

# AURAVANA PROJECT

PROJECT FOR A COMMUNITY-TYPE SOCIETY



## The Project Execution

SSS-PP-PE-002 | May 2024

SOCIETAL SPECIFICATION STANDARD



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# THE AURAVANA PROJECT

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# GREETINGS

In an effort to provide the greatest possible clarity and value the Auravana Project has formatted the system for the proposed society (of the type, 'community') into a series of standard publications. Each standard is both a component of the total, unified system, as well as intended to be a basis for deep reflective consideration of one's own community, or lack thereof. These formal standards are "living" in that they are continually edited and updated as new information becomes available; the society is not ever established, its design and situational operation exists in an emergent state, for it evolves, as we evolve, necessarily for our survival and flourishing.

Together, the standards represent a replicable, scalable, and comprehensively "useful" model for the design of a society where all individual human requirements are mutually and optimally fulfilled.

The information contained within these standards represent a potential solution to the issues universally plaguing humankind, and could possibly bring about one of the greatest revolutions in living and learning in our modern time. Change on the scale that is needed can only be realized when people see and experience a better way. The purpose of the Auravana Project is to design, to create, and to sustain a more fulfilling life experience for everyone, by facilitating the realization of a better way of living.

Cooperation and learning are an integral part of what it means to be a conscious individual human. A community-type societal environment has been designed to nurture and support the understanding and experience of this valuable orientation.

The design for a community-type society provides an entirely different way of looking at the nature of life, learning, work, and human interaction. These societal standards seek to maintain an essential alignment with humankind's evolving understandings of itself, combining the world of which humans are a regenerative part, with, the optimal that can be realized for all of humanity, given what is known.

The general vision for this form of society is an urgent one considering the myriad of perceptible global societal crises. Together, we can create the next generation of regenerative and fulfilling living environments. Together, we can create a global societal-level community.

# THE UNIFIED SOCIETAL SYSTEM: SOCIETAL PROJECT PLAN

This publication is one of seven representing the proposed standard operation of a type of society given the category name, 'community' (a community-type society). This document is the project execution for the societal system.

Every society is composed of a set of core systems. Different types of societies have different internal compositions of these systems. The composition of these systems determines the type of society. The type of society described by the Auravana Project societal standard is a, community-type society. The standard is a composition of sub-system standards. The Auravana societal standard may be used to construct and duplicate community at the global level.

For any given society, there are four primary societal sub-systems. Each of these sub-systems can be specified and standardized (described and explained); each sub-system is a standard within a whole societal specification standard. The first four primary standards of the six total standards are: a Social System; a Decision System; a Material System; and a Lifestyle System. Each standard is given the name of its information system. The fifth publication is a Project Plan, and the sixth is an Overview of the whole societal system. Together, these standards are used to classify information about society, identify current and potential configurations, and operate an actual configuration. Because of the size of some of these standards, they may be split into two or more publications.

Essential figures and tables related to this standard exist beyond what is shown in this document.

*Figures and tables on the website are named according to their placement in the standard.*

- Those figures that could not be accommodated here are readily accessible in their full size, and if applicable, in color, on the Auravana Project's website [[auravana.org/standards/figures](http://auravana.org/standards/figures)].
- Those tables that are too large to include in this document are referenced with each standard on the Auravana Project's website [[auravana.org/standards](http://auravana.org/standards)].

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# Document Revision History

*A.k.a., Version history, change log.*

This document is updated as new information becomes available.  
The following information is used to control and track modifications (transformations, changes) to this document.

VERSION	REVISION DATE	SUMMARY (DESCRIPTION)	
002	May 2024	There have been significant changes to the structure and composition of this document. This document is now organized around the services necessary to transition and execute community as a series of lists and plans, including an education service, a contribution service, a residency service, and a transition service. The human needs section that was previously in this document is now in the direction section of the Social System Standard. Citations have been improved throughout and are now at APA 7th generation.	
GENERATION ON		NAME	CONTACT DETAIL
May 2024		Travis A. Grant	trvsgrant@gmail.com

# Alignment and Agreements (Lists)

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## Abstract

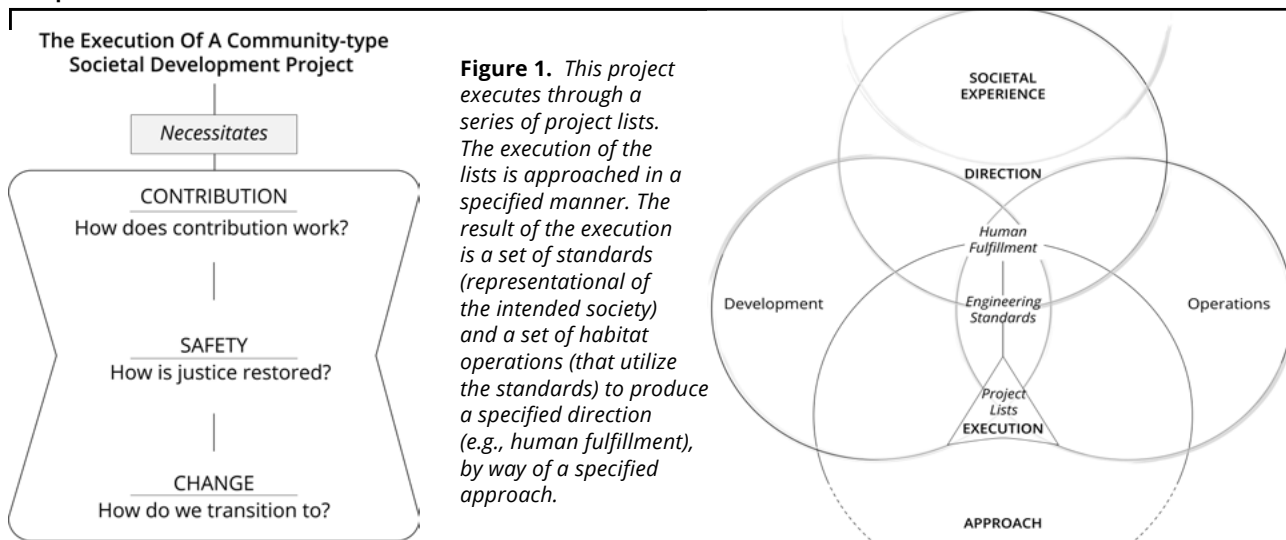
We offer community -a transition to community as a configuration of society and the actual physical thing (a lifestyle in community). We offer the ability to contribute to something that will last for many generations to come, something that isn't a patchwork to the system, and is a generational and living solution. Many organizations offer contribution to impermanent (patchworked) fixes to an ultimately broken system. We offer the experience of contribution to the creation of a new and more relevant (up-to-date) societal system. We offer contribution to a unified information system within which master plans for habitat are developed by contributors. We offer contributors the possibility to work on (1) information standards for community and (2) the master material plans of cities/habitats. It is possible to understand and visualize, and align more greatly with community, thus increasing the likelihood of local and global transition over time to a place we love to live together. It is possible to raise the standards of the world to those of community at the global societal scale.

visionary master plan that facilitates trust, human need fulfillment, ecological restoration, and ultimate well-being for all our family. Together, we will raise the world's standards to community.

Every project is executed as a series of operational plans and list, starting with agreements and alignment.

Together, we have the skills and knowledge to create a

## Graphical Abstract



# 1 [Checklist] Alignment

*A.k.a., Alignment checklist, adopting societal standards for community, complying with community standards.*

Alignment necessitates a set of standards broken up into a set of criteria that can be used to evaluate whether a condition for operation is met. There are conditions for the operation of a community-type society, and they can be detailed in a set of checklist criteria and used to observe whether or not a current or future organization aligns with community, and if so, by what degree? Community maintains a specific set of conceptions and functions; the question is, are the elements of community present, and if so, to what degree? To live better among one another we must develop and operate community at the societal-scale, and each of us may facilitate an alignment of those organizations we are a part of with community operations.

## 1.1 Requirements alignment checklist for a community-type society

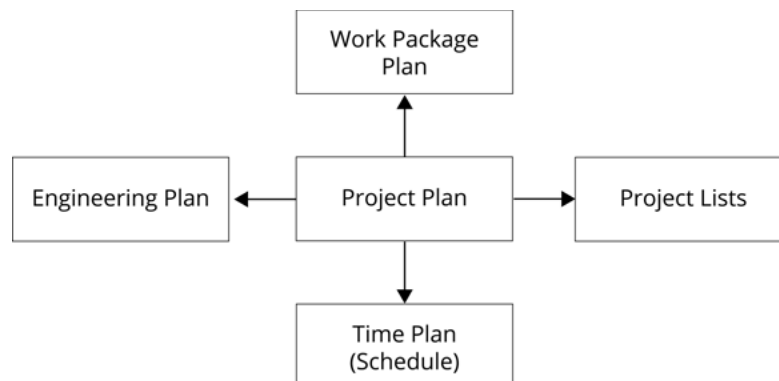
The following is a checklist of the most items necessary for alignment with community standards:

*"To align, all must be shown what is possible."*

1. **[UNDERSTANDING]** Understanding of one individual.
  - A. Show me one person who understand the functional operation of a community-type society with a network of habitats.
2. **[UNDERSTANDING]** Understanding of many individuals (because it takes many people to get something significant done).
  - A. Show me people who understand the functional operation of a community-type society with a network of habitats.
3. **[VISUALIZING]** Visualize the concept of operation.
  - A. Show me all textual, concept models, and object models documentation including all standards definitions.
    1. Show me the best way to present this information (e.g., in articles, in standards, and accessible with an artificial intelligence agent to facilitate search, collection, analysis, and development.
    2. Show the project plan and all coordination documentation, including: charter (instantiation, purpose, directives), governance documents, economic documents, and lists of plans, values, objectives, approach, requirements, activities/tasks, resources, roles, tools, decisions, and risks. Typically represented in writing and lists/tables.
3. Show me all static-model documentation, including static images of objects (a.k.a., object information models) and concepts (a.k.a., concept models, mental models). The best way to present this information is with clear and specific static images. Typically represented as static 2D models.
4. Show me all dynamic-model documentation (a.k.a., flow charts, 2D economics documentation). Show all documentation related to object-/energy-/information-flows. Typically represented as 2D models with changing values and/or parameters.
5. Show me all simulation-model documentation (a.k.a., simulations, 3D economics documentation), including simulations of objects, 3D analogs of 2D concept models, and changing numerical counts of object attributes in a software math program.
4. **[AGREEING]** Agreements.
  - A. Show me all agreements; show me all the laws and contracts, all governance documentation, all legal documentation).
    1. Territory/jurisdictional agreements (with State).
      - i. Show me the State authorities documentation for construction and operation of a habitat.
    2. Federal, State, and municipal (city) law agreements with consumers (citizens) and producers (businesses) as "legal" State recognized and regulated entities.
      - i. Show me the State regulating documentation for construction and operation of a habitat.
    3. Community agreements.
      - i. Show me the "I will" or "I will nots" for community access.
    4. Local habitat residency agreements (a.k.a., residency agreements, bylaws, city agreements, habitat agreements).
      - i. Show me the "I will" or "I will nots" for residency in and visitation to a habitat.
    5. Work [service] agreements (a.k.a., labor agreements, contribution agreements).
      - i. Show me the "I will" or "I will nots" for contribution to the information working group and habitat team.
        1. Show me the standards and decisions working groups.
        2. Show me the habitat service teams.
    6. User [service] agreements (a.k.a., device agreements, service agreements)

- i. Show me the “I will” or “I will nots” for usage of a service-object.
  - 1. Habitat dwelling service access agreements.
  - 2. Habitat common service access agreements.
- 5. **[SOCIALY NAVIGATING] Needs** (a.k.a., essentials).
  - A. Show me the needs list and its analysis, including of the list itself and its data, populated data, the inquiry itself, collection and analyses methods, and the results, over time. Show me where human needs are accounted for in the design. Show me a list of what is mandatory for humans; is required for human survival and flourishing.
    - 1. Show me the preferences list and its analysis, including of the list itself and its data, populated data, the inquiry itself, collection and analyses methods, and the results, over time.
  - B. Show me the surveys of need and preference. Show me the resource surveys, demand surveys, needs surveys, preference surveys, issue surveys, product[ion cycle] surveys, operating surveys, and feedback surveys.
    - 1. Show me the completions over time of the surveys.
    - 2. Show me an analysis of the impact of the completion of the surveys.
- 6. **[SOCIALY NAVIGATING] Values** (a.k.a., alignments).
  - A. Show me the values list and a discursive explanation.
    - 1. Show me a visualization of the values in a concept model.
- 7. **[SOCIALY NAVIGATING] Methodology** (a.k.a., approach).
  - A. Show me how you know what you know.
  - B. Show me the navigational approach, the selection of the method(s), and the method(s) themselves.
  - C. Show me how situations are to be understood.
  - D. Show me how decisions are to be taken.
    - 1. Show me a visualization of the decision system and decision protocol.
    - 2. Show me the decisioning flowchart and the controlling intelligence.
- 8. **[DECISION EXECUTING] Objectives.**
  - A. Show me the objectives list and a technical analysis.
    - 1. Show me a visualization of the objectives in a decision model.
- 9. **[DECISION EXECUTING] Requirements.**
  - A. Show me the requirements list for sustaining the operation of [societal and city/habitat] services.
    - 1. Show me a visualization of the requirements in a project model.
- 10. **[MATERIALLY OPERATING] Functional organizational chart.**
  - A. Show me a functional socio-technical organizational chart encompassing both material and information decision operations.
  - B. Show me a visualization of the levels of organizational of function.
- 11. **[MATERIALLY OPERATING] Habitat contribution service project flowchart.**
  - A. Show me the working group [flow] chart.
  - B. Show me the habitat service team [flow] chart.
  - C. Show me the transition team [flow] chart.
  - D. Show me the decision [flow] chart.
- 12. **[PROJECTS] Project lists.**
  - A. Show me the ongoing project(s) and all associated project coordination lists.

**Figure 2.** *The execution of a societal-level project plan involves its own development. It also involves work, the design and development of a final system, a time line, and a series of project lists that integrate actionable project information.*





1. Show me the [common heritage] resource list.
2. Show me the [contribution] work list.
3. Show me the [common] tasks list.
4. Show me the [common] risks list.
5. Etc.
- B. Show me how the lists are developed.
13. **[PLANS]** Habitat master-plan (local customized economic plan).
  - A. Show me the habitat master-plan lists:
    1. Show me the habitat object list, named and with associated metadata.
      - i. Show me the object lists for each of the habitat's service inputs, processes, and outputs.
        1. Show me the architecture object lists.
    2. Show me the habitat process list (action concept list) .
      - i. Show me the processes sorted intra-to and inter-to habitat service (sectors).
      - ii. Show me the prioritization of the habitat processes.
    3. Show me the habitat team list (role, contribution service list) .
    4. Show me the habitat token calculations list (financials, money concept list).
      - i. Show me market purchase costs.
        1. For object reproduction (re-assembly costs).
        2. Show me market labor costs (salaries).
      - ii. Show me market sales prices (of produced and sellable assemblies).
  - B. Show me the habitat's current master-plan.
    1. Show me the habitat master plan written specification.
    2. Show me the habitat master plan drawn/ imaged specification.
    3. Show me the habitat tables and calculations.
    4. Show me the object information model for the habitat.
    5. Show me the clash free simulation model for the habitat.
14. **[ISSUES]** Issue/projects flow chart.
  - A. Show me all current issues/projects in the habitat.
  - B. Show me all expected future issues/projects in the habitat.
15. **[CONTRIBUTION]** Work flow chart.
  - A. Show me how work is optimized for the goal of human fulfillment within the context of user habitat services.
  - B. Show me a visualization of all human contribution, by enrolment, in projects.
16. **[COORDINATION]** Approval flow chart.
  - A. Show me how decisions are approved and who must approve every decision.
- B. Show me a visualization of all individuals with special control abilities; show me the coordinators.
17. **[CALCULATION]** Habitat resource plan calculation.
  - A. Show me how the economy is optimized for efficiency and calculation.
  - B. Show me a visualization of economy of the habitat.
18. **[PRIORITIZATION]** Process prioritization protocol.
  - A. Show me how resources and changes to the habitat prioritized.
  - B. Show me a visualization of the habitat operational processes flowchart.
19. **[ACTUALIZATION]** Execution flow chart.
  - A. Show me who will execute every approved decision.
  - B. Show me a visualization of people/intelligence(s) accountable for all associated tasks necessary to resolve all issue.
20. **[CALENDARIZATION]** Habitat team schedule.
  - A. Show me the optimization of scheduling.
  - B. Show me a visualization of all people accountable for doing things at specific times.
21. **[OPERATION]** Personal and common usage schedule.
  - A. Show me the optimization of usage.
  - B. Show me a visualization of how and when personal and common objects and areas are accessed around the habitat.
22. **[SIMULATION]** Habitat operations simulation.
  - A. Show me the optimization of visualization.
  - B. Show me a simulation engine simulation of the habitat.
23. **[ECONOMIZATION]** Resource configurations.
  - A. Show me how optimized is the acquisition, storage, allocation of resources.
  - B. Show me a visualization of all resources and their locations.
24. **[OPTIMIZATION]** How optimized is work in the habitat.
  - A. Show me how optimized the [information] working groups are at producing and maintaining standards and the habitat teams are at operating habitat services.
  - B. Show me a visualization of how [physical] habitat teams are constructing, operating, and maintaining physical service systems.
25. **[FREEDOM]** Habitat service-access completion.
  - A. How freeing are the habitat support service sub-systems.
  - B. How fairly distributed are habitat support service systems.
  - C. How usable for need fulfilment and individual

preference are the habitat support service systems.

26. **[JUSTICE]** Distributive justice.
  - A. Show me the optimization of the global distribution of access to the best quality services that human can offer.
  - B. Show me a visualization of who doesn't have their needs met.
27. **[JUSTICE]** Restorative justice.
  - A. Show me how optimized the restorative justice system is in restoring fulfillment after harm and conflict.
  - B. Show me a visualization of everything associated with restorative justice operations.
28. **[EFFICIENCY]** Technical efficiency.
  - A. Show me the unified and integrated societal standard which is developed and used to replicate and adapt society.
  - B. Show me a visualization specification of the material mechanisms, software applications, and user-interfaces (i.e., show me the technical specification drawings/models).

## 1.2 From aligned interest to greater human fulfillment

The method applied by this project plan for the creation of a community-type society, simplified, is:

1. Start with our aligned interests.
2. Form and resolve a common information space.
3. Resolve and select from a range of possible options.
4. Act upon that resolution to change the environment for our betterment.
5. Live a life of ever greater fulfillment.

**INSIGHT:** *Individuals in community power their lives knowing that fulfillment is possible.*

## 1.3 From accounts and assessments to effective societal operations

The primary surveyable accounts and analytical assessments required to sufficiently inform, construct, and operate community, are:

1. **User accounting and assessment:** An accounting of the users' needs. An assessment of what the user needs, what the currently has access to, and what the user could have access to.
2. **Resource accounting and assessment:** An account and assessment of resource availability, quality, and location.
3. **Land accounting and assessment:** An account of assessment of the land and geotechnical location, including an assessment of how many people said

physical environment can support.

4. **Task (work action) accounting and assessment:** An account and assessment of the transformational actions (tasks) that are being, could be, and will be actualized.
5. **Contribution (team role) accounting and assessment:** An account and assessment of contribution.
6. **Transition accounting and assessment:** An account and assessment of the transition to the construction and sustained operation of community.
  - A. **Jurisdictional and geopolitical accounting and assessment (State analysis):** An account and assessment of the jurisdiction (territory) in which community is under development.
  - B. **Financial accounting and assessment (market analysis):** An account and assessment of financial resources.

## 1.4 From directions to plans

All directions eventually become plans to be executed through lists. Alignment requires the following plans of execution (community operation and the execution transition to community):

1. The plan to develop a societal specification standard.
2. The plan to develop a network of localized habitat service systems.
3. The plan to transition from the market-State (as one type of configuration of society) to community (another type of configuration of society).

## 2 [Checklist] Agreements

*A.k.a., Agreement checklist, rule statements, accountability statements, responsibility statements, law checklist, statutes, acts, legally enforceable statements of agreement to rules, code agreements, legal agreements, personal legal agreements, legal terms and conditions, license agreements, permission statements, command checklist, instruction checklist, behavioral agreements, compliance agreements, adoption agreements, legal organizational structure agreements, State legal interface agreements, State contract interface agreement, legal contract agreements, commitment statements, etc.*

There are a host of authoritative agreements available that propose a transition from relationships based upon competition and coercion to those of optimized global human need fulfillment. An agreement is an acceptance or rejection of a conditional [rule] statement. All agreements have underlying arguments. Adults may agree to declarations of agreements. Every society, organization, group, and any venture is always started with a set of agreements. At some point in history it was decided that it was okay to force others into “agreement”; these became laws.

### 2.1 Agreements

*A.k.a., Agreement, accord, contract, law, code, terms, commitment, understanding, etc.*

An agreement is a conscious mutual consent to some statement, understanding or future action/inaction. At a basic level, agreements are statements or propositions that individuals either accept or reject based on a set of predefined criteria. Typically, the criteria include the relevance, feasibility, preference, and/or morality (value orientation) of the agreement in question. An agreement is a mutual understanding or arrangement reached between two or more parties regarding a particular matter. In concern to human behavior, agreement is a consensus (complete agreement), a concurrence of minds, where individuals or groups (via some direct or indirect method) come to a shared/common decision (“commitment” of agreement). Typically, behavioral agreements involve the acceptance of terms, conditions, or obligations by all individuals (or, groups, “parties”) involved, with the intention of establishing what are right actions (a.k.a., “rights”), responsibilities (a.k.a., accountabilities), and means for resolving disputes (a.k.a., conflict resolution). Agreements may be documented in written contracts (more formal), verbal agreements (more informal), or implied through actions. In this way, agreements are expectations (obligations), and therein, they come in many decisive forms. Some agreements are more debt obligations (e.g., trade; trading partnership), and other agreements are more

life production and optimization agreements (e.g., teams, community partnership). Herein, there are agreements that involve actual physical exchanges of objects (trade contracts), and there are agreements that are essential statements of action/inaction. Agreements can be formal or informal, and they can pertain to any aspect of society, because individuals are an intrinsic aspect of all of society. A commitment is an agreement to do work. It is important to recognize here that all agreements are agreements because there is a choice on the part of some individual to take part (“make”) the agreement with another(s). If there is no choice, then it is coercion and not agreement. Coercion is when someone has no choice. Consent (a.k.a., agreement, contract, etc.). All consent has to be “meaningful”, otherwise it isn’t consent, it would be coercion. Consent is invalid where there is coercion. When someone has a lot of power over another person, then the other person can’t consent adequately. The asymmetry of power interferes with the integrity of their consent.

In the early 21st century, the term used for an “agreement” may be different depending upon the profession/discipline in question:

1. **State-level agreements (a.k.a., State terms and contracts)** include, but are not limited to: Constitution, treaty, law, code, accord, convention, compact, legislation, etc.
2. **Market-level agreements (a.k.a., business terms and contracts)** include, but are not limited to: Pact, purchase agreements, loan agreements, business contract, deal, settlement, memorandum of understanding (MOU), civil contracts, covenant agreements, etc.
3. **Family-level agreements (a.k.a., family terms and contracts)** include, but are not limited to: marriage, child support, wills, family power-of-attorneys.
4. **Community-level terms (a.k.a., citizen agreements, community agreements)** are: agreement, consent, and bylaw (by-law).

A society is an agreement among all those within that society, some societies make that consent explicit, and others do not.

**QUESTION:** *What does it mean to be able to [meaningfully] consent?*

There are two general forms of agreement:

1. **Explicit consent (meaningful, because consent)** occurs when an individual is presented with a decision on whether they authorize (allow, permit) action or inaction. This is the best way to ensure users agree solutions. Here, the user checks an agreement checkbox (or radial button) and/or signs their signature (written name and/or cryptographic).

2. **Implicit consent** occurs when consent can be inferred or assumed based on a person's actions, behavior, existence, or implied understanding, even if they haven't explicitly given their consent by "checking the box" or signing a document. Implicit consent does not require users to "check the box" (i.e., move their body to agree, by marking a statement of agreement with an agreement mark). Implicit consent agreements are less meaningful in the market, but not in the State, where there is the idea of a "social contract", meaning that just by being a member of society there is consent to the contract. A represented prior authority has taken the decision by signing the contract in the past, which is governance documented law, and is applicable today/now because of:

- A. **Implied presence** ("social contract"): Just being in the territory/jurisdiction means consent.
- B. **Implied actions**: Implicit consent may be assumed from a person's actions or conduct.
- C. **Contextual understanding**: Implicit consent may be assumed on the understanding that certain actions or behaviors indicate agreement.
- D. **Prior knowledge**: Implicit consent may be assumed when individuals have prior knowledge or experience with similar situations, and it is reasonable to assume that they understand and accept the agreement.
- E. **Traditional, customary practices** (Read: implied traditional consent contracts/agreements): Traditional practices imply consent (e.g., the unsigned citizenry's "social contract"). In the market-State, there are two traditional customary implied consent agreements:
  - 1. Implicit market-State social contracts:
    - i. State mediates the relationship between labor and business.
    - ii. State assumes the role of caretaker of citizens, where the government is/claims responsibility for the well-being of citizens, where the market does not sufficiently meet needs to maintain a semi-stable society.
  - 2. Implicit State law-/policy-decider (politician) social contract:
    - i. Where the representatives take decision to create legal policy statements.
    - ii. Where those based on merit take decisions to create legal policy statements.
    - iii. Where those based on dictatorial authority take decisions to create legal policy statements.

**NOTE:** *It is not possible to formally-honestly consent under a state of coercion (force-/power-*

*over type of relationship).*

In most democratic States, the basic elements required for the agreement to be a legally enforceable contract are:

1. **Social implied consent (implicit social contracts)** the decisions of the past (as codified tradition) constrain the decisions of today. These contracts typically exist at the State-level where they were/are written and/or agreed to by authorities in a State. "You" do not have to have agreed to the contract for it to have life altering implications on you if you do not abide by it; constitutional documents and State legislation are of this type.
2. **Mutual assent** all parties agree and are not under undue coercion of life or liberty. Agreements must not be coerced.
3. **Expressed by a valid offer and acceptance** clearly written, is a possible agreement that can be made, and clearly agreed to. Agreements must be clear.
4. **Adequate consideration** clear description of what is promised in trade. Promises must be possible.
5. **Capacity** the ability of a present party to actually understand what is occurring and agree to a decision. Not everyone has capacity all the time.
6. **Legality** is an agreement that can be made and doesn't violate a State law/rule stating the agreement cannot be made. Agreements must not contradict active State agreements/rules. And, provisions in contracts must be written so they are enforceable.

