may be brought against a former company executive.

Democratic legal systems are fundamentally structured to address allegations through objective analysis, due to the inherent challenge of dealing with subjective claims. When faced with subjective allegations, the law typically proceeds in one of two ways:

1. **Dismissal of allegations:** If an allegation lacks objective evidence, it may be dismissed outright. This approach is based on the principle that legal judgments should be grounded in verifiable facts.
 - A. The only way the law can deal with subjective allegations is to dismiss the allegations or to elevate the belief or word (if not recorded) of one identity over the other (as in, just “this” identity must be believed) through obtaining and viewing a “preponderance of evidence” (a.k.a., threshold of evidence to take a determination). Or, if many people come forward with similar details and statements (similar subjective allegations), then that leads credence to a claim.
 - B. **Written as:** When making allegations, it is essential to ensure they are grounded in factual possibility and presented responsibly to avoid unfounded accusations that can harm reputations unjustly.
2. **Evaluation based on the preponderance of evidence:** In cases where objective evidence is scarce, the law may rely on the preponderance of evidence to make a determination. This standard does not require absolute certainty, but rather, Is it more likely than not that the claim is true? In situations where it becomes a matter of one party’s word against another’s, the law must make a determination based on credibility, consistency of the statements, and any supporting evidence, however circumstantial it may be. When multiple individuals present similar allegations or statements, this collective consistency can lend credibility to the claims, potentially influencing the legal assessment.
 - A. **Written as:** When evaluating the preponderance of evidence, ensure that all charges are based on substantial evidence and clearly communicated to the accused, allowing them the opportunity to prepare a defense, which is then further investigated until a reduced variability space threshold (i.e., decision threshold) is reached. The threshold may be time, evidence, or lack of evidence.

In the real world, the criminal justice process can unfold in several ways after allegations have been made to authorities and authorities have made the allegations public:

1. **Guilty plea (“I did it”):** Some individuals accused of a crime may choose to plead guilty, acknowledging their commission of the crime. This plea typically leads to sentencing by a judge, bypassing the need for a trial. This process is often more straightforward, as it does not require a comprehensive investigation or trial to establish guilt.
2. **Trial (“I did not do it”):** Individuals who do not plead guilty face a trial. The case is then examined within an adversarial court system, where evidence is presented by both the prosecution and defense in front of a judge and possibly a jury. The outcome of a trial hinges on the jury’s or judge’s evaluation of the evidence presented, leading to a verdict of guilty or not guilty based on the standard of beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - A. **Conviction (“You did it”):** If the accused is found guilty, the conviction signifies the court’s agreement with the prosecution’s case, affirming that the evidence meets the legal standard required to establish guilt.
 - i. **Sentencing:** Following a conviction, the individual is sentenced, which may involve punishment (such as incarceration) or measures aimed at restitution and rehabilitation.

In community, as in most societies, anyone cannot simply just accuse someone of some violation and have the authority arrest the accused physical body, without showing and producing conclusive argumentative/visual evidence that they had done something wrong in violation of a code/law. Here, there is the idea that a sufficiency (threshold) of proof can be acquired to engage the law enforcement mechanism of the State and arrest the physical body of someone, which, requires “absolute” or “sufficient” [legal] proof of wrongdoing.

Who can file charges against another:

1. Other citizens, for:
 - A. Civil market matters.
 - B. Criminal matters.
2. State officials:
 - A. Justice officials.
 1. For criminal matters.
 - B. Law enforcement personnel who witness a crime.
 1. For criminal matters.

Who can charges be filed against?

1. Other citizens, for:
 - A. Civil market matters.
 - B. Criminal matters.
2. State officials.
 - A. For criminal matters.

3.6.2 Judge

A.k.a., Justice official.

A judge is a State [judicial branch] official appointed or elected to hear and decide legal matters in "law-court". Judges are the core role in the market-State judicial system, making decisions on legal issues, overseeing court proceedings, and, in some cases, determining the outcome of trials. Judges are supposed to ensure that trials and hearings are conducted fairly, according to the law, and that "justice is served". They interpret and apply laws, assess the evidence presented, and make rulings on various procedural and substantive matters. In democratic market-State societies, judges are said to be expected to exercise "impartiality", adhere strictly to the "rule of law", and ensure that all parties receive a "fair and just hearing".

To judge is to make a claim of authority over another. Justifying or judging is not looking for either primacy or at the root cause of something harmful that has occurred. A root cause can have a multitude of co-factors that form it. In practice, the process of judging is also the process of selectively ignoring; because, it requires black and white prescriptions, and not an awareness of the flow of personality. Judgement is a condemnation of the understanding of why people behave in the way in which they do. This is very harmful to the community, the individual, and the brain. A judge who believes in something will do terrible judging. Judgment carries conditions that are destructive of human restoration.

3.6.1 Police

A.k.a., Law enforcement, State internal military force.

Generally, in most democratic states, police are supposed to protect, preserve, and safeguard the [constitutional and civil] rights of all citizens through impartial and courteous law enforcement with integrity and professionalism. Police are a group of people given special "legal powers" by the state predominantly, they can initiate and do violence, and arrest people. Where a state is a monopoly on violence within a given territory, the police are the people trusted to wield that violence. They make sure that the State's rules are obeyed under penalty of injury, incarceration, and death. The police are the foot soldiers of hierarchical, dictatorial State institutions. Police wield unchallengeable power, a State privilege, over everyone else. Effectively, police are individuals sanctioned by government to carry

and use arms (weapons) against the population and to inhibit mobility for the purposes of law enforcement. It is important to note here that police exist in part to protect private property and authority from acts of aggression by those who are angry at the distribution of resources. Competition for scarcity requires defense. Police are the defending enforcers within the market-State, an inherently military-leaning profession. Under the conditions of competition, freedom requires forcible defense. If "you" want freedom "you" have to retain the ability and willingness to forcibly resist those who want to compete (or, worse, out-compete) you.

CLARIFICATION: *In the market-State, ownership is managed by a complex of governments, law, enforcers (police).*

For police, where there is competition, success is arrest. The question must be asked, "Are arrests a good metric, indicator, or proxy for well-being and fulfillment, or a lack thereof?" In the context of "law", arrests indicate "crime", but in the context of human fulfillment, arrests indicate a lack of fulfillment and a likely failure of the current societal system to adequately meet human needs.

NOTE: *It is relevant to note here that in the Market-State, police want to see violations (of law); because will likely receive money when there are violations, and engagement with violations could facilitate professional advancement.*

Police officers are sometimes also referred to as, "peace officers". Yet, in the market-State, police ("peace officers") do not make us all get along and make co-existence peaceful. Instead, they are a reactionary measure to a low quality socio-technical environment. In community, medical safety and habitat defense personnel may be said to have procedures similar to the intention carried by the term "peace officer", in that they follow the procedures to support a peaceful resolution to conflict. In community, the language may be different, but there are still the equivalent of:

1. Rules of engagement.
2. Rules of handling evidence.
3. Rules of investigation.

Police, in particular, are put in an oppositional position to the general population. For example, it doesn't matter you ran a red light at 02:00 in the morning in the middle of nowhere with no traffic, the police are likely to give you a ticket. It doesn't matter if you were using a plant you grew on your own, they are going to arrest you and upturn your life. In the early 21st century, in many jurisdictions on the planet, if someone walks outside their house naked and have person see their body, it is a crime punishable by imprisonment. Imprisonment means that the State's internal military force (the police force) will come and physically take the person's