### 2.1.1 Community agreement categories

In the context of community, there are two categories of agreement, global and local:

1. **Global community agreements** (a.k.a., societal-level agreements).
  - A. Safety and human need agreements.
  - B. **Question:** If a society were about agreement, what kind of agreement (in form and content) would everyone agree to?
2. **Local habitat agreements** (a.k.a., residency-level agreements).
  - A. User-service access agreements.
  - B. **Question:** If living in a local habitat (or, regional habitat network) were about agreement, what kind of agreement (in form and content) would local residents agree to?
3. **Contribution agreements** (a.k.a., work agreements, work-role coordination agreements, contribution service agreements).
  - A. Work-service access agreements.
  - B. **Question:** If an act of contribution were about

agreement, what kind of agreement (in form and content) would an individual contributor agree to?

4. **Education agreements** (a.k.a., learning agreements).

A. Education-service access agreements.

B. **Question:** If an education were about agreement, what kind of agreement (in form and content) would an individual learner agree to?

Agreements in community can be made explicit for every occupied configuration of resources used by someone who assumes accountability/responsibility for use, during use. Agreements are accountabilities/responsibilities access to common heritage resources in a community-type configuration of society assumes the form of:

1. **Contribution [service] agreements** (work descriptions, roles, skills certifications).

A. Standards working groups.

1. Decisions working groups.

B. Habitat service teams.

1. Education service facilitation team.

2. Including, all life, technology, and exploratory support service systems.

2. **User [service] agreements** (user agreements, service agreements, terms of service, etc.).

A. Habitat residency access agreements.

1. Habitat dwelling service access agreements.

2. Habitat common service access agreements.

## 2.1.2 Consent

Consent is decisioning; consent is all about personal agreement and decisioning around personal agreement. In that way, legal consent is all about personal choice and the capacity to choose. Consent is a process by which a free person has choices, and takes a choice. A legal violation (lack) of consent occurs when a victim is not given a choice, or the choice is deceptive (i.e., the choice is significant and the victim was deceived).

1. **Consent:** A person consents if s/he agrees by choice and has the freedom (value) and capacity (awareness and competence) to take ("make") the choice.

A. **Competence:** The degree of knowledge about any situation. Competence comes from a community facilitated education. As children grow and they grow in competence, their capacity to consent to society and behaviors and technologies expands, or is "contradicted", because of harm to others or another.

To consent, there has to be the capacity to choose to

consent. Capacity [to decide] means total consciousness, total awareness, and total situation accounting. The person "consenting" must understand the information relative to taking the decision and analyze that information consciously, to take an informed choice, called, consent. Different configurations of society produce people with different capacities to consent.

If there is not the capacity to consent, and the behavior is engaged in, then that is a likely community legal/justice issue. A violation of another's consent is a typical violation of the law.

To consent is have:

1. Free and true agreement.
2. No surrender of free will, except where there is harm.
3. No necessity for physical defense.

The following two dimensions represent consent, and lack of consent (i.e., the conceptual spectrum of "consent", to "lack of consent", includes):

1. Varieties if evidence to suggest there is consent are:

A. Passionate enthusiasm.

B. Bored or reluctant acquiescence (bored and reluctant acquiescence could still represent consent).

2. Varieties of evidence to suggest a lack of consent includes,

A. The quiet submission (to perpetrator).

B. Surrender of an individual, through to physical resistance against an aggressor. A typical response to a lack of consent is defense (resistance) and surrender (victim).

The lack of a capacity to consent is that which can negate someone "consenting", entirely. Someone without capacity [to consent] cannot consent. The ultimate form of a lack of capacity is unconsciousness; consent is possible, up to unconscious. With someone who has no capacity to consent, then the legal system cannot make a legal claim that they did consent, or have any reasonable claim that they could have consented.

Thus, in concern to consent, there are two dimensions:

1. **Consent (age and agreement):**

A. What is the age and age thresholds?

1. "I" agree that my age is ....

2. "I" agree that my societal life-phase is [education, contribution, or leisure].

B. What is the path of educated consent; how is competence achieved?

1. "I" agree to community education statements

...

2. "I" agree to explicit socio-technical statements

- ...
- C. What is the capacity to visualize and understand the meaning of consent?
    - 1. "I" visualize and understand a community-based society.
  - D. What is the situation in which choice(s) have arisen:
    - 1. "I" see my usage of common heritage resource service access systems.
    - 2. "I" see my contribution to a common human habitat service heritage.
  - 2. **Capacity to consent (capacity and lack of consent):**
    - A. Forced sleep is the ultimate lack of consent; because there is no capacity to consent.
    - B. Intoxication complicates the capacity to consent.
    - C. "I" do not agree to the explicit statements ...
    - D. "I" do not understand .x.y.z.
    - E. "I" am not of age to consent.
    - F. "I" am unconscious, or in some way asleep and cannot have explicit agreement.

Herein,

- 1. Someone cannot claim a lack of consent if they have no memory of the event where there is disagreement over consent; an entity must recall the event to make a claim against another of a lack of consent.
- 2. The difference between adults and children in concern to consent is age, and socio-technically expected competence (for adults).

Intoxication complicates the whole process of consent. The issue of intoxication is common in modern justice cases of sexual offenses. Intoxication cannot and does not automatically negate consent. Just because someone is intoxicated does not mean they cannot have consented; because, there are varying degrees and levels of intoxication.

There is also the issue of deception; deceiving another into a behavior or situation or situation they would otherwise not have consented to.

- 1. Deception as to the consequences.
- 2. Deception as to impersonation.
- 3. Deception as to the nature of an act, which could be construed as denial of consent.

### 2.1.3 Contracts

*A.k.a., Documented agreement, documented accountability.*

A contract is a formalized set of agreements, which are usually binding (a.k.a., enforceable via the law/State). It may or may not have to be directly signed and consented

to for a violation of it to have consequences on continued global habitat services access (i.e., to have criminal consequences). In fact, a contract is generally defined as, a legally ("criminally") binding agreement [set]. All contracts are agreements, but not all agreements are contracts. "Legally binding" means (criminal enforcement potential) if one entity in the agreement fails to do what they promised to do under the agreement set; then, either entity has the right to appeal to the State to enforce the promise and/or consequence, or lack thereof. In non-legally binding agreement, if one entity fails to do what they said they would do, then the other party has no "right" to seek State redress for the broken agreement.

In legal terms, there are two types of clauses, one that is brings parties in dispute/disagreement to State arbitration (civil or federal):

#### 1. **Binding cause (a.k.a., State arbitration clause):**

This clause outlines the conditions under which the agreement becomes legally enforceable. It delineates the obligations and rights of the parties involved and sets the conditions for legal consequences in case of breach.

#### 2. **Non-binding clause (a.k.a., no-enforcement clause):**

This clause states that the agreement does not create a legally enforceable obligation on the parties. It specifies that the parties are not legally bound to fulfill the terms of the agreement and typically excludes the option for legal recourse or enforcement through the State in case of non-compliance.

These terms describe the nature/source of the agreement's enforceability and the parties' rights regarding seeking legal (civil/criminal) redress for breaches or non-performance of the contract. The "legally binding" clause allows parties (in competition) to appeal to the State for enforcement (expropriation or arrest) if one party fails to fulfill its obligations. Conversely, the "non-legally binding" clause indicates that the agreement does not confer the right to seek legal harm in case of breach. In a community-type society, there are no civil binding/non-binding contracts at all, because there is no price on property (an in effect, no private property at all). Instead, there are a set of collaboratively developed agreements, that users complete a survey for, the results of which confer habitat access, and set/specified consequences for a violation (including a first layer of warnings, a second layer of interviews and volunteering for convictions, and a final third layer of serious convictions and consequences for life-long global habitat access continuance).

**CLARIFICATION:** *All social contracts are formalized as agreements, and all technical agreements are formalized as code.*

Legally binding agreements are generally those that include the following elements:

1. **Exchange (a.k.a., “consideration”, property exchange)** something of value that is exchanged for something else of value. Exchange always involves property, tangible (objects), intangible (money), and/or the human body (i.e. oneself as labor).
  - A. **A legally binding offer** it must include a promise from the person making the offer (the offerer) and a clear demand for action or for something of value from the individual receiving the offer (the offeree). And the exchange must be legally permissible in the State jurisdiction (as defined in State code).
  - B. **Intention to create legal relations** as in, the intention to exchange something for something else and have there be conflict resolution (the State) if required after initial agreement.
2. **Acceptance (agreement)** this may be oral (informal) or in the form of a signature (formalized; of which there is someone’s written signature and also cryptographic identity signatures). Not all contract in the market-State require acceptance/ agreement by all individuals involved (e.g., a State’s constitution). However, civil contracts do typically necessitate and involve acceptance by all involved.

To be complete in concern to conflict resolution requirements, contracts must be, at least:

1. **Provable:** What is accepted as proof of a contract?
  - A. Written, specific language.
  - B. Oral.
  - C. Pictorial.
  - D. Agreements can often be found on organizations’ and business’ websites or given to customers/users in digital or print form.
2. **Enforceable:** What is the enforcement of the contract?
  - A. Where.
  - B. Compensation.
  - C. Punishment.
3. **Licensable:** The authority gives permission that an action may be carried out.
  - A. Contract conditions.

Fundamentally, a contract is a set of agreements that someone or some group approves of (i.e., agrees to), which are:

1. **Expectations (a.k.a., obligations; are a consequence)** “I will / I will not”, and, may be:
  - A. **Service (a.k.a., duties are a consequence)** as

in, providing/provisioning for another, often states as: “it is my duty to serve others”.

1. **Contributions (a.k.a., duties; are intrinsically motivated)** as in, “I will do for us, there is obvious return”.
- B. **Exchanges (a.k.a., debts; are a consequence)** as in, trading, often stated as: “if I give you, you will give me” and “if I do for you, you will do for me”.
- C. **Permissions (a.k.a., allowances; access types)** as in, “I am allowed / not allowed, and you are allowed / not allowed”.
- D. **Commands (a.k.a., orders; priority directive types)** as in, military orders given after consent to participate in a military hierarchy: “follow orders because of agreed hierarchical military dictatorship command”.

## 2.2 Breach of agreement

*I.e., Breach of contract, failure to follow agreement.*

A breach of contract is a violation of any of the agreed-upon terms and conditions of a binding contract. The breach could be anything from a late payment to a more serious violation, such as the failure to deliver a promised asset. A breach of an agreement could be because of a behavior, or because of a lack of a behavior. Where there are breaches of agreement, there becomes the necessity for justice.

Contracts in the market-State have consequences for personal socio-economic life, technology, and exploratory access. Sometimes the process for dealing with a breach of contract is written in the original contract. Sometimes the conflict between individuals and partners cannot be simply rectified and requires a conflict resolution service (adjudication, for which the State provides the service, and also, creates the commercial code for the service), paid, in part, by tax coercion.

One may think of a contract breach as either minor or material. Minor breaches of contract have no potential significant impact on one’s reputations, assets, or socio-economic class status; but, major breaches do, to the extent that they can even take away one’s freedom of movement in society (as in, debtors prisons is it possible to go to jail/prison for a debt).

## 2.3 Societal agreement categories

Different types of societies are likely to have different types of agreement, both as categories and the actual agreements themselves.

Categories of agreement, per societal type include:

1. **Market-State agreements:**
  - A. **State constitution-contract agreement**

**(a.k.a., agreement with authority, constitution)** a constitution (territorially represented State contract). “Sufficient” agreement of the whole to live under specific conditions (e.g., State and market operations; or, community operations). Typically, the constitution of a State describes its legal system. A constitution could be seen as a land authority access agreement. This agreement is being, and/or was approved by who?

1. **Referendum** (i.e., “democratic” votat[ional] agreement, votation agreement) a direct vote by the “citizens” (a.k.a., “electorate”) on a proposal, law, representative, or political issue.
2. **Un-agreed to** (a.k.a., not consented i.e., not agreed to, typical State-social[-zed] contract) no vote submitted by current citizens. Un-agreed to, because the agreement was not selected by the current “citizens” (a.k.a., “electorate”).
3. **Coerced into** (i.e., forced into agreement, threat) agreed to, but not a real choice where (physical safety is concerned). In other words, coerced into, because of living in one geographical location on the planet, or because of choosing to move to another geographic location on the planet (a.k.a., a State “passport” that provides access or denial of access to geographic (“territorial-State”) areas on the planet.

**B. State citizen licensing (agreement with authority)** a license has a legal person(s) as the license holder. States and businesses can license products and services. States license drivers and various commercial services, for example.

**C. Civil property-owner agreement (agreement with property-owner)** agreement between others who have a belief in “property-over-coordinated” access. A civil contract is an agreement with specific terms between two or more persons or entities in which there is a promise to do something in return for something; when there is trade.

1. **Terms of service agreement** (a.k.a., user agreement to a commercial, State, or community service, purchase agreements) a user agrees to the use of a service (or, purchase of a service). Usually written as, “I will access/will not access, with these conditions”. A terms of service agreement (TOS, terms of use, consumer agreement, user agreement, etc.), is a legal agreement

between a service provider (producer) and customers (users) that outlines terms and conditions (agreements to use/access/consume) about the services or products being provided. It is a document that covers a range of [legal] issues related to the behavior of a website or user produced service. These behaviors include, but may not be limited to: payment, scope of services, amendment, termination, liability, insurance, confidentiality, property ownership, and law/dispute resolution. These are typically user governance agreements, governing what users can and cannot do.

#### **D. Market-State partnership agreements.**

1. **[State] Corporation** the organization has documentation and records that must be made transparent to the State (commerce laws/code).
2. **[Market] Corporation** the organization has money [on a ledger/account] that it must give back to the State (a.k.a., tax laws/code).
  - i. To delete.
  - ii. To recirculate.
3. **[Market-State commerce relations] Sole proprietorship** one person who does trading in the market, selling deliverable objects and/or services.
4. **[Market-State commerce relations] Partnership** any contract for trade, as more than one property owner shares the “capital” for ownership.
5. **[Market-State commerce relations] Corporation** the organization has a board of directors that take decisions. Here, there are [economic] incorporation of a governance structure for production agreements; business governance agreements.
  - i. Has board of directors. Under State control, per the State directive to create honesty in the market, the State forces all businesses to disclose the decision takers (who are individually called “directors” and together, where there is more than one, a “board of directors”. Conversely, mafias’ have secret decision takers.
  - ii. Primary State-commercial regulation codes:
    1. By tax status.
      - a. Not-taxable conditions to organization accepting money; and, State audit requirements.
    2. By other legal statuses, including:
      - a. Grantable can be given grants? The organization has to be in a specific



- condition to accept State money; and, State audit requirements.
- b. Political can engage a political will? The organization can/cannot engage in support of any political campaign.
2. **Community agreements** are agreements that apply to all members in the global population of community members.
    - A. The “terms/conditions” of agreement: user agreement to use/access a service.
      1. **Terms of contribution (a.k.a., work agreement)** User access agreement to a contribution service system that supports the enrolled development and operation of community. Herein, the user is accessing a contribution service system wherein they contribute to community.
        - i. Decisions are resolved through a standardized decision system protocol as part of the societal specification standard.
      2. **Terms of community (a.k.a., societal service agreement)** User-access agreement to community as a societal service. Usually written as, “I will access/will not access, with these conditions”. Herein, the user is accessing a societal service system, wherein, the service is individual life fulfillment throughout all dimensions of society, given what is known (composed into a standard) and accounted for to be available. The services matches resources to human needs (through the societal specification standards) and ecological restoration accountabilities. Note that here, in community, the whole societal specification standard takes the engineered place of “State-constitutional agreements”. It may be seen here, where science-engineering knowledge is the new “high-level agreement”. The societal specification standard could even be seen as a community science-inquiry plan.
      3. **Terms of habitat (a.k.a., residency agreement, local-living habitat service agreement)** user-access agreement to a specific habitat, as a societal service. Usually written as, “I will/will not live in a habitat”, with these conditions”. Herein, the user is accessing a specific habitat with life, technological, and exploratory services in ‘physical’ and “service” form.

There are four common, primary agreement types moving into community:

1. **Agreement to access society** as a user and producer (a.k.a., user-contributor, user-producer, prosumer, etc.) societal information systems specification interface agreement, formed within a digital knowledge commons.
2. **Residency agreements** agreement to reside in a community habitat and interface with common heritage resources therein.
3. **Contribution agreements** agreement to contribute to and do work for community.
4. **Localized access agreements** agreement to follow local area access procedures (e.g., procedures for tennis court access and clean-up on the user-side, and procedure for access to some production machine on the contributor-side).

Statements of organizational agreement that may be legally enforceable by a State enforcement jurisdictional entity (authority) include, but are not limited to:

1. **Community-level organizational agreements:**
  - A. Organizing list of principles.
    1. Change control for lists of agreements.
2. **Habitat residency-level access agreements.**
  - A. Habitat residency access bylaws (of habitat entrance, life, and expulsion).
    1. Change control for local habitat residency agreement list.
    2. Change control for global habitat residency agreement list.
3. **State-level organizational agreements.**
  - A. Constitution (first document) formed of articles made up of statements of rules.
    1. Change control for constitutional list of rights.
  - B. Legislation (second document) formed of code/rules with [State-legal] consequences for violation.
    1. Change control for legislated list of rules.
4. **Partnership-level organizational agreements** these are agreements between legal property owners (“civilians”), and all trade of legal property ownership, which involves civil, and nearly always, State contractual relationships:
  - A. **Articles of creation** (a.k.a., articles of incorporation, certificate of incorporation, articles of association, certificate of association, etc.):
    1. **Articles of association.**
      - i. Articles of homeowner association.
      - ii. Articles of co-housing association.
      - iii. Articles of condo[minimum] association.
        1. Note: Individuals own the deed (a.k.a., title) to the [dwelling] real-estate’s interior.
    2. **Articles of incorporation (profit-based).**

- i. Articles of a limited liability corporation (LLC).
    1. Note: Is used to protect members financially when interfacing with sales into the market-State.
  - ii. Articles of a cooperative corporation (a.k.a., co-op).
    1. Note: in a cooperative model, individuals may own shares (as an asset of someone's legal estate) in a cooperative corporation. Hence, the individuals do not own their houses. Ownership of shares grants a proprietary long-term lease that provides the "right" to inhabit a dwelling unit.
  3. **Not-for-profit articles of incorporation** (non-profit, non-governmental organization).
    - i. Note: a not-for-profit may buy the land, and then, turn that land over to a territorial cooperative corporation.
    - ii. Note: infrastructure shared by two or more territorial cooperative corporations may be placed under a separate not-for-profit cooperative corporation (e.g., "village association").
  4. Note: Corporations do not provide so much control over the transfer of units and social interactions of members.
  5. Note: People who own (and not rent) are shareholders in the corporation, as well as members of the village association.
  - B. **Articles of [family] holding.**
    1. Articles that state what is held in common by a family.
  - C. **Articles of membership.**
    1. Articles that state the membership process required to be completed before anyone trade or engage in any other member-type action. The membership process includes full/complete agreement to a bylaw checklist.
  - D. **Jurisdictional planning permission articles.**
    1. Articles that state the process for the approval of plans to change the habitat at the State-jurisdictional level. The State acceptance process includes full/complete agreement to a bylaw checklist.
  5. **Bylaws of operation** (a.k.a., operational rules, operational agreements).
    - A. Association bylaws (a.k.a., partnership bylaws)
    - B. Corporation bylaws (a.k.a., business partnership bylaws).
    - C. Family holding bylaws.
    - D. Membership bylaws.
    - E. Jurisdictional bylaws.
  6. **Land access agreements.**
    - A. Land trust agreements to identify how decisions are land are taken and how finances are handled.
  7. **Contribution agreements (work agreements).**
    - A. Articles of work are agreed to work descriptions.
- Society may also be seen as having the following layers of agreeable decisioning:
1. **Societal agreements:**
    - A. Universal organizing principle agreements.
  2. **Habitat common agreements:**
    - A. Community member agreements.
    - B. Habitat residency agreements.
    - C. Entrance agreements.
      1. Admission agreements.
      2. Access agreements.
      3. User agreements.
    - D. Contribution agreements.
      1. Service agreements.
      2. Teamwork agreements.
      3. Role-task agreements.
    - E. Coordination agreements.
      1. Protocol agreements.
    - F. Decision agreements.
      1. Visualization agreements.
      2. Logic agreements.
    - G. Behavioral agreements.
      1. Personal conduct agreements.
  3. **Habitat residency agreements:**
    - A. Agreements between a resident and a local habitat of residents (i.e., the local habitat bylaws).
    - B. Agreements between residents about a non-dwelling sectors (non-dwelling sector master-plan).
    - C. Agreements between residents about a dwelling sectors (dwelling sector master-plan).
    - D. Agreements between residents directly proximal one another (i.e., the formal master-plan agreements between neighbours; dwelling buildings master-plan).
  4. **Market-State (legal agreements):**
    - A. Articles of Incorporation (seeks to conduct trade).
    - B. Bylaws (internal rules of organization to be conducting trade).
    - C. Trade contracts (financial agreement between organizations owning property).
  5. **State (legal agreements):**
    - A. State [constitutional right] agreements.
    - B. Legislation [code] agreements.
      1. In-State policy and inter-State treaty/union agreements.

Importantly, residency in a dwelling in community involves several layers of agreement:

1. Agreements between a resident and a local habitat of residents (i.e., the local habitat bylaws).
2. Agreements between residents in a dwelling sector (i.e., the local sector bylaws).
3. Agreements between residents directly proximal one another (i.e., the formal master-plan agreements between neighbours).

Simply, in community, there are residency agreements for:

1. Habitat (local habitat residency bylaws, agreement alignment).
  - A. Habitat residency agreements afford individuals a habitat of choice.
2. Dwelling sectors of a habitat (e.g., low-density, high-density, house, apartment, dogs, etc.).
  - A. Sector residency agreements afford individuals in a habitat a sector of choice.
3. Individual house dwellings.
  - A. For those residents living proximal to one another who prefer to join their exterior landscapes to form a flow of residential garden landscapes.

### 2.3.1 A constitution

*A.k.a., State project charter, primary State governance document, governance instantiation document, State social contract.*

In traditional State structures, particularly those modeled after market-State principles, constitutions serve as the paramount legal document. They embody the foundational governance agreement, establishing the framework for the distribution of powers, rights of individuals and groups, and the mechanisms through which laws are created and enforced. This model is predicated on a top-down approach to governance, where the constitution acts as a project charter of sorts, delineating the scope, objectives, and rules under which a State (of force and coercion) operates. In the early 21st century, most States have a constitution (or basic set of written laws and practices) that are the highest-level legal governance agreement. These constitutional type agreements are typically the supreme legal document(s) within a State, serving as the foundational governance agreement (governance document) that states the primary acts (a.k.a., actions, laws, principles, and organization) of the State.

A constitution effectively functions as a “social contract” between the State and its citizens, delineating the distribution of power, the rights/liberties/needs of individuals and groups, and the procedures by which laws (socio-technical) are made and administered. A

constitution can be understood as an access agreement to the authority of the land governed by the State. It grants legitimacy to the government’s power and sets the terms and conditions under which that power is exercised. This agreement is pivotal in defining the relationship between the government and the governed, as well as among the governed themselves. The geographic scope within which the constitutional provisions apply is known as a “jurisdiction.” This term not only refers to the physical boundaries of the State but also to the legal reach of its authority. Jurisdiction encompasses the range of actions over which the State has the power to make and enforce laws, including the administration of justice, the imposition of taxes, the regulation of commerce, and the provision of public services.

Within the jurisdiction of a constitutional State, the constitution is typically claimed as the highest authority that and stands above all other legal documents and legislation. All laws and policies enacted by the State are supposed align with the constitution; any that contradict its provisions are typically subject to invalidation by the judiciary. This ensures that the overarching State framework remains consistent and that individual laws do not exceed the agreed-upon bounds of State power.

A constitutions typically establishes the fundamental legal framework (i.e., legal system) of a State, setting forth the structure of the State, delineating:

1. Geographical area/location.
2. The power of State authorities who control force and coercion (possibly, including separation of powers, and
  - A. defining the relationship between the State and its citizens, based upon, and
  - B. when and how to use force against:
    1. other States,
    2. its own citizens, and
    3. the citizens of other States.

Note that the term “legal” encompasses more than the use of force. It refers to the system of rules that a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and may enforce by the imposition of penalties. While the enforcement of laws can involve the use of force, the concept of “legal” also covers contracts, property rights, civil liberties, procedural justice, and much more.

Note here that governments compete for control over the State. In other words, within the State, there are “political” entities that compete for, and some attain, control over the State. These entities (groups of mission-bound people) are known as governments, or just, political parties (particularly, when they are not in power). A political party becomes a “government” during the time it is in power.

### 2.3.1.1 *A constitution in the context of a community-type society*

Community, like the market-State, also has a project charter, which forms the two deliverables of society (an information societal specification standard and a physical material habitat service operation). A “constitution” is a standards document, an initializing standards document for the operation of a legal-State. In community, there are societal specification standards, and an instantiating project charter within for the replication of community. Business also have their own standard instantiating charters in the form of articles of incorporation and tactical business contracts.

In place of a constitution, community has a living societal specification standard developed by standards and decisioning working groups. This socio-technical standard includes a living project plan for operating society as a “community”. The standard conceives of society as a functional and adaptive system.

A community standard is characterized by several key features that distinguish it from traditional constitutions:

1. **Common coordination and decisioning:** Unlike the hierarchical structure of a constitution, a living project plan is developed and revised through broad-based community participation, coordinated by working groups. This approach ensures that the plan reflects the ability to evolve in response to dynamic and adaptable real-world situations. All advanced technological societies are based on socio-technical standards. Here, community socio-technical standards working group and a habitat service team operational structure contrasts with the more authoritarian and power-over-other based structure of a State-legal-force system.
2. **Flexibility and adaptability:** A unified information system may use a decision system to plan, in an integrated manner, locally customized urban-habitat centers within the context of a global common heritage resource environment. The standards and habitats are designed to evolve as the community grows and changes. This contrasts with the more rigid and amendment-resistant nature of many constitutions.
3. **Local participation:** Information technology is used as a tool to provide residents with habitat service profiles that allow them to agree to community and habitat services, to select residency, and to access all services in the habitat network, including: common, personal, and InterSystem team.
4. **Socio-technical integration (with intelligence and without bias):** The seamless integration of social systems and technological infrastructure

to enhance governance, decisioning, and service delivery.

- A. **Written as:** Coordination model leverages advanced socio-technical systems to ensure that decisioning is both inclusive and informed by the latest technological capabilities, fostering a society that is resilient, responsive, and efficient.
5. **Global common heritage:** The principle that planetary resources are shared by all humanity and should be coordinated commonly for the benefit of present and future generations.
  - A. **Written as:** “We” recognize the earth and its essential resources as a global common heritage, committing to their sustainable management through cooperative international efforts and local stewardship.
6. **Dynamic urban-habitat planning:** The adaptive planning and development of urban habitats to meet the needs of individuals, following community societal standards.
  - A. **Written as:** Urban-habitat centers are dynamically planned and developed to reflect the needs and unique preferences of local residents, within the framework of global sustainability and common heritage principles.
7. **Technological empowerment and accessibility:** The use of technology to empower individuals, ensuring equal access to information, services, and participation in society and decisioning.
  - A. **Written as:** Technology serves as a cornerstone of effective and efficient material fulfillment, enabling access to services, enhancing participatory, and ensuring resident safety and opportunity.
8. **Residency and service selection:** The process by which residents actively participate in selecting their habitat and the services they receive, facilitated by information technology and participation.
  - A. **Written as:** Residents have the autonomy to select their habitats and services, supported by comprehensive service profiles that ensure informed choices and access to a wide range of community benefits.

In a community-type society, “governance” is viewed, not as a set of fixed rules imposed from above, but as a collaborative process that engages all members of the society in developing and following better [community] standards. Herein, a living project plan is both a roadmap and a reflection of this process, embodying the community's aspirations and serving as a guide for collective action (given, common heritage resources and information).

### 2.3.1.2 *The typical elements of a constitution*

Because constitutions are considered more static (than dynamic) documents, they have a set of fixed articles, and then a set of changes (a.k.a., amendments, bill [of rights], etc.). Typically, constitutions are broken down at high-level into three sections:

1. **Preamble declarations** (introduction and overview)
  - A. In community, the System Overview standard.
2. **Article declarations** (a.k.a., initial articles, initial laws).
3. **Additional declarations amending the article declarations** (a.k.a., amendments, bills, etc.).

Generally, constitutions take a form similar to the following:

1. **Preamble:** An opening statement articulating the constitution's purpose and the foundational values of the State.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** This Constitution is "ordained to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty".
  - B. **In community, written as (an overview and project plan, overview/preamble and project proposal standard):** Introduction articulating the society's foundational purpose, goals and principles in a project plan; outlining the project's direction, orientation, methodology, information and object sets, and execution.
2. **Fundamental principles (and values):** The essential guiding concepts and the ideological underpinnings of the State's legal/political system.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** The State upholds the rule of law, the protection of human "rights", and the separation of powers as its cardinal principles.
  - B. **In community, written as (the social system standard):** Fundamental knowledge and visualizations of human need, ecological services, and global common heritage.
3. **The structure of State (governance structure, powers-over-others):** The organization and functions of the State's legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** The government is structured to reflect the separation of powers, lawfully following and interpreting orders.
  - B. **In community, written as (the decision system standard):** A decision system that facilitates the coordinated production of optimal, global

human need fulfillment in the form of an operational, societal (1) information service, and (2) habitation service.

4. **Rights and freedoms:** The individual and collective rights guaranteed to all citizens, including civil, political, and social liberties.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** Every citizen is assured fundamental "rights" and freedoms, enshrined to protect individual liberty and dignity.
  - B. **In community, written as (the community unified standard):** Community standards are developed through human dignity for global well-being and human need fulfillment; humans agree and consent to live in community, and therein, live in habitats with life-phase access to services divided by habitat-production sector.
5. **Legislative powers:** The authority and limitations of the legislative body in crafting and enacting laws.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** The legislative "body" ("representatives") holds the power to enact laws, via established/documented procedures ("authority procedures") that reflect the will of the "represented" and the prior statements of the constitution.
  - B. **In community, written as (the community unified standard):** Working groups develop community socio-technical standards; wherein, decision working groups develop the next local master plans.
6. **Executive functions:** The roles, responsibilities, and constraints of the executive branch in implementing and enforcing laws.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** The executive branch shall faithfully execute the laws, maintain public order, and communicate and serve the nation with integrity.
7. **Judicial authority:** The jurisdiction and independence of the courts in interpreting laws and delivering justice.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** The judiciary, independent in its functions, ensures that justice is administered fairly and in accordance with the law (typically, using punitive/criminal practices).
  - B. **In community, written as:** The medical InterSystem team seeks to restore harm where it has occurred, and defend from harm as appropriate (using restorative practices).
8. **Financial-economic provisions:** The regulations guiding money creation, financial/fiscal policy, State asset purchases and sales, State seizure, budgeting, taxation, and economic controls/governance.
  - A. **In market-State, written as:** The financial-

- economic policy shall be conducted with fiscal responsibility, aiming for financial wealth creation, storage, and advantage.
- B. **In community, written as:** There is no financial system. Where tokens are used during transition, they guide equitable (by life-phase), just (as in, restorative), and strategic (as in, sustainable) service provisioning.
9. **Educated conflict resolution, and defense and security:** The protocols and principles concerning education about conflict resolution, national defense, public safety, and civil order.
- A. **In market-State, written as:** National defense and public security shall be maintained while respecting civil liberties and international law. Protocols for use of force. Schooling from authority to put fear into students in concern to breaking the law.
- B. **In community, written as (the education and incident response system):** The national service duty is to contribute to community as community has contributed to one's own life. Where defense is required, InterSystem teams are trained to de-escalate and control via evidence-based procedures. Protocols for maintaining peace, security, and societal defense, prioritizing non-violent conflict resolution.
10. **International relations:** The framework for the State's interactions with other nations, international organizations, and global treaties.
- A. **In market-State, written as:** The State shall engage in international (a.k.a., diplomatic) relations based on mutual respect, peaceful cooperation, and adherence to international treaties.
11. **Amendments and revisions (re-writes, constitutional adaptability):** The method by which the constitution can be amended or revised to respond to changing circumstances.
- A. **In market-State, written as:** The constitution provides a structured process for amendments, ensuring its evolution in line with the aspirations of its people.
- B. **In community, written as (a standard working group operations plan):** Community is describable and explainable through a living standard. Standards and decision, and habitat service team personnel, working groups reflecting the dynamic fulfillment of the needs and preferences of society.
12. **Transitory provisions:** The temporary measures and guidelines for the implementation of the constitution and the transition of governmental power.
- A. **In market-State, written as:** Transitory provisions are established to ensure a smooth and orderly transition to the constitutional framework.
- B. **In community, written as (a transition service operations plan):** In community, uniquely, there is a contribution service arrangement for the development of a unified and integrated standard and a common heritage habitat network operation, as opposed to the market-State where a constitution provisions power-over-others. The market-State facilitates the movement of resources and transition of people into a community-type societal configuration.
- Within the above context, most founding declarative constitutions establish the following legal-power-force structure:
1. Founding declaration (dictates powers and separation of powers at the State-level):
    - A. Legislative declarations.
    - B. Judicial declarations.
    - C. Executive declarations.
    - D. Market-citizen regulatory declarations.

## 2.4 Societal agreement durations

Different agreements may come with distinct timeframes. It is possible to cyclically master-plan habitat residency agreements in various ways. It is possible that habitat agreements may be formed in terms of years of service:

1. Agreement to contribute:
  - A. Contribution (to community) for a specific number of years of service.
2. Agreement upon the adaptation of a (local and global habitat, socio-technical) master-plan:
  - A. The fixed layout of the habitat (city). Agreement upon the fixed perimeter (i.e., "territory", site).
    1. E.g., ~25-100 years.
  - B. The fixed layout of a sector (or sectors) in a habitat.
    1. E.g., ~15-25 year master plans (with fixed buildings).
  - C. The unfixed common access configuration/layout of a sector (aesthetics and minor functioning). For instance, the façade for a habitat, all non-dwellings (aesthetic customization plan).
    1. E.g., ~3-5 years.
  - D. The unfixed personal access between proximal dwellings (aesthetics and minor functioning).
    1. E.g., ~ 3-5 years (with exceptions).

- E. The unfixed personal access configuration/ layout of a dwelling (aesthetics and minor functioning). The facade of a dwelling.
  - 1. E.g., ~ 3-5 years (with exceptions).
- 3. Local habitat residency agreements.
  - A. E.g., ~3-5 year poll is a survey-decision of next local residency agreement set.
- 4. Global community residency agreements.
  - A. E.g., ~1-2 year survey (survey is collection of data to construct total local residency agreement set).
- 5. Family and friend agreements.
  - A. E.g., ~ daily.
- 6. For production:
  - A. Inflexible production, included in a master-plan (e.g., ~3-5 years).
  - B. Flexible production, included in a master-plan (e.g., ~ real-time, weekly, tactical time).

## 2.5 Agreeing to the market-State

To agree to the market-State means to make the following agreements (a.k.a., “approvements”):

- 1. Property is:
  - A. An object, or
  - B. Information, or
  - C. Person.
- 2. Trade [of property] is:
  - A. Event where exchange [of property] occurs.
  - B. Purchase/sales contract [formalized, enforceable agreement] about the exchange event.
  - C. Service contract Allowance/permission by property owner for another to see or use the property, and the conditions of use and sight.
- 3. Owner by:
  - A. Civil as in, individual or partnership (including, corporations).
  - B. Federal, as in State (authority to enforce contracts and justice).

### 2.5.1 Agreeing to partnership

Agreeing to partnership means, agreeing to do a trade (an exchange, including the exchange of self for a wage):

- 1. **Agreeing to a partnership:**
  - A. [Terms of] Trade partnership agreements (productora; partnerships, corporations, foundations, etc); articles of association, articles of incorporation.
    - 1. A business itself; the business documentation.
    - 2. A specific trade event or trade period of time; the trade event documentation.
  - B. [Terms of] Service/access agreements (users,

accessors, consumers, etc).

- 2. **Signing a contract:**
  - A. The conditions of the contract, including the most significant:
    - 1. Enforce-ability.
- 3. **Being in the territory of a State** an organization required to create and do enforcement (and defense). An organization effectively required to create rules of enforcement and dispute resolution, for which there are more centralized power-over-other hierarchies, and there are more, commonly known to be functional, distributed hierarchies (e.g., the societal science plan):
  - A. Dictation dictators (often with/in military control). Level of police authority is generally, military-State ‘police authority’.
  - B. Representation authority voting representation. Level of ‘police authority’ is generally, municipal police authority.
  - C. Referendum representation democratic voting representation. Level of ‘police authority’ is generally, municipal police authority.
  - D. Societal science plan education (*this the transition into community*) user-contributors as part of working groups develop and share a societal specification standard that facilitates knowledge inquiry, transfer, and generally, habitat operations. Level of “police” authority is generally, municipal police authority.
- 4. **Being under rule of law** are the rules the State organization both creates and enforces. The government agrees to be the creator and/or approver of the rules of the State (government), and State administrators follow through with the orders. Once the rules are approved by the politicians (or, regulators), they are active and to be carried out by administrators of the State-government. These are the most most significant rules at the level of the conditions of any contract, where the State is the enforcement.
- 5. **Constitutional law** documentation between the citizen and the State as a “citizenship” organization, in which “partnerships” for trade and/or cooperation occur. Documentation (in the form of a State constitution) granting the State a purpose of enforcement (e.g., property, profit, competition, cooperation, human needs, etc.). Constitutional law often hinges on the interpretation of “rights” of citizens protected by the Constitution.
- 6. **Federal/State law** rules of agreement made by the State. Commercial code is the term for the rules regulating commerce. States also have general habitat [municipal] codes for the common habitat service operations, like water, electricity, data, etc.

- A. **Civil (between citizens) law** agreements made between individual property owners. Trading includes, the exchange, loaning, and sharing of any property. Commercial is the word for conducting trade at a large scale.

### 2.5.1.1 Cooperatives

A cooperative [corporation] is a group of people coming together to provide a service (to each other). There are several categories of cooperative in concern to partner ownership (and therein, membership):

1. Only the workers are the owners:
  - A. The workers who produce are the owners.
  - B. The owning workers sell their product/service:
    1. To the public (who are not owners), or
    2. To members, who
      - i. May be ascribed members.
      - ii. May be the workers themselves.

In concern to its value orientation, cooperatives typically focus more on quality and affordability than other business models, because ownership relationship starts with those who are actually doing the work.

A co-operative organizations may issue two different types of shares:

1. Membership (e.g., “voice” tokens, “governance” tokens).
2. Investment (e.g., “resident” tokens, “ownership-share” token).
3. Shares of ownership; stock (a.k.a., legal ownership, title, etc.)
  - A. The rights associated with ownership of an entity (regardless of corporate form) can be split and bundled in nearly every imaginable way. You can separate economic rights from voting rights. You can issue classes of shares. You can place restrictions on shares. The possibilities are very broad. Stocks can be divided into different categories with some giving no voting rights in company affairs whatsoever.
  - B. Note that the key principle that most cooperatives is built upon is, “one person, one vote” (Read: the democratic principle).

Membership shares (a.k.a., common shares) give shareholders some control over the co-operative (vocal tokens). Buying a membership share makes someone an owner of [a share of] the co-operative and gives them the right to, “vote or run for the board”. Cooperatives may and/or may not issue public stock. Typically, members have equal voting rights regardless of investment. The customer and the owner are supposed to be one and the same one a cooperative.

Individuals become members of the cooperative. There are effectively two types of members in a cooperative:

1. The laborers who do the work of production in the cooperative, and get paid a wage/salary by the cooperative for their work.
2. The users/consumers who buy the priced products sold by the cooperative.
3. In some cooperatives, members can buy financial stock shares of the cooperative to self-fund the cooperative.

Profit made by a cooperative is supposed to be given back to the members (customer-owners). Hence, many cooperatives are also tax classified as not-for-profits.

There are two general types of cooperatives:

1. Production cooperatives have producers (owners) and buyers (maybe owners, maybe members, maybe public).
  - A. The workers co-own the production (capital)?
  - B. The workers are the purchasers of the produces?
2. Housing (dwelling) cooperatives producers of habitat, and users of its dwellings and life-radii.
  - A. Houses exist in habitats, which are themselves a production.

In a housing co-op arrangement the user cannot actually buy real estate; instead, the user buys shares in a cooperative corporation, whose only asset is the real estate property. This cooperative corporation owns the land, buildings, and infrastructure. And, no member owns any greater part of it than any other member. Members gain the “right” to occupy the house through a proprietary lease (a.k.a., occupancy/residency agreement). When someone moves out of the cooperative, they have to sell their stock in the co-op. In some co-ops, the departing individual/family may have to sell it back, or just give it back, to the corporation.

## 2.6 Agreeing to join community

Generally speaking, there are three phases to joining community:

1. Join/-ing in the global awareness that community is possible, and with work, available.
  - A. Organizing principles level agreement.
2. Join/-ing the [community] contribution service.
  - A. Contribution-level agreement (contribution access agreements).
3. Move/-ing into a [community] habitat (i.e., becoming a resident in a community habitat).
  - A. Habitat-level agreement (habitat access agreements).



## 2.6.1 Screening, orientation, and on-boarding

Screening occurs at important boundaries. Screening helps prevent risks from becoming actualized incidents. Screening involves an assessment of the people populating and/or to populate an environment; their initial value orientation, agreements, understandings, and abilities, and possibly, other qualities that effect the ability to successfully live in and operate a habitat in community. Screening filters out serious potential risks. For example, screening for migration into a [community] habitat may, in its early phases, involve the screening of candidates to decidedly limit (Read: screen out) those who have major debt in the market-State.

In community, there are two significant boundaries where screening is expected to occur:

1. Joining the [community] contribution service.
2. Moving from one [community] habitat to another.

During transition to community, there are two significant boundaries where screening is expected to occur:

1. Joining the [community] contribution service.
2. Moving into a local [community] habitat.

There are two phases of orientation and on-boarding, because there are two significant boundaries (i.e., there is orientation and on-boarding for those people who are):

1. Joining the [community] contribution service.
2. Moving into a local [community] habitat.

In order to live in community, education and orientation are required (Read: are screened for):

1. So that individual decisions have positive or neutral, and not negative, individual and social consequence, and
2. so that the individual has a base level of knowledge and skill to appropriately live and work in community.

### 2.6.1.1 Entry procedures

There are different entry procedures for the different boundaries of community:

1. For example, a city entry procedure for someone coming from market-State conditions may be: completing a habitat residency profile > screening > orientation > full agreement > entry orientation > full entry into [community] habitat.
2. For example, a contribution entry procedure for someone may be: completing a contribution profile > screening > orientation > full agreement > entry

orientation > full entry onto an InterSystem team.

## 2.7 Community-level agreement decisions

Changes to community-level agreements occur through the ('project execution community residency list agreement') article working group (WG). This working group (WG) surveys the community population and prototypically decides community and residential agreement changes. It is then possible for the whole membership of the community to approve/select the final membership agreement list [through a vote].

Approval (execution) of changes to community-level agreements occur through:

1. Visualization of agreement change for whole population.
2. Coordinated contribution to a decision space analysis of the survey of the population for changes.
3. Approval of changes by global community contribution service coordination teams.
4. Approval of changes by local habitat residency service coordination teams.
5. Approval of changes by local habitat resident populations.
  - A. By means of a completed agreement (or not) by all individuals in community as part of their human ("citizen") agreement profile.

**CLARIFICATION:** *All decisions are composed in and through a set of community standards that represent knowledge, agreement, and procedures about what "is" and what "could be" [better for all of humanity].*

## 2.8 Organizing community principle agreements

*A.k.a., Declaration of organizational principles, adoption of a declaration of organizational operating principles, charter, high-level agreements, system of principles, list of principles, control of organization, constitution of principles, article of principles, articles of organization.*

The following is a statement of principles that align intent with the eradication of poverty and greed, and the advancement of human progress. The principles of a charter to free the common good in order to maximize global human need fulfillment are (adapted from: "The charter", 2020):

1. The highest concern of humanity is the combined common good of all living species and biosphere.
2. Life is precious in all its forms, and free to flourish in the combined common good.

3. Earth's natural resources are the birthright of all its inhabitants, and free to share in the combined common good.
4. Every human being is an equal part of a worldwide community of humans, and a free citizen of Earth.
5. The Earth's resources are the common heritage of all the world's people.
6. The people's information heritage is the common heritage of all the world's people.
7. The people systemically integrates the objective of cooperation in order to optimize societal-economic fulfillment, optimizing for a configuration of society that matches resources, and assemblies of resources, to human needs and ecological restoration.
8. The people cooperate based on a standard set of understandings provided through education.
9. The people who are contributors provide the necessities of a healthy, fulfilling and sustainable life, freely and without obligation.
10. The people who are the contributors develop solutions [to the socio-technical issues of human need fulfillment] in cooperation with users.
11. The people have compassion for members who are unable to contribute.

One of the more important organizational statements of agreement in a community-type society is:

1. As a member of: *the global human community,*
2. with: *common human needs in a common heritage world,*
3. I will: *live well through all phases of life,*
4. so that: *we may all live a life of optimal flourishing.*

## 2.9 Community habitat residency agreements

*A.k.a., Declaration of habitat residency agreements, habitat declaration of residency rules (by-laws), bylaws, bylaws of habitats, system of residency rules, code of conduct, living legal agreements, residency contractual agreements, legal contractual agreements about living in a habitat, legal residency articles, residency operating rules, declaration of conditions, normative reference framework, habitat normative boundary, explicit social contract, explicit social residency contract, etc.*

A habitat residency "bylaw" document is a legal document setting forth key rules and regulations (agreements) deciding what is, and is not, permissible, and how power can be exercised. Here, there is the adoption of a set of bylaws (residency agreements) between and within habitats among a global network of community habitats. Bylaws are a contractual agreement between

an individual and the [territorial] authority, which allow for the removal of persons when they are violated, and other expressions of power. Bylaws must clearly outline the conditions under which the "authority" can exercise its powers, including the acceptance or rejection of existing and new members. A set of bylaws is a set of State legal contractual agreements that can be easily used to remove anyone who is not willing to leave a habitat after a violation. Typically, territorial authorities (i.e., States) enforce the rules (bylaws). Someone who agrees to a set of bylaws agrees that if they violate those laws that they will leave the habitat in which the violation occurred. These residency rules (by-laws) ensure appropriate integration of residents into aligned habitats in a highly configurable habitat network using community standards.

Bylaws are simply another form of agreement, agreement about behavior in a habitat as someone residing (living/resident) there. These are agreements that all residents of a habitat, whether those who own houses here, are permanent residents or those who are only here for a short period of time (visitors), agree to follow and not violate. Bylaws specify beforehand possible tensions for when living together and must be accepted to live in (or through as a visitor) to most habitats in the community network. When these agreements are broken, eviction is possible from that habitat.

The community-type societal habitat on-boarding service must go through a alignment/agreement analysis process to ensure that individuals entering habitats have a clear agreement of expectations, rules, and expulsion risks. These bylaws are agreed to voluntarily by community members choosing to live in a given habitat configuration. If the rules, in their entirety, are not followed, then there is expulsion from some habitat (but, not from the community network of habitats). Bylaw's are obligations: Obligations are requirements for an individual's agreement to reside in a specific habitat.

When the below agreements are breached, the violator must present a restoration plan to the Habitat's Global Coordination Team. It does not matter if the breach comes from any phase of life in the habitat: education, contribution, or leisure. Continued residency in a habitat means complete and continued agreement and aligned behavior with its rules (by-laws). Some habitats may have plans of action that can be put into place to attempt a resolution after a breach occurs. Other habitats may have no restoration plans and immediate expulsion. These rules are effectively contracts with a habitat. A violation of the contract may result in restoration services becoming active, or result in immediate and final expulsion, and different habitats in the community network of habitats have different procedures in this regard.

These are not the needs, these are the preferences for a configuration of habitat. These preferences become rules, set legally as by-laws, which everyone must agree to achieve residency and to visit the habitat.

## 2.9.1 Habitat residency association

The association uses working groups established as per articles below to achieve the purposes of the habitat. The coordinators, as well as working group and habitat team members complete functions and activities to Project Plan.

1. Global habitat coordination (the board, trustee committee) team is composed of coordinators from global working groups, individual habitat operation, and global transition teams. The global habitat coordination team approves the working group structure in alignment with the community standard.
2. Local habitat coordinators must perform their duties in accordance with the by-laws of their given habitat. The local habitat coordination team approves the habitat operating structure of the habitat in alignment with the community standard.
3. Global and local habitat coordinators must perform their roles and tasks in accordance with the vision, mission, and goals of the community-type societal project.
4. Coordinators must provide written notice of withdrawal from a position.
5. Every habitat involves the forming of teams of people to work in working groups, in habitat service operations, and on transition team operations.
6. Each global and local working group and habitat team shall have, as far as possible, double-link connections to ensure an optimal flow of information, for the who social information system of community (and everyone therein).
7. Working groups, habitat operations teams, and the transition team have the ability to take decisions (authority) necessary to achieve their defined purpose.
8. Meetings are conducted by coordinators, who shall coordinate/facilitate the meeting process.
9. Meetings are prioritized in the same way as operational habitat processes are prioritized: incidents are urgent meetings, operations are regularly meetings, and strategic planning are less frequent meetings.
10. Valid meetings of coordinators may take place in person, by telephone, or any live-stream virtual forums. Valid meetings must be attended by 70% of responsible coordinators.
11. It is possible to change the bylaws in an emergency situation by the 100% task agreement of all local habitat global coordinators, and therefrom, a change may only be approved a 90% or higher agreement by all residents in the habitat in the contribution and leisure phase of their life.

### 2.9.1.1 *The residential habitat population of community*

The residential population *of community* includes individuals who will continuously use habitat services within the network of habitats, and who have common needs therein.

1. Has a habitat network. Individuals have a network of habitats where different configurations meet different planned agreements (including, configurations, aesthetics, and “will/will-not” agreements, and how needs are preferentially met).
2. Has commonly listable categories of needs. Individuals have common needs to survive and thrive together. These needs are encoded into a set of habitat service contribution agreements (i.e., work description agreements).

The residential population *of a habitat* includes individuals who will continuously use habitat services and have preferences for agreement of fulfillment:

1. Has some preferences within their need categories. Individuals have preferences. Different habitats provide different configurations to meet agreed upon preferences. These preferences are encoded into a set of residency agreements (i.e., bylaws). Bylaws may be changed by planned decisioning at some decision cycle using a protocol for the master-plan reconfiguration of a habitat.

## 2.9.2 Habitat residency membership agreement

*A.k.a., Smart contractual agreements, operating rules habitat-State agreements for residency and visitation, habitat residency filter/criteria.*

It is important to note here that work in the habitat is done by residential members of the habitat. These agreements apply during all phases of life in a specific habitat, from education to contribution to leisure. In other words, residents are not only accountable for these by-laws as users of the habitat, but they are also accountable for these by-laws as contributors to the habitat. Violations of what is expected of contribution and violations of users may equally lead to expulsion from a specific habitat in the network.

Throughout these bylaws, “Community” is used in a sense that implies a type/configuration of society detailed in a standard. Different habitats in a community-type society have different configurations of by-laws. To become a resident, or even visit a habitat, you must agree to be legally bound by its by-laws.

Together, our goal is to perpetuate and expand a globally distributed network of habitats that optimally meet the fulfillment of human need by means of a

community-type societal standard. Habitats maintain a practice of filtered membership (i.e., a legal border), residential and visitor/guest.

Membership in the community network of habitats consists of residential [local-full] members and provisional members who shall understand and be bound by the following organization:

1. The term, “applicant member” shall mean someone who has applied to contribute to the project, or someone who has applied to live in a specific habitat.
2. “Applicant members” may become provisional members after having been accepted as such by established community-habitat procedures in accordance with and upon approval of local habitat’s global coordinators by 100%, provided that such applicant signs a membership bylaw agreement with the habitat before arriving at the habitat.
3. The term, “residential member” shall mean full members. A residential members holds title to the land or to their dwelling on the land. Only residential members in the contribution and leisure phase of their lives may vote. Minors in the education phase are not a voting member of the habitat.
4. The term, “members in transition” (a type of provisional member) shall mean members who are living as residents in the habitat for less than six months. These members do not get to vote, but may participate in working groups related to the master-plan of the local habitat. Not a voting member of the habitat.
5. “Members in transition” may become full residential members six months after joining the habitat, by re-signing a/the membership agreement as such, and being accepted in accordance with community standards and approved by 100% of the local habitat’s global coordinators.
6. The term, “visiting member” (a type of provisional member) shall mean members who are visiting the habitat for a scheduled period of time no longer than 3 weeks. These members do not get to vote or participate in working groups related to the master-plan of the local habitat. Not a voting member of the habitat.
7. The term, “terminating member” shall mean a member whose membership to the habitat has been terminated either voluntarily or after violation.
8. The term of membership (provisional and full combined) is for the life of the member, unless voluntary termination of membership or expulsion occurs.
9. Voluntary termination of membership consists of a public statement by a member that resigning membership and leaving the habitat, which shall include, a member’s departure from the habitat. The effective date of termination shall be set by the member with the consent of the appropriate habitat residency team, and shall be designated on the leaving document signed by the leaving member. If the member fails to set such a date, the date shall be set by the appropriate habitat residency team.
10. Involuntary termination of membership occurs after a violation of the bylaws and consists of a member resigning and leaving the habitat due to an evidential breakage of a bylaw. The appropriate habitat residency team sets a leaving/moving date.
11. The habitat population agreements (by-laws) shall not be taken as requiring the habitat population to expel a member, even for these reasons. The habitat population may, but need not, expel a member for any of the following reasons. The habitat population also has the option of apply restoration practices prior to expulsion.
12. Acceptance into residential membership of a habitat requires completion of a checklist, that includes:
  - A. Signed agreement to bylaws.
  - B. Attending and participating in several meetings.
  - C. Read materials for community-type societal operations.
  - D. Visiting the habitat for a period of time.
  - E. Working in the habitat for a period of time.
13. Acceptance for visitation to the habitat requires completion of a checklist, that includes:
  - A. Signed agreement to bylaws.
  - B. Schedule for arrival and departure.
  - C. Read materials for community-type societal operations.

### **2.9.2.1 Definitional agreement**

The following definitions specify significant concepts:

1. In this section, “community” shall refer to a type of society described and explained in a standard providing for its conception and physicalized operation.
2. In this section, “habitat” shall refer to the land or water-based physical location of a set of services that complete a masterplan for the fulfillment of human need, given what is available.
3. In this section, “habitat access” shall refer to the three types of access to habitat integrated resources: contribution-Team access; community-

Common access; and community-Personal access.

4. In this section, “life phase” shall refer to the lifestyle access phase, which is in part determined by age, and starting from education, moving to contribution, and the leisure.
5. In this section, “association/corporation” shall refer to the State-based legal structure of the organization of a habitat in a network of habitats operating under one globally unified standard for community as a type of society.
6. In this section, “member” shall refer to someone who successively passes the membership application decision process and may move into the habitat as a resident or is living in the habitat as a resident. There are voting and non-voting members.
7. In this section, “visitor” and “guest” shall refer to someone who may visit the habitat for a scheduled duration of time and has/has not agreed to the bylaws. There are no voting visitors. Visitors are guests.
8. In this section, “transparent” shall refer to that information which is accessible to all habitat populations (i.e., the whole population of the society).

### 2.9.3 Habitat residency agreements checklist

*A.k.a., Habitat residency by-laws checklist, residency laws, residency bylaws.*

Habitat Bylaw Checklist of Agreements. This checklist in the earlier section entitled “Habitat Bylaw Checklist of Agreements. Different habitats have different agreements that need to be agreed to in order to become resident there. This checklist is used to gather a high level understanding of someone’s “will and will not” at the habitat (neighbourhood) level. This checklist may be used to filter potential residents as well as facilitate an understanding in someone of what their currently optimal habitat might look like. The user of this by agreement checklist signs their initials to either “I will” or “I will not” for each numbered condition. If there are relevant sub-conditions, those will be filled out too.

The following habitat by-laws are State-enforceable contractual agreements between:

1. Individuals and the State authority, between
2. Individuals living in the same habitat, and between
3. Individuals living within the network of community habitats.

**Table 1.** *Legal checklist table of habitat residency agreements (a.k.a., habitat by-laws, habitat bylaws).*

#	Conditional rule statement (Bylaw)	I will	I will not
1	Societal alignment agreements		
2	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone has not certified their understanding of the concept of operation of a community-type society by completing a course of study.		
3	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> is part of a network of differently configured habitats that all follow a single, unified set of community standards developed and maintained by a global working group organization.		
4	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> standards produced by working groups reveal best plans and practices.		
5	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all information and resource flows about the habitat incidents, operations, and planning is transparent to all.		
6	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all human needs are identified and accounted for in a solution matrix that also accounts for human preferences and takes the form of mater habitat plans (produced via a decision system on some cyclical and/or continuous basis).		
7	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are not life, technology, and exploratory support services in conjunction with incident response, operations and maintenance, and decision planning processes.		
8	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> is owned and operated by its members, who act in accordance with a unified standard for community and follow a standard project plan that makes everyone collectively accountable for fulfilling the needs of all community members globally, insofar as the community is able to provide them.		
9	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> The local habitat [global] coordination team consists of a global habitat coordinator coordinating a team of three additional roles: the coordinator of habitat's working group team, the coordinator of the habitat's operational service team, and the habitat's transition team coordinator. The team may also include the habitat's contribution service team coordinator.		
10	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> The local habitat [global] coordination team consists of a global habitat coordinator coordinating a team of three additional roles: the coordinator of habitat's working group team, the coordinator of the habitat's operational service team, and the habitat's transition team coordinator. The team may also include the habitat's contribution service team coordinator.		
11	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a global, societally standardized habitat development and operations project to sustain an optimal life for myself and to be duplicated to as facilitate the sustainment of an optimal life for all others.		

12	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> teams acquire, process, and share the information they need to collaborate in decisions.		
13	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> decisions with serious implications for habitat service follow community-type societal standards, and must be approved and visualized sufficiently by relevant coordinators.		
14	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I can trust other people because they are in an understood and agreed upon habitat.		
15	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> information collected and disseminated about the habitat can be trusted. Everyone needs to identify where they get (the source of) what they know.		
16	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> residential members do not contribute to the habitat's next unified information standard through an information working group structure.		
17	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> residential members do not contribute to the habitat's next master-plan through a decision system working group structure.		
18	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> residential members do not contribute to the habitat's current master-plan through a habitat service team structure.		
19	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are three phases to the lifestyle of individuals accessing habitat services: an education phase (expectation to become competent to live and work in the habitat); a contribution-work phase (expectation to get work done in the habitat); and a leisure phase (expectation to live well in an abundant habitat where there are no other expectations).		
20	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> everyone has the ability to present grievances on behalf of him/herself or on behalf of another to a coordinator, without fear of reprisal.		
21	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> societal system specification-operations are as open as possible, as restricted as necessary, and always safe (and secure) for users and operators.		
22	<b>Societal alignment disagreement agreements</b>		
23	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone can have more than one residential habitat membership in the community network of habitats.		
24	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are individuals who will block or damage access to habitat services, such as a transportation service, in order to promote behavior or decision change.		
25	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone may protest by intentionally blocking, disabling, or damaging any habitat service for life, technology, or exploratory support in order to bring awareness to an issue or change the result of a decision.		
26	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is vandalism or graffiti.		

27	<b>Habitat bylaw agreements</b>		
28	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> every acceptance of membership is in 100% full and signed alignment with a bylaw of agreement checklist for the habitat.		
29	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone in the habitat has not completely agreed to the by-laws.		
30	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> every member and everyone in the habitat conducts oneself according to the duly adopted conditions stated in referable documentation with a section entitled habitat's bylaws, that are specific to this habitat.		
31	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> bylaws determine who can enter as a resident or visitor, and who can be forced to leave physically and sell all landed property in the habitat.		
32	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> common heritage/association resources, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or not arising out of a donation, remain common heritage/association access, and applicants and members waive any and all claim to privatization of common heritage/association resources during or after their membership.		
33	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the by-law conditions are not updated yearly with a re-assessment of every adult age human, wherein a 90% change in any agreement will cause the contractual agreement of the change for all.		
34	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> bylaws can be changed every 1 year (every year).		
35	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> bylaws can be changed no less than every 5 years.		
36	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> bylaws can be changed by anything less than 90% change of an item of agreement.		
37	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> bylaws can be changed by anything less than 60% change of an item of agreement.		
38	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> it is more difficult in to get in, because 100% alignment must exist with the habitat by-law conditions; and very easy to get out, because a single violation of the by-laws means you are out of the habitat. Easy out from any violation, of which violations are clear beforehand and agreed to before hand, and encompass usage and contribution.		
39	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> it is mandatory that everyone sign a contract that states they will never sue [operationalize justice in the form of State legal proceedings against] the community for any reason. This contract must/must not be a part of becoming a community member.		
40	<b>Membership agreements</b>		

41	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone with the intention to join the habitat as a member must go through: a three-week visitor program.		
42	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> self sufficiency is favored for power, water, and food.		
43	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I and/or my family holding, or private corporation, does not own everything legally.		
44	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are applicants that must complete a standard membership process to live in residency and visit the habitat.		
45	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> every member has taken certain steps to learn about the operation of a community-type society.		
46	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> every member has taken certain steps to learn about the operation of the habitat.		
47	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> membership steps have to be completed before an offer to buy can be made on a share in the habitat.		
48	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> applicants reaffirm membership in the habitat and replace an existing membership agreement with this agreement.		
49	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> at all times there is a form of a membership agreement, a copy of which shall be filled out and executed between the habitat and every member of the habitat. Amendment of bylaws is possible and based on a standard process. Upon amendment of said form of said agreement, each member of the habitat shall acknowledge the change(s) by executing with the habitat a new agreement as amended.		
50	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> if a member voluntarily terminates their membership to the habitat, or membership is involuntarily terminated the member will not be entitled to a return of any property that may have been donated to the habitat. No member, their heirs, nor co-assigns shall have any claim or right, title, or interest in any property of the habitat on account of services performed.		
51	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members under the age of eighteen years (in the education phase of their life) shall have all the rights and duties of their membership's education class, except such as may be determined to be legally inappropriate to "minors".		
52	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> someone is found guilty by local, state, or federal authorities of some crime or misdemeanor.		
53	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected to be a resident for more than 6 months.		
54	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone may be absent from the habitat for more than four weeks out of every year, or without having made satisfactory arrangements with the habitat with regard to the absence.		

55	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any member is expected to turn over all assets and/or all income to the habitat organization.		
56	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> as a contributor, I will facilitate the fulfillment of the needs of a global and local population through my service.		
57	<b>Member residency entrance agreements</b>		
58	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is a public record of all members, indicating their names and addresses.		
59	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> everyone, before moving in as a residential member will either give evidence of a clean bill of health and good dental upkeep or discuss health and dental problems with the habitat population.		
60	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is the residential admittance of someone who is not able to contribute to meet the needs of the habitat and community population within the scope of contribution possibilities determined necessary within the service plan. Where there is residential admittance of someone who needs 24-hour skilled nursing care.		
61	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a residency admission working group will resolve a decisions about residential applications, admissions, and expulsions based on a meeting and the input.		
62	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> those accepted for residential membership must go away from the habitat after their visitor stay for at least one month before fully joining/"move in". The month away is 30 days and begins when the visitor leaves the habitat after the visitor period. The Residential Membership Working Group may make exceptions in cases of hardship.		
63	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> if more than six months passes between invitation/approval to join and the proposed arrival date, the potential member must complete the two-week visitor stay again, reapply, and be re-accepted before joining. This six-month acceptance period can be extended under some circumstances by the Residential Membership Working Group.		
64	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> decisions concerning the acceptance or rejection of members require 10% of full members to sign a petition to override an ACCEPT, and 90% of full members to sign a petition to override a REJECT, of admission. Except, where the reject is a clear recent violation of a clause of the bylaw, which cannot be put to a vote and overridden. Any residential member of the habitat population can call a poll to appeal an earlier decision.		
65	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> acceptance of membership is always, in part, based on no allowance for sprawl outside the master-planned perimeter of the habitat.		



66	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> if the gender ratio exceeds 60:40, no member of the majority gender may join until the ratio after the last member joined will not exceed 60:40.		
67	<i>If, I will, then state ratio if different than 60:40:</i>		
68	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> if a former member wishes to rejoin the habitat and has been gone for more than a year, s/he follows the normal membership procedure described above for newcomers. If the ex-member has been gone less than a year, the Residential Membership Working Group issues a poll to full members with the following options: (1) ACCEPT; (2) ACCEPT WITH FEEDBACK; (3) OBJECTION WITH FEEDBACK; (4) ABSTAIN; (5) REJECT. The poll results must show 100% acceptance (disregarding abstain votes) as a required condition for re-joining.		
69	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there may be a waiting list to enter, and therein, an acceptance list of all people who have been accepted for membership, and therein, there is a ready-to-join list. When an opening happens and there is a ready-to-join list, then the membership working group goes backwards down the ready-to-join list through time to offer the spot to the first available person who can join within 30 days. An offer for a spot may be refused once. If a second offer is refused, the name is dropped from both the ready-to-join list and the acceptance list. If a person on the ready-to-join list notifies the working group of a change in date of availability to a later date, the name will drop to the bottom position on the ready-to-join list.		
70	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is an unoccupied residential dwellings for more than 3 months every year.		
71	<i>If, I will, then state # of months if different than 3:</i>		
72	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all incoming members are required to have a medical exam and must send back a completed medical exam form which is made public to the whole habitat population. The habitat may provide medical exam forms and instructions to prospective members.		
73	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> live in a habitat of approximately 8 residential people.		
74	<i>If I will, but of a figure different than 8 people:</i>		
75	Habitat coordination of membership service agreements		

76	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> if the habitat membership team learns of significant new information about a visitor or resident who has been accepted for provisional membership, but has not yet achieved voting member, and this information causes the team to question membership, the Residential Membership Working Group may suspend the acceptance decision. A public video interview will be conducted. The working group may, at their discretion, revoke an acceptance decision before provisional membership has begun.		
77	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> Contributors can face restorative justice consequences for speech and behavior while on duty (and in uniform).		
78	Visitor entrance agreements		
79	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> visitors may bring any type of pet.		
80	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all visitors/guests must be formally invited by a current in resident member following a protocol that makes the invitation transparent to all.		
81	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> visitors/guests must agree to all visitor/guest specific bylaws before entering the habitat.		
82	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> visitors must follow all the same bylaws as members, and members ought to make visitors aware of this, and in particular, the bylaws that affect them most.		
83	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members may receive visits from family members and other adults of the member's choosing without the interference of other habitat members.		
84	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members post in advance the arrival and departure of their guest(s), find room, and give a general orientation about the habitat (operating procedures, etc.). The host will be considered responsible for the guest at all times and, if the member leaves the habitat for more than a day, the member must find another competent habitat residential member to sponsor for the guest for the day. Guests must always have a habitat sponsor and the name of the sponsor must be posted daily. Sponsors are held responsible for the consequences of guests violating bylaws.		
85	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> residents can invite guests, and the guests may stay, for more than three months, except in the case of hardship and the non-violation of all other bylaws.		
86	<i>If, I will, then # of months if different than 3:</i>		
87	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are long-term guest staying for more than one month out of every year, with exception given by an InterSystem Residential-Visitor Working Group for longer durations of time, and necessary conditions.		



88	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> as a visitor I may only stay here for a pre-scheduled duration of time, and no longer (except in emergency situations).		
89	Habitat entrance agreements		
90	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> during the one month away, all incoming members must have a dental check-up and have all the necessary and recommended work done, unless they have already done this within six months prior to joining. Eyeglasses and contact lenses must be brought up to date.		
91	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone is financially vetted before entrance as well as every month, to ensure that they can sustain their maintenance bills every month.		
92	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are personal debts and liabilities as defined as any financial responsibilities other than those specifically assumed in these Bylaws. They shall be treated as follows: A member who has cash obligations to any person, business, institution, government, or other such entity outside the habitat is responsible for such debts, must either pay them off before entering the habitat or make special arrangements with the habitat for paying them off. Such arrangements may vary from member to member at the associated working groups discretion. If such debts will not be fully paid off during provisional membership, the arrangement for paying them shall be in writing and signed by the member and the coordinator, and shall be attached to the membership contract. In the event that such a debt is incurred or discovered after a person becomes a member of the habitat, the habitat will not be responsible for said debts, but may at its discretion make an arrangement with the member for payment thereof.		
93	Habitat residency expulsion agreements		
94	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is any form of illegal immigration (immigration that violates the bylaws).		
95	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> expulsion of a full, provisional, visiting, guest, etc. member of the habitat may take place if any of these bylaws are violated.		
96	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> expulsion of a provisional member (member present for under 6 months) may occur at any time during the provisional period, for any violation of a bylaw, or after a vote of the habitat population called by anyone where greater than a 30% votes are to reject the provisional member.		
97	<i>If I will, then state the % of votes necessary to reject if different than 30%:</i>		
98	Habitat residency expulsion agreements		
99	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a full member who has decided to leave the habitat may have two weeks off the contribution-Team system to prepare for leaving.		

100	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone can leave.		
101	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> expulsion may be proposed and executed by any residential [voting] member if there is any violation of the bylaws.		
102	Habitat association agreements		
103	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members are encouraged to arrange their affairs in a way that will not be inconvenient for them should they leave the habitat.		
104	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a residing member may bequeath property to any beneficiary s/he chooses.		
105	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> shares can be an asset of someone's estate, but because of rules about who can move in, heirs and beneficiaries after death can't move in until they complete the membership process. If the heirs/beneficiaries do not want to live in the habitat and go through the membership process, the habitat estate will sell the assets and distribute the funds to the beneficiaries.		
106	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I will pay more times than a monthly maintenance fee and a habitat masterplan reconfiguration fee every 2 years (outside of monthly maintenance fee).		
107	Habitat association payment agreements		
108	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the habitat association pays a fair share of a member's income taxes, and the member shall be responsible for the rest. This fair share shall be determined by an explicit formula established a habitat working group. If the application of this formula for the beginning year of membership results in a payment from the habitat to the member over and above any rebate from the governments concerned, then the member must return the excess.		
109	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> habitat [capital] asset expenses: Should any habitat/capital asset expenses shall be paid from any of the following sources:		
110	<i>Income derived from the specific productive (in sales) asset requiring expense.</i>		
111	<i>Income derived from any other productive (in sales) assets.</i>		
112	<i>A member's personal savings account.</i>		
113	<i>The habitat association savings account.</i>		
114	<i>The sale or liquidation of some portion of the specific asset requiring the expense.</i>		
115	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone cannot sustain their maintenance bills every month.		
116	Habitat association acquisition of access agreements		

117	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> if a person leaves any personal property in the habitat premises for more than six months after the termination of membership, s/ he shall be deemed to have donated said property to the habitat association, unless the habitat association does not need the property, and thereby it shall be disposed of at the person's own billed expense.		
118	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any personal property lent to the habitat shall be returned to the leaving member according to the schedule in membership agreement. Capital assets lent to the habitat shall be returned to the leaving member.		
119	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> in the case of legal Titles, the habitat [association] can accept titles. Such property will be used, maintained, and insured or not, entirely at the habitat operations discretion and expense.		
120	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all resources and assets not loaned or donated to the habitat shall be left inactive from a coordinator's point of view.		
121	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all assets lent or donated to the habitat shall be used at the discretion of the habitat service team. All assets not lent to the habitat shall be listed individually by type and value in a member's membership agreement. The habitat will not dispose of lent property without the member's permission, and will return it to if and when one ceases to be a member.		
122	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the State and corporations have given land and equipment as part of a common heritage contribution of networked habitats under a unified, global community operating standard.		
123	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people can by shares/titles without going through a membership process that includes a bylaw alignment checklist, 2 visits to the habitat for five days or more, and participate for 2 days in a work group or habitat team.		
124	Jurisdictional agreements		
125	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is a larger State jurisdiction that determines, without my agreement, what is and is not possible within the habitat.		
126	Resource agreements		
127	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> does not account for resources globally in decisioning.		
128	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone takes personal property to become habitat resources through violence.		
129	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> does not share resource abundance through the network freely, after ensuring it's habitat has sufficient credit to purchase products and services from the market as required for continuation.		

130	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is any form of private property.		
131	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people can keep private property in their personal access areas.		
132	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are three types of habitat access: contribution, common, and personal.		
133	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone takes habitat resources as personal property.		
134	Violation agreements		
135	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any violation of these agreements will lead to immediate and final expulsion of someone without activation of restoration services.		
136	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any violation of these agreements will lead to immediate activation of restoration services and a protocol that seeks restoration, but may lead to expulsion.		
137	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any violation of these agreements will lead to immediate activation of restoration services and a protocol that seeks restoration, and may not lead to expulsion.		
138	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any violation of these agreements needs evidence and expulsion may be proposed by any coordinating team member. The member shall have a meeting where they are provided the opportunity to answer accusations and explain the conduct. After the hearing, the member may be expelled by any other member if the evidence is sufficient.		
139	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any accusation of violation is addressed first with explanations of conduct by the accused.		
140	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> less than three days is allowed before someone is required to leave the habitat's premises. Extensions of this period may be determined at the discretion of the local habitat global coordination team.		
141	Refusal of residency agreements		
142	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I (an individual in this habitat) cannot refuse entry to anyone who has not gone through the on-boarding agreement and orientation process for the habitat. Individuals have the "right" to refuse entry to community members that do not, or cannot, fit the habitat's operating "bylaws" rules (as currently specified).		
143	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I (an individual in this habitat) can refuse entry to anyone who has not gone through the on-boarding agreement and orientation process for the habitat. With the exception of when introduction overshoots any carrying capacity limit.		
144	Land and title agreements		

145	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are regulations around a Land Trust lease. Land is leased and bylaws must be agreed upon.		
146	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the current owners of the land trust have a right of first refusal upon selling of a/the title.		
147	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> titles go to heirs after death. The heirs may either sell the title or go through the agreement, on-boarding, and orientation process to live on the land.		
148	<b>Personal property access membership service agreements</b>		
149	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> pre-existing assets remain the property of-the member.		
150	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members are not permitted to use, spend, sell, exchange, or earn income on pre-existing assets while they are members of the habitat.		
151	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> capital assets are preferably loaned or donated to the habitat. Property loaned to the habitat is used, maintained and insured (or not) at the habitat operating team's discretion and decision expense working group input. These assets are returned to the member upon permanent departure.		
152	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members may bring tangible personal property to the habitat for their own personal use so long as this property fits in their room or designated personal access areas. "Tangible Personal property" means "things" (like furniture, clothing, bedding, books, cassette tapes).		
153	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members can bring money and stocks and bonds.		
154	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> pre-existing Petty Personal Property exists: This includes tangible personal property that in its normal use might be kept in a member's personal access space or carried on them, including but not limited to furniture, bedding, small tools and appliances, clothing, jewellery, watches, books, phonograph records, bicycles, phones, etc. A member may keep such property personal access dwellings or designated personal areas. The individual may lend such property to habitat team operations by drafting a terms of use (without any financial compensation), in which case the habitat will not dispose of it without the member's permission, except that the habitat may require the member to remove said item from public space, and may take it with him/her if s/he leaves.		

155	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> pre-existing Grand Personal Property exists: This includes all tangible personal property that cannot in its normal use be kept in a member's personal access space or carried on their person. This includes, but is not limited to automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, trailers, tractors, and other vehicles, stationary power tools, and other large machinery. A member may not bring such property to the habitat without the Local Habitat Global Coordinator Team's acceptance for storage only. Maintenance is to be paid for by the owner. If the owning member keeps such property at the habitat during full membership, member must either donate it to the habitat or lend it to the habitat for the duration of the membership, for which the habitat will provide equivalent maintenance costs. Grand Personal Property may not be stored outside of designated areas. Any lent assets shall be for the duration of membership, and shall be interest-free to the habitat population.		
156	<b>Personal access agreements</b>		
157	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone is restricted in their access to open source software tools (e.g., encryption, etc.).		
158	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> if I dwell in a landed dwelling with some surrounding personal access land, other persons are allowed to walk through my land if they are not creating pollution (sound or otherwise) or violate agreements associated with local sharing of personal access (i.e., no picking food growing for another's personal access). Personal access does not have to post a sign to prevent, only to allow others to eat.		
159	<b>Human life phase</b>		
160	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> those in the education and leisure phase of their lives are expected to contribute.		
161	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> has anyone in the leisure phase of their life.		
162	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> has anyone in the education phase of their life.		
163	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are custodial children of residents living.		
164	<b>Human needs and preferences agreements</b>		
165	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> everyone's needs are not accounted for in an iterative master siteplan.		
166	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> everyone's preferences for needs of habitat service objects are on file and transparent to all.		
167	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> everyone's preferences for contribution to habitat service are on file and transparent to all.		

168	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a request not to be assigned a particular kind of shift will generally be honored, and is transparent to all.		
169	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> residential members do not participate in the habitat's next master-plan by identifying their needs and preferences.		
170	Deadline agreements		
171	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators may assign me tasks and/or deliverables with deadlines to complete because of my enrolled position on a team/group.		
172	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> contribution work has deadlines, timed deliverables, quotas, key performance indicators, and a metrics dashboard for clear evaluation of performance, which may be used as a reputation module in scarce contribution enrolment positions by a contribution service team.		
173	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I will receive notifications about the deadlines of deliverables that are relevant to me.		
174	Coordination decision agreements		
175	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> final decisions are taken by coordinators after following a decision protocol, and coordinators are in the role of coordinator, because they will accept information globally as well as have a sufficient understanding of the whole, unified system sufficient to resolve in a manner that aligns with a stated, social navigation system.		
176	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> only users with coordinator roles can resolve comments (to deliverables) and approve final decisions (about deliverables). The options for comment resolution are: ACCEPT, PARTIALLY ACCEPT, NOT ACCEPTED, NOTED, DEFERRED. All resolutions also require a description of how and why the comment was resolved.		
177	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators take final decisions, and where there is a hierarchical distribution of coordinators that have permissions to take final decisions.		
178	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> final decisions are only by 100 percent consensus in a group or team with individuals having roles. If there is no consensus, then there is no next possible action, beyond individuals changing their roles to inquire and resolve that consensus becomes possible.		
179	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators take into account in the integrated analysis and communicate transparency in relation to objections to decisions.		

180	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> preference-type decisions (e.g., aesthetics) in plans for re-producing the habitat are only selected by 90 percent consensus, at least, of the whole residential population. If there is no consensus, then there is no next possible action.		
181	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> contributing coordinators (users with coordinator roles) only have the database permissions to resolve comments and proposed changes.		
182	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> decisioning is a process of creating protocols that resolve solution inquiry processes to optimize the global fulfillment of human need using working groups that produce standards, and operational habitat teams that operate material service support systems in the form of a habitat (a.k.a., city).		
183	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> contributing coordinators are in the role of coordinator because they have a high-level awareness of the societal system's unified design, and hence, are more capable of integrating for the purpose of the project in a global-awareness way. The coordinator selects the comment or proposed change, clicks on resolve, selects the resolution type and identifies the motivation for the resolution. Only the coordinator can do for a group or team. The coordinator can select from an existing set of motivations to make the process faster or add a new motivation.		
184	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> global coordination involves necessarily listening to and integrating in a non-contradictory manner the global context of market-State political decisioning.		
185	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> global coordinators have preferential housing.		
186	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> global coordinators (global coordinating contributors) get preferential access to local habitat residential dwellings, by location and/or size as the factor.		
187	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> social economic matrix calculations are done to optimize integrations of resources and produce effective plans for next iterations of the local (and global) habitat service system.		
188	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> every decision must come from a group/team of humans with 100% consent and no serious/derailing objectives. Without 100% consent or serious objections, no decision can ever be taken on an issue.		
189	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my contribution requires a coordinator or a user (personal/common access) to assign me a task with the expectation of it being completed, without my first seeing the task and agreeing to do it. Neither coordinators nor users can ever assign contributors tasks, only contributors can select tasks to complete.		
190	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> to be a coordinator contributors must demonstrate 5 to 10 years of work in the discipline (subject matter) being coordinated.		

191	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> enrolment into work positions follows a team formation protocol executed by the contribution service coordinator.		
192	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is a contribution service system that uses a protocol to determine the pool of individuals available for all contributed work. Teams and groups may select, per protocol, from the pool of available people to fill any work description.		
193	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are work descriptions for all contributed work.		
194	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a protocol to determines which individual contributor occupies a role on a specific team/group.		
195	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team where there is a flexible project role control structure where one work description exists at the project team-level that allows for flexibility of individuals as part of the team/group to change, create, and delete roles as they prefer. This flexible work description includes more than one possible role, and individuals' preference flexibility to choose different roles over time.		
196	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team where there is a fixed project role control structure with work descriptions specific to every fixed role.		
197	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team where there is a more flexible project personnel control structure where a team/group together via consensus selects another person for a role, from a pool of possible people.		
198	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is a more fixed project personnel control structure where the coordinator selects and approves, or just approves, the change of personnel. Only a coordinator can approve the decision. Everyone on the team can vote, and the coordinator can overrule the vote.		
199	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team who has a coordinator with the ability to have final acceptance or rejection on approval and execution of a decision.		
200	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team who has a coordinator/facilitator meeting structure with a protocol that doesn't allow people to speak freely. Instead people talk in a circle of turns, wherein participants are expected to write items of note down before their turn to speak.		

201	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team who has a coordinator that can decide to remove, and then approve and execute the removal of a member of the group/team without consensus agreement by the group/team, and the group/team may ask for an evaluated appeal of the decision with the next higher coordinator group/team in the global organizational structure. One/fewer minds decide when hours of time are more relevant.		
202	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team where anyone on the team may have the coordinator call a vote/poll to remove someone from team/group. The agreement to remove must be 30% agree; wherein, the coordinator must then approve and execute the removal, and the group/team may ask for an evaluated appeal to the decision with the next higher coordinator group/team in the global organizational structure. Fewer minds decide when days of time are more relevant.		
203	<i>If, I will, then state necessary % of agreement to remove if different than 30%:</i>		
204	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I may be invited to contribute to a team/group, by either the consensus of the group/team itself and/or its coordinator.		
205	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am expected due to contribution service protocol to be part of a team where if there is any objection on the team/group to a decision, its acceptance, rejection, approval, or execution, there will be a vote/poll called by the coordinator to facilitate optimal resolution of the decision. The options on polls are: ACCEPT WITH REASON, OBJECT WITH REASON: MORE INFORMATION NECESSARY.		
206	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> meetings about important working group and habitat team decisions do not start with a roundtable declaration of self and market-State affiliations.		
207	<b>Masterplan production agreements</b>		
208	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> involves the sprawl of construction outside of the initial boundary master perimeter site-plan. Where the border returns to wild and caretaken nature. With the exception of specific work and recreation facilities positioned in the natural wild and planned for in a masterplan.		
209	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> contributed work is not 99% transparent, where the 1% is just individuals working in their own personal, private workspace. All project work, including tasks, times, locations, agreements, information and object flows, decisions, metrics, results, and habitat service operations are transparent to everyone.		
210	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my residential family dwelling is less than 100m2 given its inside area.		



211	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all habitat services are monitored, operated, and reconfigured through a habitat service team to ensure fulfillment optimization. Personal access areas are operated preferentially by their personal identities.		
212	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> more than 25% of the land surface can be occupied by construction.		
213	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> more than 50% of the land surface can be occupied by construction.		
214	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> material designs do not favor local, organic bio-construction materials (e.g., clay, wood, bamboo).		
215	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> material designs favor regionally and/or nationally sourced materials.		
216	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> has a yearly updated master-plan.		
217	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are buildings larger than 3 stories.		
218	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> personal dwellings may have any type of barrier, concealing or not (e.g., fence, hedge, etc.).		
219	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a community members' needs (and preferences), requirements (and services), and resources (and contributions) are not identified on a public access interface where all project lists are dynamically shown.		
220	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> is being simultaneously simulated (accounting for information, objects, and animations) in a world building engine to ensure a more visual and coherent understanding of the habitat by all of its residents.		
221	<b>Decision resolution agreements</b>		
222	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> polls (subject-surveys, -assessment, -inquiries, etc.) may be used to help a group/team decide. The options on polls are: ACCEPT WITH REASON, OBJECT WITH REASON, MORE INFORMATION NECESSARY, PROJECT SCOPE ALIGNMENT, SAFETY, ETC.		
223	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> members will have up to ten days to give input or respond to a poll. Confidentiality only applies to aesthetic inquiry polls, and does not apply to any other type of poll.		
224	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all decisions that include concepts must have their concepts non-contradictorily defined first, before the decision can be finalized.		
225	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a visual model is used to resolve decisions with as little voting as possible.		

226	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> a working group sets the average yearly performance (quality and output) for the coming year involving the development of a master habitat service site-plan. The habitat operating team coordinators, within those limits, may vary key performance indicators from week to week for common reasons. If, for any reason, the expected performance cannot or should not be maintained as planned, the teams work together to resolve an optimal solution. This master site-plan working group develops plans that are executed by habitat operations.		
227	<b>Project coordination agreements</b>		
228	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> project coordination techniques, tools, and skills are used per community standards to ensure optimized operation of material life, technology, and exploratory support services.		
229	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all common needs, preferences, values, objectives, decision methods and models, and material resource configurations are identified together and iteratively standardized using the best known project coordination knowledge.		
230	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> contributing coordinators coordinate projects and meetings in an effective and efficient manner, and if they do not, a team may use the contribution service to remove them from the role.		
231	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the habitat shares information and resources between habitats in the community network of habitats, before sale into the market.		
232	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are controllers of common areas as anyone who forces subjectively preferential activities to take place at the expense of the scheduling of others' preferences for those areas. Where accessed is controlled via a higher community protocol involving prioritization based on need, preference accounting, and scheduling equity.		
233	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the role of the coordinator may reject (not accept) and overrule a decision achieved by consensus of the coordinator's team (regardless of the coordinators specific vote in a poll for consensus). The team may then appeal the decision to a more global coordinator, whereupon the vertical sub-system coordination team associated with the issue of concern will be called to a poll. The options on polls are: ACCEPT WITH REASON, REJECT WITH REASON.		
234	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators may approve or reject deliverables because they do not meet plan requirements.		
235	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators are accountable for communicating with other coordinators, reviewing deliverables completed by their team, and delivering deliverables.		

236	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all contributing groups/teams have an assigned/enrolled project coordinator that coordinates information and project activities for their sub-project with other appropriate ongoing projects following coordination standards.		
237	Contribution service coordination agreements (employment of service agreements)		
238	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> work is accounted for (creditable) only if it is part of the regular habitat system or otherwise approved by an appropriate habitat coordinator as specific in a referable project plan.		
239	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> everyone who is or will contribute is required to plan and record personal work in the service contribution system.		
240	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone other than the team's coordinator structure can monitor my direct working progress on information tasks.		
241	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the team's coordinator can monitor my progress direct working progress on information tasks.		
242	Contribution alignment agreements		
243	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> information working groups resolve decision inquiries in order to plan the next iteration of the habitat service system to more optimally fulfill human needs for life, technology, and exploratory support services on a yearly basis, while accounting for global resources and needs, and local human contribution.		
244	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> habitat service teams complete required tasks in order to operate the current habitat as planned, and to construct the next iteration of the habitat to plan.		
245	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is an intersystem team of information working groups and habitat operation teams following standard protocols that determine new master plans and the budgeting of material, human, and financial resources. Yearly contribution budgets are based on an estimate of contribution availability identified by the planners the previous year. In the course of the contribution year, a population may change enough so that there is significantly more, or substantially less contribution than predicted. The decision planning working group resolves a solution as to whether any changes will be made in budgets due to population changes.		
246	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is an intersystem team that prioritizes habitat activities via an issue resolution system based on three types of primary/first operational processes: incident and emergency response processes (incident and recovery plan), operations and maintenance processes (habitat operations plan), and strategic planning processes (develop the whole plan).		

247	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> residential members in the contribution phase of their life will do work.		
248	Contribution service coordination agreements		
249	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I will be assigned labor/work by discretion of a contribution service coordinator and on the basis of four days assigned, seven days done (or other arrangement at the discretion of the work-team coordinator) each week for the period of five out of three of every four weeks. Priority is given to years and months of verified contribution to a discipline.		
250	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> voluntary termination of contribution service work agreements consists of a public statement by a member that is resigning membership, and shall include the member's departure from the habitat. The effective date of termination shall be set by the member with the consent of the Residential Membership Coordinator, and shall be designated on the leaving document signed by the leaving member. If the member fails to set such a date, the date shall be set by the Residential Membership Coordinator.		
251	Contribution coordination service agreements		
252	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all final decisions about contribution are decided at the contribution service coordination level and always account for personal preference for contribution.		
253	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all team/group formation (who will join) is decided either solely by the project's instantiating coordinator, or by agreement without objection of the group/team, both of which must follow the community standards contribution service protocols, including interviews, date of preference statement, etc.		
254	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all work by enrolled humans has an associated and referential work description.		
255	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all coordinators supply team members with a description of the boundary conditions of their role and tasks, which does not get into detailed "what if" response planning.		
256	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all work description role-task openings are on a dashboard visible to all that includes individual contributors' preferences and all their past work metadata.		
257	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I can fill in and continuously update a contribution work questionnaire that publicly shows where I would prefer to currently work.		
258	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators are accountable to show what work is approvable (can be approved) by the coordinator.		
259	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all work performance is measured via metrics associated with tasks, and is visible to the whole habitat population.		

260	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anything visible to the whole habitat population is visible to all habitats in the community network of habitats.		
261	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators may disapprove of work to be done and/or being done by a contributor, causing termination of the task and/or whole role, and the contributor may appeal to a global contribution service coordinator, resolving a final decision.		
262	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> coordinators facilitate self-direction in all contributors by accounting for their preference for contribution role, including a timeline, tasks, and resources. Individual contributors are expected to be self-coordinated in their completion of project tasks.		
263	<b>Contribution agreements</b>		
264	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I may work on a group or team with any other person who has voted for a party I disagree with.		
265	<i>If I will not, then I will state/give:</i>		
266	<i>The name of the political leader I vote for:</i>		
267	<i>All the name of the political projects I disagree with:</i>		
268	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I may work on a group or team with a person of any religious positions and religious project.		
269	<i>If I will not, then I will state/give:</i>		
270	<i>The name of the religious position I believe in:</i>		
271	<i>All the name of the religious projects I disagree with:</i>		
272	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my contribution must be on a working group or habitat team with someone with whom I have a disagreement of market-State political decisions.		
273	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> every residential family contributes working hours to habitat team or work group operations.		
274	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> uniforms are required to do contribution-type work at an information working-group level. Contributors to working groups must wear a uniform to work in physical contact with other working group members. On-duty information group personnel must be in uniform.		
275	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my access of the habitat as a user and/or contributor is calculated into a master habitat plan that requires a mandatory contribution of me of more than 10 hours a week.		

276	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I may be expected as a contributor to accept work assigned to me by my current team coordinator, as long as it does not violate community standards, and wherein, my preferences are considered; however, the final decision is that of some coordinator.		
277	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I can see all tasks that have been, will be, and are to be completed in order to sustain and improve human need fulfillment.		
278	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people responsible for maintaining habitat systems do not maintain those systems when there is resource availability.		
279	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> uniforms are required to do contribution-type work at the habitat service operations level. Contributors on habitat service teams must wear a uniform to work. On-duty habitat team personnel must be in uniform.		
280	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all on-duty habitat team personnel (with no exception) must have a body camera turned on and recording. Except in cases of sensitive personal and security matters, the video and audio feed is near-synchronously, publicly available. In circumstances of sensitive personal and security matters, recordings may be restricted to relevant habitat team roles, and the specific habitat user (as in the case of a medical operation).		
281	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my contribution may be physical habitat operations.		
282	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my contribution may be information working group operations.		
283	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all habitat team operations (with obvious personal privacy exceptions) are video monitored.		
284	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I have to serve other users, as a waiter might do.		
285	<b>Contribution service agreements</b>		
286	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> on those rare occasions when it is obvious that a worker does not get along with the rest of the team, or the work being done is unacceptable or unsafe, and the worker is unwilling or unable to improve, or other serious problems are present, it is the contribution coordinators unpleasant responsibility to remove the worker from the team. It is required that the member being removed from work be notified of the decision. The individual being removed may not appeal a global contribution service coordinated working group decision.		
287	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all of my ideas (conceptions) may be questioned and I will not respond with violence.		
288	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> habitat teams continuously monitor habitat services for which they are accountable.		
289	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone can self-appoint themselves to any contribution position.		



290	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> contributing members do work toward maintaining and improving the habitat, as well as being a source of personal service and satisfaction to users of all phases of their life.		
291	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> contributing members work records are confidential.		
292	Habitat technology development and access level agreements		
293	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> televisions, monitors, and other screens are not permitted.		
294	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is an integrated object transport system directly into my dwelling that connects it to an object network service within the habitat.		
295	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I will take a medical life support vaccine if the local habitat medical life support InterSystem team has taken the transparent and evidential step of recommending that I do, except in cases of evidential medical exception.		
296	Openness access agreements		
297	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> 50% of the habitat's operating software are not open source.		
298	<i>If, I will, then state % if different than 50%:</i>		
299	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all physical habitat access objects are not broken down by material composition on a spreadsheet and appropriately monitored in terms of location as they move through the habitat.		
300	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> decisions about the habitat project are available to any member in the community network of habitats.		
301	Habitat service operations agreements		
302	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> habitat service system downtimes are transparent to the population and always resolved.		
303	Construction specific agreements		
304	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all buildings are built with some form of bioconstruction.		
305	Genetic and belief specific agreements		
306	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> with those who are not of my same ethnicity and/or religion.		
307	<i>Identify permanent ethnicity:</i>		
308	<i>Identify permanent religion:</i>		

309	Medical financial agreements		
310	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the State pays all medical expenses.		
311	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the habitat association pays all medical expenses (either directly or through the association).		
312	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the individual pays all medical expenses (either directly or through their own insurance).		
313	Tokenization finance of local work agreements		
314	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> work is done for direct wages or direct compensation of any kind.		
315	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the habitat (or community) is the member's employer; and the member is the habitat's (or community's) employee.		
316	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all work is compensated directly through wages or another form of sufficient direct compensation.		
317	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> some people who are getting paid get paid more per hour than others (or, whatever reference, such as per hour, equates to payment).		
318	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I am a member-owner of a habitat network cooperative, and it is possible to get paid through a profit share model. Dividends are distributed to member-owners directly.		
319	Finance at entry agreements		
320	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> incoming members have no medical or dental benefits for chronic illness or pre-existing conditions.		
321	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all income earned on capital assets must be turned over to the habitat.		
322	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> applicants have two submit two years worth of tax returns, bank and brokerage statements to the habitat population to ensure that fees can be paid for at least two years.		
323	Habitat dwelling rental agreement		
324	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> personal architectural dwelling usage access can be bought temporarily (leased).		
325	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> private property architectural dwelling usage access can be bought temporarily (leased).		
326	Life phase agreements		
327	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people in the contribution phase of their life do a required share of their work on a working group or habitat team.		

328	Education phase agreements		
329	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> custodial parents of children consent to the education of their children by any resident contributing to exploratory education services following community standards.		
330	Contribution alignment How will you contribute agreements		
331	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all contribution (work) activities are done to meet the life, technology, and exploratory needs of the local habitat population.		
332	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all contribution (work) activities are done to meet the life, technology, and exploratory needs of the global community population.		
333	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my requirement of contributed work is more than 20 hrs per week.		
334	<i>If I will, then state the # of years if different than 20:</i>		
335	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my requirement for work before the leisure phase of my life is no more than 20 years.		
336	<i>If I will, then state the # of years if different than 20:</i>		
337	Contribution coordination how will your contribution be coordinated		
338	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my work on a working group or habitat team is coordinated by another person.		
339	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> decisions about the habitat project are only taken by the residing habitat population, coordinated by contributing members to various habitat teams. There are no decisions taken about the habitat by people or systems outside of the habitat's direct member population.		
340	Tokenization (not contribution) of work agreements		
341	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> labor credits/tokens are exchanged inside.		
342	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> are personal service credit agreements.		
343	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> are association service credit agreements.		
344	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> may exchange credits/tokens with outside markets.		
345	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> labor exchanged inside is transparently recorded in a transparent labor credit to working hour sheet.		
346	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any listed complete working hour of service to any of the three primary habitat service systems is not compensated for with some form of direct credit.		

347	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> projects that require common heritage resources and will change the habitat in any significant way always come from and are operated through a contribution service organization that coordinates the enrolling and de-enrolling of identities into jobs/ work descriptions. Work in the habitat is only done through a contribution service organization of which everyone may not be a part.		
348	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any member can be given or earn labor credits that only apply to leisure activities, either on or off the habitat. Tokenization of work occurs only in the context of leisure (not education-type or contribution-type) activities.		
349	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> one hour of work equals one credit, and credible sickness from work may or may not provide credits.		
350	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any residential member may "pay" another member for personal work, having credits subtracted from the buyers personal balance and added to the balance of the person who did the work.		
351	State income financial agreements		
352	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the residents receive a financial allowance from the habitat for usage to buy private property.		
353	State income financial agreements		
354	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> accepts subsidy production and/or grant payments from a State.		
355	State income financial agreements		
356	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I will pay royalty or franchise fees. A royalty is an amount paid by a third party to an owner of a product, brand, or patent for its use. Royalty fees are sometimes paid to the "original" creator of a work for the use of that work.		
357	Habitat association income financial agreements		
358	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are people who come to pay for workshops and local habitat experiences.		
359	Financial sale of share/property in habitat agreements		
360	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> real-estate agents may be involved in any sales process.		
361	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> sellers list their shares internally through the community for two weeks before advertising publicly.		
362	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is anyone other than a shareholder or owner (or their child/ren) living in the habitat. There are no renters in the habitat, only owners as residents in the habitat.		

363	Financial exit tokenization agreements (financial incentive to leave)		
364	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is a leaving fund (as budgeted) available to any member who leaves the habitat.		
365	Financial agreements		
366	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> violation and expulsion do not lead to fair market-value compensation of the expelled individual(s) titled property. The title owner must sell the titled object(s) after a violation. The holding habitat may not sell the personal property (non-community property) of the violator. If the title owner refuses to sell, the habitat holding may sell the property on the person's behalf at fair market value.		
367	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people who decide to leave and have not violated a bylaw, are not financially compensated fairly for their departure. Here, the title will be sold to a new resident to the habitat by the title owner. The new resident must have gone through onboarding, orientation, and is not be refused by anyone. The individual may not sell objects composed of common heritage habitat resources. Here, the individual exists through the selling of the title.		
368	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all residents (meaning those that have a title for land and or own a home via title) have the obligation to pay a set of yearly [home/and owner] association fees. The association fees are calculated yearly based on the expenses generated to maintain and operate the habitat under market-State conditions.		
369	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the income of sales produced through team habitat operations does not go equally to all residency association fees, which are based on an infrastructural and human requirements budget for equipment and materials from the outside market to sustain the habitat.		
370	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> productive habitat services are not put toward producing an abundance of materials that are sold into the larger market.		
371	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> material usage costs from the outside market-State (e.g., power, water) are shared in a cost pool by all residents and not paid per resident usage.		
372	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the income from the sale of abundant products (composed of common resources) into the market does not go equally to all residents token/financial accounts to make personal purchases in the market.		
373	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are personal businesses that use common heritage habitat resources to profit personally. There are personal businesses in the habitat that use common habitat resources.		

374	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any business may use common areas and community-access equipment for its operation.		
375	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> businesses are allowed to operate on the land as long as they are legal and in compliance with local regulations and these bylaws and they don't pose a risk or a disturbance to other residents.		
376	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is any form of token (credit, money, etc.) exchanged for products and services in the habitat.		
377	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people pay to come visit the habitat and use some of its services.		
378	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> work in the local habitat is compensated for directly and financially, wherein for work, money goes to the worker. The work that is paid for may be done by a local habitat contributor or outside market-State service.		
379	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> common habitat access systems and products composed of common heritage resources can be sold for individual, personal financial profit.		
380	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone has financial debt.		
381	Social behavioral agreements		
382	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> other people who have different political positions and political projects.		
383	<i>If I will not, then I will state/give:</i>		
384	<i>The name of the political leader I vote for:</i>		
385	<i>The name of the political project I disagree with most:</i>		
386	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> other people who have different religious positions and religious projects.		
387	<i>If I will not, then I will state/give:</i>		
388	<i>The name of the religious position I believe in:</i>		
389	<i>The name of the religious project I disagree with most:</i>		
390	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all voting for political office in the larger jurisdiction is public to all in the habitat and wider community.		
391	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> habitat resources may be used for abortion up to the day of pregnancy (after restorative counselling) and the ending of ones own life (after restorative counselling).		

392	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone missing sufficient fulfillment of their life, technology, and exploratory support needs is in that state (of a lack of support fulfillment) because of their own direct action or inaction. For instance, breaking systems on purpose and not maintaining systems that are known to require maintenance.		
393	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> residents dwelling in the low-density dwelling sector have gardens that must be maintained to clean standard by the residents themselves.		
394	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people can freely walk around naked.		
395	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone can walk around and use common habitat services naked.		
396	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone can be naked in and around their dwelling, and in designated common access areas.		
397	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people can have sex in public. The social behavior here is the replication of the species.		
398	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> someone except in recreation or early childhood punches another person without serious harm under irritation. The social behavior here is the irritation.		
399	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is physical violence or verbal harassment, including sexual abuse. Conflicts will be handled by the Habitat Conflict Resolution Team or by jurisdictional law officials if they need to be escalated to that point. The social behavior here is violence.		
400	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> couples are having more children than the economic calculated carrying capacity for the habitat shows per current and next [master]plan, which is determined for the current habitat production system. The social behavior here is the replication of the species.		
401	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> an individual may have more than two children in the habitat. The social behavior here is the replication of the species.		
402	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> media depicting grotesque violence is stored in anyone's personal data storage. The social behavior here is another persons access of the information.		
403	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> parents of children allow them to scream while playing outside of designated loud child play areas.		
404	<b>Material cycling agreements</b>		
405	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> human waste is not composted as dry matter material after being collected from only dry matter toilets.		

406	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> does not compost 100% of organic materials (unless decided by a habitat ecological assessment team that it would be detrimental to the ecosystem and/or humans).		
407	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any sort of synthetic waste (non cellulose) is burned outside of appropriately safe combustion facilities.		
408	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> has a landfill of waste.		
409	<b>Material restriction agreements</b>		
410	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> single-use plastics or packaging is used (where single-use plastics are used). This includes cutlery, agricultural plastic covers that aren't re-used, covering laundry items in plastic, plastic bags etc.		
411	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> products packaged in the market-State are removed from their packaging at entrance into the habitat. Here, capitalist packaging is separated and starts recycling at entry, and where necessary, packaged or repackaged in re-usable habitat containers. In special cases, items may be unpackaged on-site do to their incoming requirements for assembly (e.g., a heavy piece of machinery whose container is to be opened near where it will finally rest).		
412	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the recycling of all materials is not coordinated and planned at the total habitat level. The habitat must provide easy access to recycling input points, must provide effective transportation, and must provide effective materials cycling.		
413	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone brings in or uses industrial vegetable seed oils for human consumption.		
414	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is any usage of relatively non-toxic insecticides to kill ants and other pest-type insects inside architecture.		
415	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is the uncommon usage of low-toxicity pesticides and insecticides on the land and in greenhouses. The use of insecticide (and any other -icide) on the lands is only for extremely limited duration and only for extreme circumstances. An ecological assessment must be conducted prior to some planned duration of application.		
416	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is the use, ever, of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides on the land and in greenhouses.		
417	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> herbicides are used to control plants on the lands.		
418	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> fungicides are used to control fungi on the lands.		
419	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any product from the LBC Red List could be used.		

420	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> all indoor air throughout the habitat is not measured for its quality regularly for safe occupancy, and issues addressed in order to achieve compliance with a safety standard (e.g., California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method, 2017.		
421	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> cleaning protocols are followed that use cleaning products that do not comply with the EPA Safer Choice label, the Globally Harmonized System (GHS), or some international equivalent.		
422	<b>Pollution agreements</b>		
423	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any structure has mold growth, outside of appropriate laboratory settings.		
424	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> chlorine is introduced into pools or ponds is an additive.		
425	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> disposes of synthetic chemical additives without appropriate filtration into ecological bodies of atmosphere and water.		
426	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone throws trash on the land.		
427	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone can hold barbecues in designated, scheduled locations.		
428	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I have to be considerate of others in concern to sound and light, because this is a habitat (a "neighbourhood") where other people live.		
429	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are other than orange and red lights at night outside of the inside of personal access dwellings, except during festivals and emergency situations.		
430	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are bright white lights on after dark in the common environment, except during specific scheduled events or emergency situations.		
431	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> loud events that require music or sound are always positioned in places that are sufficiently far away from the dwellings and designated meditative recreation areas that they minimize disturbance to human restoration and fauna.		
432	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> loud sounds are present during the day, except on scheduled occasions in reasonably sound isolated areas where the sound will not impact other human work and recreation activities ongoing in the habitat.		
433	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are loud sounds after dark, except at scheduled locations where they will never impact sleep and restoration areas.		

434	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> fires are allowed outside of designated grills and firepits distributed across the land. Any other fire must be organized through a common decision protocol to ensure safety, access to land, and access to fire production resources.		
435	<b>Signage and propaganda agreements</b>		
436	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is the optimization of signage to facilitate desired behaviours, including recycling, use of toilets, etc.		
437	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is corporate propaganda (advertising and marketing) present in habitat.		
438	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is political party propaganda (advertising and marketing) present in habitat.		
439	<b>Festival agreements</b>		
440	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is not the presence of my preferential (cultural) type of festival using common heritage resources and habitat service contributions. These festival holidays are aesthetically planned for the habitat by a cyclical working group (sub-master planning festival committee) that coordinates the input of the habitat population and resolves the selection of a specific aesthetic and operational plan for each festival experience. The habitat will hold parties during times of the year, decided by the residents of the habitat.		
441	<b>Consciousness altering substance usage agreements</b>		
442	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is alcohol produced and used.		
443	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone has access to alcohol (except in cleaning).		
444	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is tobacco produced and used.		
445	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> tobacco smoking is permitted indoors, or in any air-conditioned area.		
446	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> smoking is permitted in personal and some common designated areas only, and any individual who smokes is responsible for cleanup of anything related to the action.		
447	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is cannabis produced and used.		
448	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> consciousness altering ceremonies are done in publicly open common areas where passer-bys may interact.		
449	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> consciousness altering ceremonies are done in personal or scheduled common areas where passer-bys will not interact.		
450	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> illegal substances are used.		

451	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> illegal substances are sold.		
452	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> abuse of molecules is not addressed by a Medical Resolution Team.		
453	<b>Pet and stray animal agreements</b>		
454	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are dogs, including pet dogs and dogs that roam. I will take steps to remove stray dogs and remove people who take a dog as a pet.		
455	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> visitors may bring and residents may accept visiting pets during the visitors scheduled stay. Permanent residence may not have pets.		
456	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> people have pets of any type.		
457	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are dogs as pets. Stray dogs are neutered and may be put down.		
458	<b>Life support service agreements</b>		
459	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone is missing sufficient fulfillment of their life support needs.		
460	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> water is acquired in an appropriate manner so as not to overshoot or pollute sources and reserves. Reuse water where appropriate.		
461	<b>Technology support service agreements</b>		
462	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone is missing sufficient fulfillment of their technology support needs.		
463	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I have access to fiber optic speed internet.		
464	<b>Material cultivation agreements</b>		
465	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> practices holistic (a.k.a., restorative/regenerative) cultivation practices.		
466	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> annual crops are grown and cover crops are not used on those areas in off seasons.		
467	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is an monoculturing of annuals that encompasses more than 10% of the habitat's cultivation land area.		
468	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> any tree is cut down.		
469	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> plans may include the cutting of ancient trees (older than 200 years or 1m in diameter). This is completely prohibited, unless proven via an ecological working group assessment to be required for ecological service purposes.		
470	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> trees wider than 25cm in diameter will be cut in a masterplan.		

471	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> future building is not done around trees larger than 25cm.		
472	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> forested areas may be cut down, either for fiber (as in the case of eucalyptus grown forests) or for any habitat service system re-configuration. Forested areas shall remain forested forever, no exceptions.		
473	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> 5% or more of the cultivation surface area is covered by non-productive species.		
474	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> 99% of the cultivation system is optimized for food, fuel, and fiber production given available knowledge, resources, and local limiting conditions.		
475	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the planting of species does not account for individual need-preferences, as well as food, fuel, and fiber production.		
476	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> trees will be cut down to optimize cultivation of food, fuel, and fiber, and make clearings for architecture and infrastructure that meet human needs for life, technology, and exploratory service support.		
477	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> land cultivation fields are always at least partially planted with trees, either as windbreaks or full cover.		
478	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> the amount of food, fuel, and fiber produced will be one of the measures tracking the success of the habitat as a project.		
479	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> soil quality will be checked yearly, and any degradation found in the current state resolved in the next year's site re-configuration plan.		
480	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is the regular tiling of the land allowed, except possibly in specialized circumstances after an assessment.		
481	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are farm animals.		
482	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there is the cultivation of the bodies of livestock for food.		
483	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> specific species of potential livestock animal are not eaten.		
484	<i>If I will, then I must list the specific species (e.g., dog, horse, pig, etc.):</i>		
485	<b>Material transportation agreements</b>		
486	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> transportation roads on the land are made with asphalt.		



487	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> vehicles of any type larger than a golf cart are forbidden in the habitat, unless they are using the service roads (if present) for deliveries and emergency priority uses. All general transportation on the land must be done by an electric vehicle no larger than a golf cart, by bike (electric of not), by foot, or by animal (e.g., horse).		
488	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat that:</b> has rapid transport vehicles larger than a golf cart of are not forbidden in the habitat, or in parts of the habitat.		
489	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are electric vehicles larger than golf carts used for personal-access transportation.		
490	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> non-functional private vehicles must be repaired within two weeks, afterwards they will be removed from the habitat at the private owners expense.		
491	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are electric vehicles larger than golf carts used for common-access transportation.		
492	<b>Exploratory support service agreements</b>		
493	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> my essential recreational activities are possible now because they are in the current masterplan.		
494	<i>List the recreational activities:</i>		
495	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> anyone is missing sufficient fulfillment of their exploratory support needs.		
496	<b>Dwelling occupancy agreements</b>		
497	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are single family dwellings only occupied by one person.		
498	<b>Habitat equipment agreements</b>		
499	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I do not have common or personal access to a drying machine.		
500	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I do not have personal access to normal household electrical appliances: dishwasher, hot water at all faucets, refrigerator, freezer, oven, stovetop, microwave (or some object that functions in these ways).		
501	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I do not have common-scheduled access to a common kitchen(s).		
502	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I do not have personal access to the following machines.		
503	<i>List the machines (e.g., infrared sauna, icebath, red therapy body lights, etc.):</i>		
504	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> I do not have common access to the following machines.		

505	<i>List the machines (e.g., infrared sauna, icebath, red therapy body lights, etc.):</i>		
506	<b>Weapon equipment agreements</b>		
507	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> there are guns for hunting, riflery (recreational sharp-shooting), and/or any animal death accessible as common access (with specialized skill & handling access conditions).		
508	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> lethal weapons are allowed to be carried and used by appropriate habitat service personnel.		
509	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> lethal weapons are allowed to be personal access stored in dwellings.		
510	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> non-lethal weapons are allowed to be carried and used by appropriate habitat service personnel.		
511	<b>I will/will not live in a habitat where:</b> lethal and non-lethal weapons are allowed to be carried openly or exposed in non-weapon-specific common access areas.		

**NOTE:** *It is possible for a single habitat to have different bylaws for different residential sectors.*

### 2.9.3.1 Agreed listing of all personal assets and personal health reports

*A.k.a., Schedule of assets.*

List all personal assets:

- Assets to be lent by member to habitat during membership (to be lent to the habitat during membership, without interest or other compensation for the use thereof):
  - 
  - 
  - A. Schedule and conditions for returning assets lent to the habitat by the members:
    - 
    -
- Assets to be retained by member during membership:
  - 
  -
- Outstanding debts of member:
  - 
  -
- Health reports of member:
  - 
  -
- Unearned income of member:
  - 
  -

This schedule of assets supersedes any previous schedule

of assets attached to this membership agreement.

Applicant Identity

Legal Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2.9.3.2 Full signatory agreement

This Agreement supersedes and replaces any previous membership agreement made between Applicant and a habitat.

Applicant, desiring to affirm membership in the habitat as a \_\_\_\_\_ resident / visitor \_\_\_\_\_ member and replace and supersede existing membership agreement with this agreement, hereby executes this membership agreement as of this day of \_\_\_\_\_,

This Agreement and Applicant's provisional membership begin as of the day of earliest arrival.  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_,

Applicant Identity

Legal Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness for habitat (a global coordinating residential member), video recorded and available to the population.

Witness Identity One

Legal Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness Identity Two

Legal Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Video Record Location

URL: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration of storage: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.10 State constitution[al agreements]

*A.k.a., Declaration of State constitution, the constitution, article-statements of rules and instructions, "rules of the game", article of governing principles, system of rules, code of conduct, legal agreements, rule of law, contractual agreements, charter, control of organization, the law of the land, legal contractual agreements about the use of power and force equipment, articles of constitution, declaration of conditions, public agency transition agreements.*

A constitution is a fundamental and supreme legal document that establishes the framework for the organization and operation of a State ("governmental authority"). A constitution serves as the foundation for the entire legal system of a [democratic] State (i.e., nation, country). The State, herein, is the legal[ized] "authority"

and represents the legal system of a territory. In this way, "jurisprudence" as the basis of law, is the basis of the State. Jurisprudence represents the value of 'justice', and is the concept of what is "right to consider as justice" -intelligence (*prudence*) justice (*juris*), intelligent justice (a.k.a., restorative and distributive justice).

A constitution document is a legal State document setting forth key rules (and rights) determining what is and is not permissible at a fundamental level. Generally, a constitution is considered the fundamental "law of the land" (i.e., the base law of a territory).

A constitution typically includes the following sections (in its creation and regulation of the State):

1. Identifies the structure of the State.
2. Defines the powers and responsibilities of the branches of the State.
3. Defines the relationship between the State and the citizens.

A constitution[al declaration of unified human rights] is a legal-State control measure. A constitution represents a formal agreement between the citizens and the government, establishing the framework for the governance and enshrining a cohesive and mutually advantageous set of human rights granted by the governing authority. A constitution is a contractual declaration between a citizenry and the governmental-State. This declaration is a "living" list of the inalienable rights and protections inherent to all of Humanity never fully being complete as long as Humanity exists within a State. As new rights become apparent and need to be protected or for governmental powers to be limited in order to protect those rights in specific ways, then they should be added to this declaration. The constitution herein is entirely composed of a universal declaration of human rights.

Here, there is a "constitution", sub-composed of:

1. Articles form the sub-categories of the constitution.
2. Statements of principles and of rules ("rights") form the body of articles.

Many constitutional (project initiation) documents are organized in the following way:

1. Pre-amble (introduction and overview; setting of tone and context).
2. Articles of powers formation (a.k.a., "branches of power", "separation of power[-over-other] organizations", "checks and balances").
3. Articles of human rights.



## 2.10.1 Constitutional list of human rights [articles & statements]

*A.k.a., Constitutional rights agreements, the governmental declaration of the unified rights of humanity (DURH), articles of rights.*

The declaration is sub-categorized by a set of articles that ensure that all humans have their “rights” sustained:

1. (A) Fundamental [articles].
2. (B) Limitations of government [articles].
3. (C) Interdependence and sustainability [articles].
4. (D) Humanity and equity [articles].
5. (E) Justice and compassion [articles].
6. (F) Education [articles].

The following declaration of a unified list of human rights is adapted from:

- *Declaration of the Unified Rights of Humanity.* The InterStellar New Deal. Accessed: March, 20 2020. [[interstellarnewdeal.global](http://interstellarnewdeal.global)]

## 2.10.2 A – Fundamental Articles

### 2.10.2.1 Article 1

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as:

1. Gender identity, sexual orientation, sexual identity, romantic identity, familial or other similar close interpersonal arrangements, or any expression thereof;
2. Race, color, gender, language, religion, ethnic, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;
3. Health, medical, physical, mental, psychological, physiological, or disability status; or
4. Other similar traits, status, and distinctions.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

### 2.10.2.2 Article 2

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. Human trafficking and enslavement in all forms whether overt, hidden, or institutional shall be prohibited.

### 2.10.2.3 Article 3

All natural resources on our planet of origin, Earth, and all throughout the universe are declared as a common

heritage to ALL of Humanity. Such resources should be used for the betterment of all Humanity and not just a chosen FEW.

### 2.10.2.4 Article 4

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to community (public) service.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of the government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

### 2.10.2.5 Article 5

Everyone has the right to access to information about the activities of governmental bodies and to openly and freely monitor them. Governmental processes should be as open and transparent as possible for the information of its citizens and so it may be held accountable.

### 2.10.2.6 Article 6

Everyone has the right to petition for a governmental redress of grievances.

### 2.10.2.7 Article 7

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

### 2.10.2.8 Article 8

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any nation, entity, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

### 2.10.2.9 Article 9

Everyone is entitled to use any technology they want to know anything that can be discovered about themselves and their personal environment.

## 2.10.3 B – Limitations of Government

As a part of the protected rights established herein in this Declaration, the Government shall have additional explicit limitations related to those protected rights:

### 2.10.3.1 Article 1

The Government, in all forms, shall be prohibited from:

1. Making any law establishing an official religion or belief in or for a nation or peoples, or granting preferential treatment to one religion or belief over

others;

2. Restricting the free practice of religion unless it conflicts with the rights and protections established in this Declaration.

### **2.10.3.2 Article 2**

The right to vote is inalienable. The Government, in all forms, shall be prohibited:

1. From preventing a citizen from voting due to non-payment of a poll tax or any other tax, fee, fine, or compensation, or any other means;
2. From engaging in any activity or creating a policy in order to prevent or limit a citizen's ability to vote.

### **2.10.3.3 Article 3**

The Government, in all forms, shall never pass a law granting businesses, organizations, or other artificial entities status equal or near equal to humans, nor shall they gain the rights or qualities of such, for this is an anathema to equality, freedom, and democracy. The Government represents the people and not artificial legal or social entities.

### **2.10.3.4 Article 4**

The Government, in all forms, shall never pass a law to which they are not also accountable and shall NOT be immune from prosecution of any kind in a court of law. A Government that cannot be held accountable is an anathema to open and ethical society.

### **2.10.3.5 Article 5**

The Government, in all forms, shall never pass a law which insulates themselves from their Citizens, for an insulated political body is antithetical to equity and humanity.

### **2.10.3.6 Article 6**

The Government, in all forms, shall never pass a law which purposefully demands, requires, or suggests the ending the life of any human.

### **2.10.3.7 Article 7**

The Government, in all forms, shall never pass a law which purposefully intercedes itself between a doctor and their patients, nor shall it attempt to legislate care.

## **2.10.4 C – Interdependence and Sustainability**

### **2.10.4.1 Article 1**

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of one's nationality nor denied the right to change one's nationality.

### **2.10.4.2 Article 2**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each nation.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's nation.

### **2.10.4.3 Article 3**

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other nations asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of this Declaration.

### **2.10.4.4 Article 4**

1. Everyone has a right to enjoy access to the holistic, clean, and protected natural world including air, water, plants, animals, and green spaces, etc.
2. Everyone has the right to clean air, clean water, and unadulterated and healthy food.

## **2.10.5 D – Humanity and Equity**

### **2.10.5.1 Article 1**

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of support and service.

### **2.10.5.2 Article 2**

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

### **2.10.5.3 Article 3**

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

### **2.10.5.4 Article 4**

Everyone of the Consensual Age, without any limitation due to race, gender expression, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, or socioeconomic status, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

1. Marriage must be entered into only with the free and full consent of all of the intending spouses.
2. The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the Government.
3. Each family may choose the definition of their familial arrangement within the constraints of consent and the rights contained within this Declaration.

**2.10.5.5 Article 5**

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of one's property.

**2.10.5.6 Article 6**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change one's religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.
2. No one may be compelled to religious belief or non-belief, nor to think or believe that which they do not.

**2.10.5.7 Article 7**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

**2.10.5.8 Article 8**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

**2.10.5.9 Article 9**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with one's privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon one's honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**2.10.5.10 Article 10**

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each nation, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for one's dignity and the free development of one's personality.

**2.10.5.11 Article 11**

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays (with pay as long as economic systems exist).

**2.10.5.12 Article 12**

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of one's family, including food, clothing,

housing, education, medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond one's control.

2. Parenthood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, regardless of birth circumstances, shall enjoy the same social protection.

**2.10.5.13 Article 13**

Universal access to healthcare and related technologies and innovations is human right and should be free for all.

**2.10.5.14 Article 14**

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, creative expression, and to share in scientific and technological advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the interests and rights resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which they are the author.

**2.10.5.15 Article 15**

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of one's personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of one's rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of ethics, public order, and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may be, in no case, exercised contrary to the 7 Philosophical Pillars for Peace within Humanity.

**2.10.5.16 Article 16**

1. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of one's interests.
2. Everyone has the right to form cooperatives so that all may work and share in the benefit from such work together.
3. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just, favorable, and safe conditions of work.

**2.10.5.17 Article 17**

As long as economic systems plague Humanity:

1. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

2. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and one's family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
3. Everyone who works has the right to protection against unemployment.

#### **2.10.5.18 Article 18**

Every person or organization of business, large and small, has the right to trade and pursue business in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad.

### **2.10.6 E – Justice and Compassion**

#### **2.10.6.1 Article 1**

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

#### **2.10.6.2 Article 2**

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

#### **2.10.6.3 Article 3**

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution, law, or this Declaration.

#### **2.10.6.4 Article 4**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, punishment, or exile.

#### **2.10.6.5 Article 5**

1. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of one's rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
2. Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to examine all evidence and witnesses without prejudice.

#### **2.10.6.6 Article 6**

1. Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a public trial at which they have had all the guarantees necessary for one's defense.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was

committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offense was committed.

#### **2.10.6.7 Article 7**

1. Everyone shall be protected against self-incrimination and double jeopardy.
2. Everyone has the right to a speedy public trial by jury, including the rights to be notified of the accusations, to confront the accuser, to obtain witnesses and to retain counsel.
3. Everyone has the right to be protected against excessive fines and excessive bail, as well as cruel and unusual punishment.

#### **2.10.6.8 Article 8**

Everyone shall have the right to competent counsel. In the event a defendant cannot obtain competent council by one's/her own efforts then appropriate legal representative shall appointed as counsel for one's/her use.

#### **2.10.6.9 Article 9**

Everyone shall have the right to appeal decisions handed down at trial by a process defined by law.

#### **2.10.6.10 Article 10**

Actions which are consensual in nature should not be construed or named as crimes for there is no victim (such a sex work and personal drug use).

#### **2.10.6.11 Article 11**

1. The right to life is just as important as the right to death. In a society filled with compassion, justice, and support, a person should not desire to end their existence. For such things to happen lays bare a failure of society.
2. However, a person who is set on ending their existence, especially in cases of suffering due to disease and other malady, shall not be impeded. It shall be supported and protected as wholly as all other actions within Humanity are.

### **2.10.7 F – Education**

#### **2.10.7.12 Article 1**

1. Education is a human right in all its various forms.
2. All education shall be universally free including pre-elementary, elementary, high school, university/college, technical and professional schools and apprenticeships to maximize the growth and realized potential of each individual, their happiness and enlightenment, and therefore an equivalent benefit to all of Humanity.

### 2.10.7.13 Article 2

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human ability and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as laid forth in the Declaration. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, ethnic, and religious groups, and shall further the activities of Humanity for the maintenance of peace.

### 2.10.7.14 Article 3

Everyone has a right to have universal, unfettered, and unadulterated access to scientific information and all other knowledge areas known to Humanity. Access to information about oneself and one's society is a human right

### 2.10.7.15 Article 4

1. The freedom of the press shall be inalienable because a free press is responsible for holding a corrupt person, organization, or government accountable; and is a powerful tool for educating the populace.
2. A free press shall be open, informed, fair, ethical, and balanced in all ways otherwise it may become a tool for propaganda or manipulation against public interest.

## 2.11 Partnership agreements

*A.k.a., State-recognized entities, declaration of legal organizational status, partnership contract, economic contract, partnership model, partnership legal agreements, private entity agreements, articles of incorporation, corporate status, legal interfaces for transitional habitats, State compliance agreements, State compliance documentation, private transition agreements.*

A partnership is a legal arrangement that allows two or more people to share productive [economic] relationships. Economic partnerships are a set of contractual legal agreements that deliver goods and services to the population. The partners are the "owners" of the contents of production. In general, partnerships must be registered with the local authority for a given territory. However, in some cases in some jurisdictions, it is not compulsory to register a partnership with the State. A partnership is essentially a legal licensor structure. Fundamentally, a partnership is a contractual property association.

**NOTE:** *All enforceable contracts have dispute resolution at the end of them, and the final arbiter in all cases of dispute resolution, within any territory, is the "State".*

It is important to note here that different States have different legal frameworks around partnership/associations. Different States can have quite distinct

legal frameworks and what entities (partnerships/associations) they recognize as "real" entities (as in, State-recognized entities). Typical categories of State-recognized entity include, but are not limited to: corporations, trusts, religious organizations, private membership associations (PMAs), and unincorporated entities. Different legal frameworks result in different regulatory circumstances for people who desire to cooperate as a partnership/association.

Registration of a partnership with the State (e.g., "notary public"), typically involves some combination of the following:

1. Publicly publishing a business plan.
2. Filling out a State form.
3. Filing articles of incorporation and/or bylaws with the State.
4. Filing a business plan with the State.

*Note: During and after registration, compliance with regulations and requirements is essential, to ensure the safe operation of the partnership.*

The categorization and recognition of a partnership association's legal status, capabilities, and obligations under state law can significantly affect its operations and activities. The common categories of partnership agreement as recognized by the State include, but are not limited to:

1. Is the association/partnership a:
  - A. Legal personality - an association with "legal personality" can act as a single entity legally distinct from its members. Typically, this enables the association to own property, enter into contracts, and sue or be sued in its own name
2. Can the association/partnership:
  - A. Own property.
  - B. Enter contracts - an association recognized as a legal entity can enter into contracts and agreements as an individual would.
  - C. Be part[y] of lawsuits - an association can initiate or defend itself in legal proceedings.
  - D. Engage in profit-making activity - engage in the sale of goods and services (commerce).
  - E. Engage in politically influential activity (e.g., lobbying).
3. Is the association/partnership free of coerced obligation for State internal revenue (i.e., does the organization / members have to pay tax):
  - A. Association is tax exempt for donations - no tax paid for donations.
  - B. Donated deductions - a donator can deduct the donation from his/her taxes due.
  - C. Tax exempt for income/revenue - no tax paid

from non-donation income (e.g., sales).

D. Tax exempt for trade inside the association.

4. Is the association/partnership required to follow all statutory regulations for the statute-controlled and licensed industry (i.e., legal compliance requirements; which are typically reduced through private membership organizations)? Associations must generally comply with statutory regulations relevant to their activities. However, Private Membership Associations (PMAs) may operate under different rules, potentially reducing their regulatory burden. This can include specific industries where licensing and direct regulation are typical. The extent to which PMAs are exempt from certain statutory regulations can depend on the jurisdiction and the nature of their activities. Notably, PMAs still must adhere to laws applicable to all entities, such as those concerning public safety and discrimination.

The distribution of goods and services is a fundamental aspect of society's functioning, carried out by a set of production services. In community, production produces a objects necessary to construct and operate a distributed network of human habitat services. In the early 21st century, however, goods and services are delivered to the population by means of a production system separated into the following sectors:

1. **The State** operated by a political-/market-based government. The State is a reified entity represent a territorial population of people, "citizens".
2. **The market** operated by countless private [business]partnerships made between real people and between reified entities representing groups of real people.
3. **Public-private partnerships**, where the State and market work contractually together to provide goods and services. A cooperative arrangement between the State (public) and market (private) sectors, for the public good.

**INSIGHT:** *The State constitution is also a partnership between the State-government and the public-citizens.*

During transition to community, it is possible to have the following organizations produce and deliver goods and services:

1. **Public-private partnerships** operated by a combined effort on the part of public (State) and private (market) entities:
  - A. **The State** operated by a systems science-based government. Public sector agencies (ministries, legislatures, judiciaries, etc.) have the information collection, societal standardization,

and economic calculation function . Here, it could be said that the function of the State is to collect information, to standardize, and to calculate.

1. State non-commercialized services (i.e., free public services; no profit).
  2. State commercialized services (i.e., low cost public services; profit).
- B. **The market** operated by few competing cooperatives (a.k.a., cooperative partnerships). Private sector worker cooperatives have the production function in the economy. Here, it could be said that the function of the private sector is to produce habitats, and therein, personal, common, and team access items/objects.
1. Private production cooperatives (user-producer organization; not profit based for members).
  2. Competing private production cooperatives (separate "prosumer" organizations; profit-based, because the cooperatives are competing with one another).

At a basic level, in any society, there are the following types of partnerships (a.k.a., agreements):

1. Asset partnerships:
  - A. Land asset partnerships.
  - B. Production asset partnerships.
  - C. Dwelling asset partnerships
  - D. Private member services partnerships.

It is relevant to clarify here that in the market-State, everything is considered an "asset". Hence, there are :

1. Land assets (and hence, land partnerships). The fundamental land asset partnership is a State, which has complete control over a "territory" of land.
2. Means of production assets (and hence, production partnerships).
3. Private assets.
  - A. Family trust assets/partnerships.
  - B. Dwelling assets/partnerships.
4. Service assets (as in, a private membership associations, PMAs).

Within and during transition to a community-type society, the following partnership access agreements may be used (note: here, the term "asset" is replaced with "access"):

1. Land access partnerships.
  - A. State land access partnership.
  - B. Land trust access partnership.

2. Production access partnerships.
  - A. Information standards production partnership.
  - B. Habitat service production partnership.
3. Dwelling access partnership.
4. Common [service] access partnership.

### 2.11.1 Partnerships types

The community and market-State present two different visions (dimensions/requirements) on what a partnership is:

1. **Common agreement, common partnership:**  
There are common (community) agreements that are the underlying structure of the “partnership” between individuals who exist in common, with common needs and life phases, with access to a common heritage of information and physical resources.
2. **Market-State agreement, market-State partnership:** There are market-State (private-public) agreements that are the underlying structure of the “partnership” between legal property owning individuals who exist to trade property, and make profit, to continue to trade property. A partnership can have a chief executive officer (CEO), president, director, etc., who takes final decisions.
  - A. **Corporation-type businesses** (e.g., cooperative, non-profit, S code, C code, etc.; i.e., not sole proprietorship): are required by law to have a “board of directors”, or “board of trustees”. The board are the legal people who are enrolled and accountable for control over the business [assets].

#### 2.11.1.1 Potential community-orienting partnerships

Potential community orienting partnerships include, but may not be limited to:

1. **Land partnerships (lands):** Partnerships over land.
  - A. *Land is in the trust of humanity.*
  - B. **The land trust association** controlled by a board of trustees. The trustee team ensure community standards are applied throughout the land.
    1. A partnership about the trade and usage of land; partner over land.
    2. Show the *land trust agreements*.
2. **Asset trust partnerships (trusts):** Partnerships in concern to having assets entrusted to a third party or standard.
3. **Production partnerships (corporate articles):** Partnerships over what, where, and how production occurs.

- A. *Production occurs for residents living on the land.*
- B. **The production association** the production and means of production (that provide both for the community itself, and for profiting from the market to sustain and duplicate community).
  1. A partnership about the trade of oneself as labor for a wage used to buy priced goods and services; partner over production.
  2. Show the *production agreements*.
  3. Show the *contribution agreements*.
- C. In association with production, there is:
  1. Contribution (teams and work groups).
    - i. Standards working groups.
    - ii. Habitat teams.
  2. Production & distribution (industrial habitat network).
    - i. Habitats actualizations.
  3. Usage (user access to habitat network).
    - i. Habitat residency (live-in).
4. **Residency partnerships (dwelling partnerships):** Partnerships over where one resides/dwells and common assets.
  - A. *Residents are living on the land.*
  - B. **The dwelling association** (a.k.a., condominium association, home owners association, habitat association) controlled by a board of directors who ensure the effective coordination of and compliance with habitat residency agreements.
    1. A partnership about life in a dwelling, and about the trade of dwellings and related assets; partner over habitat.
    2. Show the *habitat residency agreements*.
5. **Distributed autonomous partnerships (smart contracts):** Partnerships over a for-purpose organization where decisioning is distributed over the population and automated transparency via smart code.
  - A. **The distributed autonomous association** the distributed recording of and control over the means of production of data.
    1. A partnership about how decisions are taken and trusted.
    2. Show the *network and decision protocol agreements*.
6. **Artificial intelligence partnerships (rights):** Partnerships with an artificial general intelligence to extend, optimize, and enhance calculation and robotic work toward human need fulfillment.
  - A. **The autonomous intelligence association** the production of the services of coordination, calculation, intelligence, and roboticization (mechanization) for human need fulfillment.
    1. A partnership about how a secondary intelligence, more-than-human intelligence,

- facilitates human need fulfillment.
- 2. Show the *intelligence agreements*.

### 2.11.1.2 Market-State partnerships

*A.k.a., Private property and public authority partnerships.*

In the market-State, partnership structures may be constructed between owners, via the use of written and legally registered contracts, to develop productive operational relationships between:

1. **Private entities (private partnership):**  
Contractual agreements between private entities (civil contracts of association).
  - A. Legal private property owners may partner with one another.
  - B. A group of legal private property owners may become a legal private property owning entity itself, with the same rights as individual humans.
2. **Public-private entities (public-private partnership):\*** Contractual agreements between State organizations (a “public agency”) and private entities in participation to deliver a product.
  - A. Legal private property owners partner in a contract with the State to produce.
3. **State as one entity in partnership with itself.**
  - A. Producing free access to [public/habitat] services (i.e., service is available for free).
    1. State pays for workers and resources to produce services offered free to the public.
  - B. Producing access for profit (i.e., service is only available if paid for).
    1. State pays for workers and resources to produce services that the public must pay for to access.

*\*Note that most infrastructural services in most nations are of a public-private partnership or a State-owned business formation.*

Societal productive economic partnership could also be presented in the following way, starting with a State's constitution:

1. **State-public partnership** a State-public partnership is a contractual agreement [set] between the State (as a reified entity who represents the public, and the actual public population who are known as, “citizens”).
  - A. The primary State-public contract agreement document is known a State constitution.
  - B. The State provides services state in the constitutional contract free to the citizenry.
  - C. The State creates rules for trade.
  - D. The State creates a State owned business for

conducting trade (commerce).

- E. **State commerce partnership** where the State is a single partner entity that does business in the market. Herein, the reified State owns the single share.
2. **Public-private partnerships** is a contractual agreement [set] between the “public” sector, represented by the State-government, and the “private” sector, represented by privately owned partnerships.
3. **Private partnerships** are those where the share of ownership of the partnership organization are owned by private individuals.
  - A. Clarification: there are also public corporations, which are private partnerships where the share [of ownership] are offered to the public and traded (in the market on a “stock exchange” platform.

A private-private partnerships is a contractual agreement [set] between two or more legal private property holders for some type of economic activity). Of which, there are three societal categories of production:

1. Production for direct user demand and no profit.
2. Production with profit, for profit maximization.
3. Production with profit, for social benefit over profit maximization.

In a public-private partnership (PPP), the private (market) sector is tasked to perform some service usually/previously performed by the public (State) sector. In other words, public-private partnerships are contractual agreements between a ministry/agency of the State and one or more private partnerships in the delivery of goods and services. This partnership is usually constructed in documentation form as a contractual PPP agreement, wherein representatives of the private partnership entity and representatives of the State sign their individual agreement.

There are benefits to a societal project when the market and State are working together through a PPP contract. These benefits include, but may not be limited to:

1. To increase the financing available by making private sector investment possible, while also having a State funded budget.
2. To increase information sharing, system interoperability, and societal standards adoption for good production.

Grants and subsidies are temporary public-private partnerships where the government selects to what private partnerships to provide direct State funding. The government can also give a State tax break to private production partnerships it wants to incentivize the work



of. Tax breaks could also be considered a partnership, because it isn't charging (or is charging less) for having the partnership operate in its territory.

Public-private partnership contract types include, but may not be limited to:

1. Build operate transfer agreement (BOT) State transfers production of some deliverable to the private sector. Once the production is complete, it will be taken over by the State.
2. Build own operate transfer agreement (BOOT) State transfers production of some deliverable to the private sector. Once the production is complete, the private sector will operate the production. At some specified point in the future, the State will take over operation of the production.
3. Build and operate agreement (BO) a private organization builds, owns, and operates a production facility with encouragement by the government (e.g., tax breaks), but no direct funding.
4. Design, build, operate, maintain agreement (DBOM) a partnership that procures project components from the private sector in a single contract with financing directly from the public/State sector. The State retains ownership and significant oversight of the project (operations), through the terms defined in the contract.
5. Design, build, operate, transfer agreement (DBOT) a single private contractor is hired to design, build, and operate a project on behalf of the State, before transferring the operations and maintenance back to the State after an agreed period of time. DBOT is a variation of the BOT agreement model, but in the DBOT model, the contractor designs as well as builds the project.
6. Design, build, finance, and operate agreement (DBFO) the private sector finances the project and leases it to the State for an agreed upon period of time after which the development reverts to the ownership of the State. The private sector is awarded a contract to design, construct, finance, and operate a project. For performing its obligation under agreement, the private sector may be paid by the government or paid by fees collected from the project end users. The State retains ownership of the project.
7. Rehabilitate, operate, and transfer agreement (ROT) private sector is contracted to refurbish, operate, and/or maintain a State production facility, for a period of time, after which the title for the facility is transferred back to the State.
8. Equity partnership agreements the State provides equity to a private partnership through a trust fund

partnership.

A state-owned [enterprise/commercial] partnerships (a.k.a., public sector enterprise, government owned enterprise government owned corporation, industrial nationalization, State owned corporation, etc.) is a State owned business ruled entity that can participate in commercial activities, with some combination of the following parameters:

1. Full or partial State ownership.
2. Full or partial State funding.
3. Full or partial State control.

Effectively, it is an organization owned by the State, and operating under the same rules as a private partnership. A State owned commercial enterprise works in commerce on behalf of the State. Like all commercial organizations, State-owned commercial partnerships must necessarily make a profit, or cease to exist. In many developing countries, governments create State owned enterprises in needed public service sector areas to grow and improve the areas of the economy (e.g., transport, electricity, electronics, water, banking, etc.). In many cases, State owned enterprises do not make sufficient profits to cover their expenses and must receive directly budgeted funds from the State. These are typically sectors of the economy essential for human need, and where the public doesn't feel that profit maximization should occur. In this context, private partnerships are seen as existing solely for the purpose of making profit, whereas public enterprises exist to provide essential human services, while profiting in some form to continue to provide services. These organizations are often found in sectors of the economy where there is the potential for significant danger and the necessity of significant "public" oversight, such as nuclear electrical power production. These organizations are generally created by the government of a State to have significant control and/or influence in a sector [of a developing] economy. They are supposed to provide essential services. Effectively, State owned partnerships are business, which provides the State business with the same rights and rules as private business, to do commerce and provide essential services. State owned enterprises are often put in completion with purely private sector partnerships.

**Table 2.** Partnership service type in relation to payment for service and profit.

Service Type	Payment required for service	Must have profit
Private partnership	Yes	Yes, dependent on profit
Public-private partnership	Yes	Yes, dependent on profit
State-owned production	Yes	Yes, but not completely dependent upon profit

Citizen-service partnership	No	No, not dependent on profit
Cooperative	Yes or No	If Yes, then it must be redistributed to the cooperative; if no, then No profit

It is important to clarify here that State owned businesses are separate in conception and operation from State departments (agencies, etc.). The enterprise managers and board of directors are the accountable parties at State-owned enterprises. State departments provide services free to other State departments and to the public. If the service or deliverable is not provided for free, then there is profit, and entity is a State owned commercial enterprise, and not a State department. State departments provide free services; commercial departments sell services.

**NOTE:** *Governmental departments (State departments) are organizational units used to perform a specific service, or group of similar services, for free. State departments are responsible for implementing public policies. In concern to economic activity, State departments are responsible for providing (to the public) physical, social, and administrative services...to meet the needs of the public. These departments are "headed" by public administrators who implement State-government policies. Ministers are the political heads of State departments. Most ministers are appointed by presidents.*

### 2.11.2 Legal partnership compliance mechanisms and documentation

*A.k.a., Partnership contracts and legal partnership plans.*

There are two principal legal compliance documents for operation with the State in concern to a partnership (i.e., State identification and registration documentation of a legal entity):

1. **Articles of incorporation** (a.k.a., articles of organization, legal production organization description, articles of formation, certificate of formation, definition of project, description of entity purpose, constitution, construction documentation) purpose, mission, direction, and productions of the partnership.
2. **Bylaws** (a.k.a., rules, operational agreements) are the rules for the operation of the partnership; they outline how power is exercised. The coordination and control system is explicit and integrated into the entity's legal structure, which is information needed by the State, because the State is the final market-State arbiter when there is dissatisfaction. Note: In some cases, articles (definitions, reasons) and bylaws (rules, procedures) are combined into one document.

3. **Business plan** generally, an internal document that describes and explains all particulars about the operation of the business, and how it is expected to make a profit. Business plans are not generally considered part of the legal structure of the business and do not have to be registered with the State.

Bylaws work in conjunction with the articles of incorporation to form the business's legal identity. All organizations are formed within State-legal jurisdictions/territories [of operation], because all geo-locations on the planet are divided into separate national categories. Declarations of legal organizational status are that which create market-State partnerships. Partnership documentation informs the State that some type of operation is occurring. It is a legal document that will be filed with a Jurisdictional Division of Corporations (the filing may or may not be compulsory). It sets forth the very basic and most important details about the corporation, including:

1. Reason for existing (as in, articles of incorporation). It includes the structure of the organization.
2. Internal governing rules (as in, bylaws). The fact that there are members of the corporation, and the criteria for membership will be set forth in the bylaws. And, how members meet, decide, and come and go.
3. Rules about the dissolution of the corporation, that the assets must be distributed via some procedure.

In-incorporation simply means that an organization is contractually being incorporated (included) in State [economic] production information awareness; it has become a "legal" organization (a State registered and licensed entity). There are many recognized types of legal organization (as organizations that have made contracts with the State). For relative safety, the market (requires) the State to legalize (approve, accept, authorize, and oversee justice over) any economic organizational intervention in the real world.

In general, the following are sub-classes of [in-] corporation. A "foundation" gives grants to other organizations based upon some funded pool of financial resources. A foundation does not have members; it is not a member organization; it is a user organization. "Service" connotes an organization that provides some direct service. An "association" implies a membership organization. An "association" has members. A "business" has consumers. An "institute" has users/members and has an educational or research component. A "center" has a physical place where the organization provides its services or otherwise performs its functions. "Corporation" means in-incorporation into the economic activities of the State, with State oversight, and State property enforcement and collections, agencies. "Cooperative" is most closely aligned with production in

community, where there is no profit incentive, and the producers are also the users. “Association” is the most general of these, simply meaning a group of people gathered for a common [economic] purpose. “Academy” would seem to have an educational structure at its base. “Institute” is a more esteemed version of “association” that may have a particular directive, depending on its purpose (which, is generally educational or research in nature). States often view non-profits (a.k.a., non-governmental organizations, NGOs) as organizations that are supposed to work on public/social welfare projects, expand the reach of the State, and do work [for human service] the government is unable to fulfill at the moment. Not-for-profits necessarily must make a profit, but these profits can only be used for activities such as carrying out the day to day work of the organisation (and maintain mission congruity). A for-profit operates for the financial profit or personal gain of its owners, in general. Sometimes this direction is even written into the legislative code surrounding the construction of these entities. For-profits have the option to reinvest their profit, keep it as a store of wealth, or distribute it to others (as in, luxury and other purchases).

Fundamentally, associations, foundations, trusts, condominiums, home owners associations, etc., are all just synonyms for State [in-]corporations. All of these synonyms require organizational work to create and maintain. Compliance with the State is mandatory.

Within the context of profit, there are essentially three types of legal organization:

1. **For-profit partnerships** partnership to make a profit, and offer a wanted good/service.
  - A. **Non-profit partnerships** are still a for profit organization, and offer a needed good/service, which gives them State privileges.
  - B. **Cooperative partnerships** a distributed ownership model:
    1. **Worker cooperative:** The customer and the owner are members and/or workers.
    2. **Consumer cooperative:** The customer is not a member or a worker (i.e., the cooperative sells a larger market than just the cooperatives laborers/members). Profit is shared.

A non-profit organization (NFP, NPO) is a legal entity organized and operated for a collective, public or social benefit, in contrast with an entity that operates as a business aiming to generate a profit for its owners. A non-profit is subject to the non-distribution constraint: any revenues that exceed expenses must be committed to the organization’s purpose, not taken by private parties. A for-profit generates revenue that benefits private interests such as the owner(s) of an organization or business, or its shareholders. In contrast, the main goal of a non-profit is to benefit the public. Non-profits do not focus on the financial gain of any one person or

group of people. In general, non-profits may not attempt to influence legislation. Some countries strictly limit any influence on political campaigns.

**IMPORTANT:** *Every type of partnership (organization), because they exist in the market, has to bring in more financial income than expense (relative to a pre-funded pool); in other words, they have to make a profit, or the partnership (organization) closes/ends.*

Legal inquiry and resolution around a State-incorporated organization involves:

1. What is the type of organization?
  - A. What is the purpose of the organization (i.e., articles of incorporation, or equivalent)?
  - B. What is the control structure of the organization (i.e., bylaws, or equivalent)?
  - C. What is the ownership type?
  - D. Can it issue shares?
  - E. What type of fulfillment deliverable does it provide?
  - F. What are the incentive signals?
  - G. Is there State oversight, and if so, how much?
  - H. What method of delivery of the product of economic production?
  - I. Are there benefits to the completion of human need through the continued existence and operation of the organization?
  - J. What is the presence of profit and what is the profit orientation of the organization?
  - K. What is the State taxability of the organization? Does the organization want to pay tax to the State (is the State a beneficial coordinator as well as a beneficial arbiter of common heritage resources and production services)?
  - L. What is the ability of the organization to influence political campaigns?
  - M. What is required for maintenance of the organization on a yearly basis?
2. Where is the organization registered?
3. How was the organization registered?
4. Who is liable for the organization?
5. When are they liable and in what context?
6. What actions must the organization take to stay in compliance with the State(s), its directives?
7. Can smart contracts and issued tokens be used in place of lawyers and paperwork?

*Note, a tax entity is how the internal revenue State taxation system sees a registered partnership (a.k.a., business, enterprise, market entity, etc.). Subsequently, this reflects how a business will be taxed. Tax entity examples include C (chapter of code) Corporations, S (chapter of code) Corporations, sole proprietorships, etc. Legislative code defines*

*these organization types, and their requirements for compliance. Legal [human property owners] entities have a choice about what tax entity they want to identify as.*

### 2.11.3 Private member association partnership

Private member associations (PMAs) are partnerships that serve the specific interests of their members. PMAs provide a framework for exclusive, member-driven interaction and benefit. This framework extends into various sectors, adapting the concept to suit specific needs and interests while operating under a common principle of autonomy and member governance. Membership is typically exclusive, based on the association's criteria, and offers access to the association's services, facilities, or information not available to the general public. There isn't an ownership of physical property in the traditional sense (like in condos or co-ops), but rather a shared interest or benefit from the association's activities. Unlike homeowners associations (HOAs) or condominium associations (COAs), which focus on property and residential management, PMAs can have various focuses, including but not limited to, health and wellness, social clubs, and education. Here, civil code typically allows for the establishment of private member associations.

The characteristics and benefits of PMAs include:

1. **Regulatory autonomy:** PMAs, including their sector-specific variations like PHAs and PEAs, operate with a degree of independence from state policies that regulate public interactions, provided they don't pose a substantial harm or clear and present danger. This autonomy allows for innovation and customization of services according to members' needs.
2. **Exclusive membership:** Membership criteria are set by the association, ensuring that services and benefits are tailored to a specific community of members who share common interests or values.
3. **Shared interest or benefit:** Unlike HOAs or COAs, which are tied to [market] property management, PMAs focus on shared benefits or interests, whether it's healthcare, education, faith, or another unifying theme.

Private membership associations (PMA) allow people to provide services without having to follow all the State policies regarding citizenry interaction in the market. As long as the association is not causing a clear and present danger or substantial harm, the government cannot intervene.

PMAs have their equivalent in other sectors of society.

1. Private Healthcare association (PHA).
2. Private education association (PEA).
3. Faith based organizations (FBO). Here, "faith" is typically, loosely, defined.

Typically, outside of private membership organizations, healthcare and education organizations are highly regulated and licensed by the State. They are highly regulated because they both relate to the safety and perpetuation of the State.

### 2.11.4 Trust association partnerships

Trusts in certain jurisdictions can provide strong asset protection features against creditors, lawsuits, and other financial risks. An offshore trust could be established to hold assets and offer financial protection. The trust could own the corporate partnership organization and possibly the private membership association (PMA), depending on legal structuring. An offshore trust could purchase the land and other assets, safeguarding the community's primary asset(s) from direct legal challenges and providing a layer of financial opacity that can deter potential litigants or creditors. Then, a 50X(c)(X) organization, as a subsidiary or affiliate of the trust, could be designated as the operational entity for the land, managing its use for religious, educational, and communal activities. For instance, a 508(c)(1)(A) organization, as a subsidiary or affiliate of the trust, could be designated as the operational entity for the land, managing its use for religious, educational, and communal activities. This setup utilizes the religious organization's tax-exempt status for activities and transactions directly related to its mission.

Here, the PMA manages the internal economy of the community, including the allocation of resources, labor contributions, and the development of products or services. It operates under the umbrella of the 508(c)(1)(A) for religious or spiritual activities but maintains a distinct role in community governance and daily operations.

For trading with the outside world, the community could establish a cooperative or another legal entity that interfaces with the broader market. This entity could handle sales of products or services, purchases of external goods, and any other market interactions, ensuring that the core entities (PMA and 508(c)(1)(A) organization) remain insulated from commercial risks.

It is relevant to note here that civil law systems traditionally do not recognize trusts in the same way as common law systems do. However, similar structures can be created through "fiduciary" conditional contracts ("fiduciary agreements") where assets are managed by one party for the benefit of another; these resemble the function of trusts.

#### 2.11.4.1 The land trust association partnerships

A land trust could entrust land to community standards. Here, the common heritage land is "placed" in a legally

documented organization for trusting that the land will be used for community-type habitat network purposes (i.e., used for community standards). A community-type society land trust is essentially a document that details how the land will be stewarded (guided) into an increasingly community-type configuration. Wherein, the land is directed by community standards to produce habitat services. Traditionally, land trust exist for conservation purposes. However, in this case, the land trust exists for community standards [alignment] purposes, not only conservation-level ones. Generally, land trust organizations focus on nature education, public recreation, watershed cleanups, forestry preservation, etc. Depending on the goals and activities of the specific organization, a community land trust may or may not be reasonably identified as a land trust in the conservation sense.

Here, the land is entrusted to community standards, with oversight by the board of trustees, who are in the role of directors. The land trustees/board of directors approve iterative masterplan zoning decisions aligned with community standards. The individual board members of the trust (a.k.a., coordinator team) form a well-functioning decisioning team/body that understands the standards, and approves decisions.

Here, the community standard becomes the land trust standard; because, the land is the common physical heritage and the standard is the common information heritage.

**NOTE:** *For-profit land development companies and individuals can and do establish land trusts as title-holding State registry vehicles/documents to hide the identity of property owners from the public, avoid probate (court-based will proceedings), facilitate ownership changes, or serve other non-conservation purposes.*

### 2.11.5 Dwelling association partnerships

Dwelling associations encompass a variety of forms of collective living arrangements. There are slight differences between condominium associations, home owners associations, and cooperative associations in concern to ownership, governance, and legal framework:

#### 1. Ownership:

- A. **Condominium ownership association:** Individual ownership of units within a larger property, with common areas jointly owned by all unit owners.
- B. **Home ownership association:** Members own shares in a cooperative corporation, which in turn owns the property. Ownership shares grant the right to occupy specific units.
- C. **Cooperative dwelling ownership association:** Members own shares in a cooperative corporation, which in turn owns the property. Ownership shares grant the right to occupy

specific units.

- D. **Time-share associations:** Individuals own the right to use a property for a specific period each year, rather than owning the property outright.

#### 2. Governance:

- A. **Condominium ownership association:** Managed by a board of directors, typically composed of residents. The board oversees common area maintenance, budgeting, and community standards.
- B. **Home ownership association:** Similar to condo associations, HOAs are managed by a board of directors elected from among the residents. The board's responsibilities include enforcing covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CC&Rs), managing community finances, and maintaining common areas.
- C. **Cooperative dwelling ownership association:** Governed by a board of directors elected by co-op members. The board has significant control over membership approvals and community operations.
- D. **Time-share associations:** Managed by an association or a management company, focusing on maintaining the property and scheduling occupancy.

#### 3. Legal framework (a.k.a., legal mechanism and documentation):

- A. **Condominium ownership association:** Governed by condominium documents that may grant the association the right to approve sales or leases, with such powers exercised under non-discriminatory, legal standards.
- B. **Home ownership association:** Operates under covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CC&Rs) along with state and local laws, focusing on community welfare and property values.
- C. **Cooperative dwelling ownership association:** Operates under cooperative laws, with proprietary leases or occupancy agreements defining the rights and responsibilities of members.
- D. **Time-share associations:** Governed by time-share agreements and applicable state laws, outlining use rights, maintenance fees, and exchange options.

#### 2.11.5.1 Condominium and home owners association partnerships

*A.k.a., Homeowners association (HOA), home owners association (HOA), housing association, condo association, condominium ownership association (COA), dwelling association, residency association.*

Traditionally, a condominium—commonly referred to as “condo”—is generally a form of housing and other “real property” identified as a parcel of real estate that is individually owned among a collective. Unlike a cooperative, a condominium unit is real[estate] property, akin to a single-family home with shared amenities. If “you” own a condo, “you” have a deed to a parcel of real property (land— even if that ‘land’ is air-space), just like “you” do if you own a single-family home. Condominiums and home owners associations (HOAs) are the same dwelling category association. Condominiums simply represent condominiums (a.k.a., apartments, condos), while HOAs represent houses. In both cases, the purpose of the association is to ensure that common areas and community facilities are being well taken care of, are budgeted for, and are coordinated based on legal and local standards. The positions of the board of directors of the association are typically composed of current residents.

Assuming a legitimate reason to not to want to approve a buyer, then the condominium association document will dictate what direction the board can take. Condominium documents may provide the association with an approval right in regard to the sale or lease of a condominium unit. And since the association is responsible for the operation of the condominium, such approval rights are related to supporting the safety and welfare of the residents of the association as stated in a bylaw agreement list. Importantly the association is provided the right to refuse a purchaser without being obligated to provide an alternate purchaser. Also, typically, the association itself cannot purchase the unit.

It is important to note that such rights are still subject to State legal acts/statutes that expressly prohibit discrimination in housing based on an explicit list of discriminations. State constitutional-policy-law documents of rights protect people from discrimination when they are renting, buying, or securing financing for a home. Every citizen has the right to fair housing options. In general, it is illegal to refuse to sell or rent to any person because of their race (genetic ancestry), color (of skin), religion (love), sex (gender), or national origin (birth ancestry). Fair housing also refers to the residency agreements of a habitat; agreements that people are free to choose as determinants of life in a local habitat with others who share preferences for similar conditions, aesthetics, and activities.

The potential structure of a condominium association to facilitate transition to community may involve:

1. The condominium association is a plot deeded area on/in the land trust. There are individual owners of plots (personal access) and shared ownership of common access zones/plots.
2. A Declaration of Condominium document establishes:
  - A. The condominium form of ownership for a

- particular multi-unit dwelling landscape.
  - B. Articles of incorporation for the association, which establish the association as the corporate entity responsible for the operation of the condominium.
  - C. The bylaws of the association, which set forth the manner of governance of the association (these are the rules and regulations for the condominium, which set forth the do’s and don’ts (I will’s and I will not’s) of living in the condominium property).
3. When a purchaser agrees to the sale and becomes a deed holder, s/he is considered a resident, who must obey the rules of habitat residency as configured by the condominium [habitat association] board (approvers/voters). The purchaser is subject to the declaration and bylaws, which have been recorded prior to the deed being given. Often the rules cover issues, such as, leasing the unit for shorter periods than stipulated in governing documents, leasing to a commercial business, or failure to pay association dues. If unit owners fail to abide by the bylaws, they can be subject to litigation, often at their own expense. Residents can be assessed penalties and attorney fees, late fees, fines, and police eviction.
  4. If a condominium unit owner does not fulfill his or her financial and residential obligations [to the habitat association], the association may file a lien and foreclose against the unit through the State courts. When the foreclosure is complete, the unit is offered for sale at auction and ownership is conveyed to the successful bidder. If the association acquires title through this process it is entitled to obtain a Writ of Possession, forcing the previous unit owner to leave. Removal of voting rights (if present) could be an early step in the obligation transition process.
  5. Upon the current owner’s death, the property interest automatically transfers to an owner’s heirs, who must complete the habitat residency agreement or must sell if at reasonable cost (not over 10% of what they paid to eliminate speculation) to someone who has completed the residency profile; and (iii) the property interest continues until the current holder dies without heirs, upon which time it is sold by the association at reasonable cost to someone who has completed the residency agreements.

#### **2.11.5.2 Dwelling cooperative association partnerships**

*A.k.a., Housing co-op, housing cooperative, etc.*

Housing cooperatives offer members ownership

interests in a residential community. Unlike condominiums, where individuals own specific units outright, co-op members own shares in a corporation or have membership certificates that grant them the right to occupy a unit. Ownership in a housing co-op is typically represented by shares in the cooperative corporation or a membership certificate. This comes with a proprietary lease or occupancy agreement that gives the member the exclusive right to use their unit. Housing co-ops are governed by a board of directors elected by the members. This board has significant control over the operations of the co-op, including the approval of new members. This contrasts with condominium associations, where the board has less control over who can buy units. Co-op boards can reject applicants based on various non-discriminatory, legal reasons, reflecting the cooperative's emphasis on community cohesion and financial stability. Whereas a co-op board can turn down an applicant for various reasons, condos have less control over the process. To this end, the bylaws would have to grant the board with non-discriminatory, legal powers of oversight. Boards do have the right to accept or reject buyers for legitimate reasons.

## 2.11.6 Production association partnerships

*A.k.a., Production association partnerships, worker cooperative association.*

There are three general types of economic production partnerships:

1. Partner for profit (e.g., C and S corporations).
2. Trust is a partnership for heritage security.
3. Partner for profit and good works (e.g., B corporation, non-profits, non-governmental organizations, foundations, etc.).
  - A. U.S.A.-Based 501(c)(3) is a charitable organization and a structure that does not allow lobbying.
  - B. U.S.A.-Based 501(c)(6) is a development and incentivizing structure that does also allow for lobbying.
4. User-producer partnership where there is no profit (i.e., worker cooperatives).
  - A. Worker cooperatives that compete (typically inclusive of labor hour tokens and priced objects/services).
  - B. Worker cooperatives that cooperate.
    1. Worker cooperatives that cooperate and are their own State.
    2. Worker cooperatives that work under the oversight of a State.
    3. The worker cooperatives the one office and one factor of the production of the State.

**NOTE:** *A for-community-purpose corporation model uses a multi-partnership structure to*

*direct profit into the development, duplication, and spreading of community.*

All business partnerships must account for legal-State responsibilities (a.k.a., legal accountabilities). In a business partnership the owners/directors of the partnership hold legal responsibility for the organization's compliance with federal, state and local regulations.

In community, it is possible to have a for-profit business association where:

1. The profit goes to the operation and duplication budget of the habitat.
2. The dwelling (condo/home) association fees are paid for by the for-profit cultivation business firstly.
3. Then, additional profit goes for duplication and spreading of community.

A production partnership for the transition to and operation of a community-type society must account for:

*A self-sustained living environment with a focus on communal living and shared resources, while ensuring maximum asset protection and minimal State and market interference, involving a complex legal and financial structure. The aim is to create a system that protects common [heritage] assets, minimizes external interference, and promotes the welfare and sustainability of the community.*

### 2.11.6.1 For-profit production-commercial-corporation partnerships

*A.k.a., Commercial production partnership, partnership agreements, partnership contracts, articles of incorporation, joint operation of business for profit.*

In order for two or more individuals to come together to jointly operate a production-sale business for profit, they must create a document called a "contract". There is a contract type called "Articles of Incorporation" that establishes ("creates") the business organization. Note that not all commercial partnerships start with an "articles of incorporation" document. The use of articles of incorporation is specific to corporation-type commercial partnerships; however, many non-corporation commercial partnerships still use them to make the organization clear. Regardless, the terms and conditions of the partnership arrangement [legal-contractual] agreement typically include:

1. Name.
2. Purpose.
3. Registered agent(s).
4. Authorized stock conditions.
5. Dissolution conditions.

Hence, a template for the Project's for-profit corporation could be (using "widgets" as the example):

1. Article I: Name
  - A. The name of the corporation shall be [Company Name] ("Corporation").
2. Article II: Purpose
  - A. The Corporation is organized for the purpose of engaging in the business of manufacturing, distributing, and selling widgets, and to engage in any lawful business or activity related to or connected with the foregoing, for which corporations may be organized under the applicable laws.
3. Article III: Registered Office and Agent
  - A. The registered office of the Corporation shall be located at [Registered Office Address]. The name of the registered agent at such address shall be [Registered Agent Name].
4. Article IV: Capital Stock (Optional)
  - A. The total number of shares of capital stock that the Corporation shall have authority to issue is [Number of Authorized Shares], consisting of [Number of Common Shares] shares of common stock, par value [Par Value of Common Shares] per share.
5. Article V: Incorporators
  - A. The names and addresses of the incorporators of the Corporation are as follows:
    1. [Incorporator Name], [Incorporator Contact]
    2. [Incorporator Name], [Incorporator Contact]
    3. [Incorporator Name], [Incorporator Contact]
6. Article VI: Initial Directors
  - A. The initial Board of Directors of the Corporation shall consist of [Number of Initial Directors] directors. The names and addresses of the initial directors are as follows:
    1. [Director Name], [Director Contact]
    2. [Director Name], [Director Contact]
    3. [Director Name], [Director Contact]
7. Article VII: Bylaws (Procedures and Rules)
  - A. The Bylaws (Procedures and Rules) of the Corporation shall be adopted by the Board of Directors and may be amended or repealed as provided therein.
8. Article VIII: Indemnification
  - A. The Corporation shall indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the Corporation.

## 9. Article IX: Dissolution

- A. Upon the dissolution of the Corporation, the assets shall be distributed for one or more purposes or to one or more parties.

## 10. Article X: Effective Date

- A. These Articles of Incorporation shall be effective upon filing with the appropriate state authority.

11. In Witness Whereof, the undersigned incorporators have executed these Articles of Incorporation on [Date].

### 2.11.6.2 501(c)(3) Corporation partnerships for a non-profit charitable organization

*A.k.a., Not-for-profit production partnership, non-profit (NP), not-for-profit (NFP), nonprofit institution, nonprofit organization (NPO), non-governmental organization (NGO), charitable partnership, nonprofit charitable collaboration, etc.*

The purposes for which a 501(c)(3) corporation are organized are exclusively charitable and educational within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law. These organizations are intended for serving public purposes. They can also be involved in testing for public safety, fostering national or international amateur sports competition, or preventing cruelty to children or animals, or other social welfare projects. Examples of 501(c)(3) organizations are charities, religious entities, educational entities, scientific entities, literary entities, social work entities, organizations that test for public safety, and amateur sports organizations.

501(c)(3) organizations occupy a unique position within the landscape of U.S. tax-exempt entities:

1. **Approval required tax-exempt status:** 501(c)(3) entities must apply to the US IRS for tax-exempt status by filing form 1023 (or form 1023-ez for smaller organizations). This process includes detailed reviews of their finances, operations, and compliance with non-profit regulations.
2. **Annual information returns required:** 501(c)(3) organizations are generally required to file form 990 annually with the US IRS, disclosing financial activities, operations, and other significant information. This requirement enhances transparency and accountability, allowing public access to their financial and operational information.
3. **Limited applicability of religious protections:** While religious 501(c)(3) organizations enjoy certain protections similar to 508(c)(1)(A) entities, the broader category of 501(c)(3) includes many organizations where religious autonomy and



associated legal protections may not apply.

4. **Member-based focus vs. public benefit:**

A. **Public benefit:** 501(c)(3) organizations are required to operate primarily for the benefit of the public rather than serving the exclusive interests of members. This public benefit requirement is a fundamental difference from the membership focus of 508(c)(1)(a) organizations.

5. **Limitations on commercial activities:** Similar to 508(c)(1)(a) organizations, 501(c)(3) entities are subject to UBIT for income generated from activities unrelated to their exempt purposes. However, the restriction against significant commercial activities is enforced under the premise of maintaining their primary focus on exempt purposes rather than profit-making.

6. **Limitations on political and legislative activities:** 501(c)(3) organizations are prohibited from participating in any campaign activity for or against political candidates. They are allowed to engage in some lobbying activities, but these must not constitute a substantial part of their activities.

7. **Regular reviews and public scrutiny:** Regular reviews of operations, financial practices, and compliance with exempt purposes are necessary. The requirement for transparency and the public filing of form 990 allow for external scrutiny, promoting accountability. State regulations around non-profits exist to ensure the money (and organizational resources) are going to the stated “public” cause. These regulations also help to ensure donors that their money is going to the stated cause. In general, non-profits convey a higher standard of transparency.

Contributions to 501(c)(3) organizations are typically tax-deductible for donors. The organizations themselves are exempt from federal income tax. As a 501(c)(3) organization, the Corporation may take on tax-deductible donations to advance its services to humanity. Contributions to 501(c)(3) corporations are eligible for an income tax deduction, if the contributor qualifies [in terms of whatever the government claims to qualify]. The corporation can use donations to promote (advertise), to distribute the socio-technical standards, to pay for work, and to pay for habitat construction and operation. Private foundations, corporations and individuals can easily distribute grants to non-profit organizations, and the Project can take advantage of these to support development.

If a corporation is a non-profit based in the United States, then it has specific jurisdictional rules that must be adhered to. These “non-profit” corporations cannot (and has to be very careful about) using resources for political purposes, or to support any political candidate

or party. The corporation cannot participate in political campaigns. These activities are not allowed for a U.S. based not-for profit. These restrictions extend to the inability to even link to a political party or candidate on the organization's website. In the United States of America non-profit 501(c)(3) corporations cannot explicitly participate in politics. Strangely, this is no problem for for-profit corporations; they are allowed to participate in politics, most often (in the U.S.A.) through lobbying.

Typically, for this types of corporation, no part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of or be distributed to its members, officers, directors, or other private persons, except that the corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in its founding document. No substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

If a 501(c) Corporation pays people in countries other than the United States of America, then it must significantly vet (analyze and know) the person, people, or organization being paid. This is to ensure the transparency of money transfer; to ensure that is not being used irresponsibly (because it is a non-profit) and/or for criminal purposes. A service provider (someone being paid with Project money) should expect to be highly inquired into to ensure that they qualify as a suitable and legal service provider (as described in U.S.A. code).

Charitable non-profits (also known as public charities) generally receive money through donations, and also from grants from foundations or state and federal governments. These non-profits can also sell services or products. For example, many charitable non-profits receive income from fees for services (e.g., magazine subscription, workshop), tickets for performances or conferences, or from selling merchandise (e.g., magazines, books, apparel). In specific, charities are funded in various ways, such as running fundraising campaigns, patrons, applying for grants, holding events, and receiving bequests through the estates of deceased supporters. While non-profits are sometimes allowed to earn unrelated income without losing their non-profit status, they have to pay taxes (called UBIT) on it.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Articles [of incorporation] for a corporation of this type, the corporation shall not carry on any activities not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from Federal Income Tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law.

**NOTE:** *It should be noted that “not-for-profits”*

*are still, actually, for profit organizations (i.e., in general, they will accept money from the public, and in fact, must to do so, in order to survive as a “business”).*

Within this structure, the governing body is a board of directors. The board of directors generally has to meet once a year. This is a monetary coordination structure that allows for the payment of some services, as decided by a board. In this way, the board designates project coordinator teams/committees to coordinate sub-projects for the organization.

**CLARIFICATION:** *A “foundation” would be a better legal word for an organization that has no need for an external source of money, because it is fully funded already (or, can print its own funds).*

### **2.11.6.3 501(c)(6) Corporation partnership sfor a business league or chamber of commerce**

*A.k.a., Industry collaboration partnership, etc.*

501(c)(6) organizations are formed to serve and promote the common business interests and standards of their members. Unlike 501(c)(3) organizations, which are primarily focused on charitable, religious, educational, or scientific purposes, 501(c)(6) entities are geared towards improving business conditions and promoting industry standards. Similar to 501(c)(3) organizations, these entities must not be organized for profit or benefit any private shareholder or individual. Examples of 501(c)(6) organizations are business leagues, chambers of commerce, real estate boards, boards of trade, standards setting organizations, professional sports leagues (not organized for profit), and associations of persons having a common business interest. By effectively representing the interests of specific industries or professional groups, 501(c)(6) organizations can have a significant impact on public policy and regulation. They can advocate for legislation and regulations that benefit their members, influencing the economic and professional landscape.

501(c)(6) organizations occupy a unique position within the landscape of U.S. tax-exempt entities:

1. **Lobbying the State and advocacy:** 501(c)(6) organizations can lobby the State (government) to change public policy [toward a community-type configuration of society]. These organizations are allowed to lobby the government for changes in public policy without jeopardizing their tax-exempt status. This makes them powerful tools for industries and professions to influence legislation and regulatory practices that affect their fields.
2. **Limited tax-exempt status:** Donations to 501(c)(6) organizations are not tax-deductible as charitable “gift” contributions for federal income tax purposes (which, is supposed to reflect their focus on

business and lobbying activities, rather than charitable work). However, membership dues and other expenses related to the business purpose of the organization may be tax-deductible as business expenses. In this way, members can often deduct dues and other related expenses as business expenses on their tax returns. This is because the payments are considered to contribute to the operation of the member’s business by promoting the industry or profession as a whole. It is important for members to note that there may be limitations on the deductibility of expenses related to lobbying. The IRS requires detailed reporting on lobbying activities, and businesses may need to adjust their deductions accordingly.

### **2.11.6.4 508(c)(1)(A) Corporation partnerships for a religious organization**

*A.k.a., Religiuos partnership, churches, religious organizations, etc.*

A 508(c)(1)(A) organization refers to a specific classification under the United States Internal Revenue Code (IRC) for churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches.

508(c)(1)(A) organizations are similar to 501(c)(3) organizations, and unique in several ways:

1. **Automatic tax-exempt status:** Unlike 501(c)(3) organizations that must apply to the IRS for tax-exempt status, 508(c)(1)(A) organizations automatically qualify for tax exemption without the need to file an application. This is because they are considered inherently religious organizations that are constitutionally protected from government interference.
  - A. These organizations, in the United States, automatically qualify for tax-exempt status without needing to apply to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This exemption from filing an application with the IRS shields them from the scrutiny that typically accompanies the application process for 501(c)(3) status, including detailed reviews of their finances, operations, and compliance with non-profit regulations.
  - B. These organization are not required to file U.S. IRS Form 990, the annual information return that most tax-exempt organizations must submit to the IRS. This exemption reduces administrative burden and limits public exposure of their internal financial operations.
2. **Limited reporting requirements:** 508(c)(1)(A) organizations are not required to file annual information returns (Form 990) with the IRS, which

is a requirement for most 501(c)(3) organizations. This exemption is based on the principle of separation of church and state, aiming to minimize government oversight over religious activities.

3. **Religious autonomy:** These protections affirm the autonomy of religious organizations in managing their internal affairs, doctrine, membership, and religious practices without government intrusion. This autonomy supports the broader constitutional commitment to religious freedom and the diversity of religious expression.
  - A. These organizations have a certain degree of latitude under the “ministerial exception,” a legal doctrine that exempts them from anti-discrimination laws in employment regarding the hiring and firing of ministers and possibly other employees who perform essential religious functions. This is based on the premise that religious institutions have the right to decide for themselves, free from state interference, matters of church governance as well as faith and doctrine.
  - B. Under the United States Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA), the government must demonstrate a compelling reason to burden an individual's or entity's religious practice and do so in the least restrictive means possible. This provides a strong layer of protection against state actions that might inadvertently or otherwise infringe upon religious practices.
  - C. The United States Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (RLUIPA) protects religious institutions from discriminatory and burdensome zoning laws, providing them with greater flexibility in the development and use of their properties for religious purposes.
4. **Member-based focus:** These organizations are primarily religious in nature and are often structured around a membership model where services and benefits are provided exclusively to members. The membership aspect underscores the private, rather than public, nature of these organizations. Here, the limited reporting requirements offer a higher degree of privacy and autonomy from government oversight.
5. **Limitations:** The primary limitation is that these organizations must strictly adhere to their religious purpose and cannot engage in significant commercial or non-religious activities without risking their tax-exempt status. Furthermore, their activities must be directed toward and benefit their members rather than the general public.

Compliance with a 508(c)(1)(A) categorization requires:

1. **Complying with religious purpose:**
  - A. **Clear religious objective:** The organization must have a clearly stated religious purpose, which is reflected in its governing documents (such as its bylaws or constitution). This purpose should guide all of its activities and operations.
  - B. **Religious doctrine and practices:** Activities conducted by the organization should be in alignment with, and reflective of, its religious beliefs and practices. This includes worship services, religious education, prayer meetings, and other forms of religious expression.
  - C. **Religious/ministerial activities:** Many 508(c)(1)(a) organizations engage in ministerial activities such as pastoral counseling, religious ceremonies (weddings, funerals, baptisms), and missionary work. These activities should directly relate to the organization's religious mission.
2. **Limitations on commercial activities:**
  - A. **Incidental business activities:** While some level of commercial activity might be permissible, these activities must be incidental to the organization's religious purpose and not its primary focus. For example, selling religious books or items could be seen as an extension of religious practice, whereas operating a general bookstore would likely not.
  - B. **Unrelated business income tax (UBIT):** If an organization regularly engages in business activities unrelated to its religious purpose, it may be subject to UBIT on the income generated from these activities. Maintaining a clear separation between religious and commercial activities is crucial.
3. **Activities benefiting members vs. the general public:**
  - A. **Primarily member-focused:** The benefits provided by the organization should primarily target its members. This includes religious guidance, community support, and educational programs about the faith.
  - B. **Community outreach and public service:** While serving the general public is not the primary mission, activities such as charitable work, disaster relief, and community service that are in line with the organization's religious beliefs and benefit the wider community indirectly can still be part of its operations, provided they support the religious mission.
4. **Monitoring and compliance:**
  - A. **Documentation and record-keeping:** Maintaining detailed records of activities, financial transactions, and decisions made by the governing body is essential for

demonstrating compliance with tax-exempt status requirements.

- B. **Regular reviews:** Organizations should regularly review their activities and operations to ensure they remain in compliance with their religious purpose and do not engage excessively in non-related commercial activities.

Private membership associations (PMAs) registered as 508(c)(1)(A) organizations typically operate under a set of bylaws or a constitution that outlines their religious purpose, membership requirements, and governance structure. They may offer a range of services to their members, including religious instruction, worship services, and community support activities. The governance is usually overseen by a board of directors or trustees who are responsible for ensuring the organization's adherence to its religious mission.

Globally, the concept of forming a project as a religious organization to develop a community-type society taps into the universal notion of religious freedom, a principle recognized in many countries around the world, either constitutionally or through human rights declarations. Such an approach leverages the special status that religious entities often enjoy, including protection from government interference, potential tax exemptions, and a certain degree of autonomy in governance. This is rooted in the broader understanding that religious freedom is fundamental to human dignity and individual liberty, allowing people to live in accordance with their beliefs. In nations where religious freedom is upheld, projects aiming to establish community-type societies under the umbrella of religious organizations can benefit from these protections and freedoms. They operate in a space where their religious identity provides both a framework for community life and a shield against external encroachments, facilitating a unique environment for their members to pursue spiritual and communal goals in harmony with their values and beliefs.

In the Constitution of the United States of America, the religious freedom principle is deeply embedded in the First Amendment, which provides two key provisions related to religion:

1. **Establishment clause:** The "Establishment" clause prohibits the government from making any law "respecting an establishment of religion." This has been interpreted to mean that the government cannot establish an official religion, nor can it favor one religion over another or religion over non-religion. This clause is a cornerstone of the separation of church and State in the United States, ensuring that religious organizations can operate independently of government control or influence.
2. **Free exercise clause:** The "Free Exercise" clause complements the Establishment Clause by prohibiting the government from making laws

"prohibiting the free exercise" of religion. This clause protects the right of individuals and organizations to practice their religion freely, without government interference, as long as these practices do not violate public morals or the common good. It ensures that religious organizations can conduct their affairs according to their religious beliefs and practices.

- A. Navigating the intersection between religious practices and market-State regulations presents potential challenges, particularly when these practices come into conflict with laws designed to protect property and other "right" in the market. The phrase "as long as these practices do not violate public morals or the common good" refers to a principle in U.S. law that, while religious freedom is broadly protected, there are limits to this protection when religious practices conflict with market-State practices and public safety, health, or welfare. This principle is not uniformly defined and can vary by context, leading to complex legal interpretations and rulings. The determination of what constitutes a violation of public morals or the common good often involves adjudicating market-State interests, public safety, and religious freedom. The commonly cited as unacceptable public moral behaviors typically include: polygamy, child labor and neglect, and animal sacrifice.

#### 2.11.6.5 Cooperative association partnerships

*A.k.a., Co-op, cooperative production association, limited liability cooperative association, cooperative membership organization, limited cooperative business.*

Cooperatives can function in various capacities, including both production partnerships and dwelling associations. Production partnership cooperatives are formed by producers or workers. Members own the cooperative collectively, sharing in the profits and decision-making processes. This setup encourages equitable distribution of income, better working conditions, and a focus on community welfare and sustainable practices. In a cooperative (co-op), members of the cooperative have a share of stock in the corporation, or a membership certificate evidencing their ownership interest. Cooperatives are controlled by their owners. A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily (without coercion) to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically-controlled enterprise. For community, that production of met economic, social, and cultural needs is a network of community-type habitat service systems where the population live in a condition of global need fulfillment and ecological restoration. Cooperatives are typically

registered under specific cooperative laws that recognize their unique purpose and structure, allowing them to operate in a manner that serves the interests of their member-owners.

In the market-State, where there is price and payment, a limited cooperative legal structures may be formed to use/transact money, and to facilitate transition to community. In a limited cooperative, members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership and or role-occupation. Then, members allocate surpluses for any or all of the following purposes: developing the product (e.g., duplication of the habitat), developing the market (for community), keeping some in reserves (for safety margin).

### 2.11.7 The distributed autonomous organization association partnership

*A.k.a., Distributed autonomous organization (DAO), distributed ledger accounting, digital ledger (distributed autonomous organization) technology.*

Distributed autonomous organizations are internet-native organizations (with a control structure that is) collectively owned and managed by their members. The distributed ledger is a cryptographic technology, useful for keeping records and determining agreement. A DAO is a member owned and member distributed (smart contract) protocol-based organization. A DAO uses a secure digital ledger technology to track all the transactions of the members across the Internet. Blockchain technology uses a technique which is called trusted timestamping to eliminate counterfeit transactions. Basically, it is a system of hard-coded rules that would define all the actions that take place in the organization. Distributed ledger technology may be used to automate some aspects of voting and transacting. Alternative names for distributed autonomous organization technology include, but are not limited to:

1. Uncorruptable record keeper.
2. Distributed ledger accounting.

Core characteristics of DAOs include:

1. Member ownership and distribution: DAOs are fundamentally democratic structures where ownership and control are distributed among its members. This is often facilitated through tokens or smart contracts, with each member's stake or contribution directly influencing their voting power or decision-making authority within the organization.
2. Decentralized leadership: Unlike traditional organizations, DAOs operate without centralized leadership. Decisions are made collectively, based on predefined rules encoded in smart contracts or

through member voting, ensuring that all actions reflect the consensus of the community.

3. Blockchain technology: DAOs leverage blockchain technology for operation, utilizing a secure digital ledger to record all transactions and interactions transparently. This technology ensures that every action taken within the DAO is verifiable and tamper-proof, promoting trust among members.
4. Trusted timestamping and distributed ledger: The use of blockchain technology allows for trusted timestamping of transactions, eliminating the risk of counterfeit interactions. The distributed ledger, maintained by all members of the blockchain, further enhances security and reduces the need for intermediaries.
5. Automation via smart contracts: The decision-making process within a DAO is often automated through smart contracts, which are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code. These contracts automatically enforce and execute the agreed-upon terms, reducing the need for manual oversight and increasing efficiency.

DAOs have the potential to significantly impact societal structures and community organization by:

1. Enhancing local coordination: By enabling a token-based form of coordination, DAOs can facilitate local-level customization and cooperation-building, allowing communities to tailor solutions to their specific needs and contexts.
2. Fostering residency consensus: DAOs can coordinate residency agreements and contributions, making it easier for communities to organize and manage shared resources, spaces, and initiatives based on collective decision-making.
3. Enabling societal-level contextualization: Through the collective and transparent decision-making process, DAOs can help align community initiatives with broader societal goals, ensuring that local actions contribute to global sustainability and well-being.

It is important to note here that blockchains are technically not databases; they are only ledgers. A ledger, in and of itself, is a recording of transactions (not a database). Hence, let's say, for instance, someone steals money from "your" account. In a normal and traditional database, the database administrator can simply reverse the theft, and "you" will get your account and/or money back. In a blockchain system, because it is an immutable ledger (not database), if someone steals "your" money, the change cannot be reversed -- the theft cannot be reversed; because, the blockchain is not a traditional database, it is an immutable (unchangeable) ledger (an

unchangeable record of transactions). The admins of the network can do nothing to help the person who has been stolen from.

A distributed autonomous partnership may be understood in the following ways:

1. As a technology that enables extended functionality using hardware, software, and cryptographic algorithms.
2. An organization grouping of people and machines.
3. A decision [smart contracted] encoded protocol(s):
  - A. Decentralized has members that have a say in decisions.
  - B. Financialized has a financial layer: with a digital coin that is decentralized in that there is no central bank or owner of the currency.
  - C. Decided decisions are finalized through votes (with the properties of quorum, # of voters, and unity, % of agreement) and pre-coded procedures.
    1. Every vote or action that takes place is represented in the form of a transaction in the blockchain.
  - D. Autonomous in that it is highly automated based on a set of rules/instructions written into code (smart contracts). Decisioning is automated.
    1. All work under DAO technology conditions is organized as "work description" proposals, which are presented as coordinated projects that use (or, are to use) common heritage resources.

In concern to the financialization function of the distributed ledger technology, there are two real and two abstract layers to the financial system:

1. The [abstract] individual wallets (token bank accounts) of every individual that hold a common token.
  - A. The [abstract] token fee for recoding a transaction/action (the first action being the creation of a token).
  - B. The real electrical power requirements for production for every transaction/action.
  - C. The real marginal/fixed production of the technical computer units for computation.
2. The members who take action or place votes are represented by their [wallet] address, or just, their encrypted ident address. Each member gets an encrypted ident token that acts as:
  - A. A share in the DAO.
  - B. A vote in the DAO to take a specific decision.

Decisioning options include, but are not limited to:

1. The more tokens an address has, the more control that address has over the organization (DAO).
2. The more tokens an address has, the more access it has to organization's production deliverables (a.k.a., token utility).
3. There are personal, non-fungible tokens that give an address access to decisions and contribution coordinated actions (e.g., roles/badges; a.k.a., token governance, token control).
4. The DAO can also raise funds (fiat money) through crowd-sourcing, by issuing tokens to anyone who is paying the money.

In general, a DAO does not have a typical management structure or board of directors and it is based on an open-source code. Herein, there is the code that forms the distributed ledger technology system itself, and then there is the application (smart contract) code that uses the ledger as a hosted service platform. Smart contracts are software code that run on a blockchain. Smart contracts are determined as self-executable codes that run after certain conditions met. Organizational governance/control systems (most commonly known as DAO's) are created through rules of governance/control, which are coded in "smart" contracts. These contracts cannot be changed unless voted on [some percentage of] the DAO token holders. These codes are written based on agreements (a.k.a., contracts) between mistrusting parties. Smart contracts are a digitized formation of agreement among untrusted parties. By the time of submission and after smart contract codes are stored on the blockchain, they cannot be revoked. Hence, it is imperative to test and be sure of the codes' functionality by overcoming any ambiguity before deploying the codes. It is essential to develop smart contracts in an auditable manner for verification purposes and to log all events during the running time. The software should provide a transparent contract identification, prioritization, and decisioning environment. A smart contract is a self-executing "contract" with the terms of the agreement (rules) between identities written into lines of code that resides on the blockchain and is aware of the blockchain. In a way, smart contracts are computerized [transaction] protocols that execute the [operational] terms of a contract. Smart contracts are stored on-chain. Smart contracts are essentially programmable (business) agreements that allow for automatic execution of actions according to an agreed protocol. Summarily, smart contracts are self-executing, business automation [software] applications that run on a decentralized network, such as blockchain. Smart contracts are software [code/programs] stored on a blockchain that run when predetermined conditions are met.

A rule-set is required to process issues/tensions. Blockchain is a way of encoding rules in tools that help express transparency and facilitate decisioning. Community requires a rule-set that allows for emergent

community-type (and oriented) choices to appear when engaging the rules. Smart contracts are an agreement layer on-chain that references (interoperates) with off-chain systems. Some decisioning will be on-chain, and other decisioning will be off-chain. Smart contracts are just software code that happens to run on the blockchain and is blockchain aware. In this case, the word “contract” is just software code with a label (designator) that allows it to be engaged and viewed. Often, engagement first comes through the connecting of an individual’s wallet. It could be said that the blockchain is where contractually aware code sits ready to be engaged for some specific function.

On-chain control (i.e., coordination and decisioning, “governance”) refers to the [project] control processes that happen directly on the blockchain based on blockchain aware software code. On-chain decisions are automated. The decisioning process happens directly over the InterNet project based on a set of rules within code on the blockchain.

Alternatively, off-chain [project] control finalizes decisions outside of software protocols on the blockchain. In the market-State, this type of decisioning is hidden most of the time, because there is competition (a function in the market-State). In a community-type organization, off-chain decisioning is transparent, accountable, visualizable, and understandable/explainable by standards.

The following questions facilitate an understanding of what type of DAO partnership might be most appropriate:

1. Are contracts code that is stored on-chain?
  - A. Yes, the program uses smart contracts.
2. Will other contracts and data content be stored on-chain?
  - A. Yes, non-smart-contracts will exist and will be listed on-chain. Other data may be referenced on-chain. Some data may be stored on-chain.
3. What content will be stored off-chain?
  - A. All files larger than X mb of data will be stored off-chain.
4. Will the DAO be a website and/or app?
  - A. If yes, what’s the purpose of it, and what tools will be used to built it.
    1. As a website/app, it will distribute the standards and to facilitate development of the standards.
    2. As a website/app, it will act as a community-habitat residency program.
      - i. Personal profile.
      - ii. Habitat profile.
      - iii. Production profile.
      - iv. Contribution profile.
5. Where will documentation be centralized?
  - A. The documentation will be centralized to a

website/app.

- B. The editing to the documentation will be centralized to [coordinator] roles who coordinate Internet data storage and web interfacing.
6. How will content be distributed?
    - A. The content will be distributed via the website/app.
  7. What tools are used for maintaining documentation?
    - A. A set of open and closed-source software solutions are used to develop the documentation set.

### 3 [List] Controls

The strategic transition plan includes

1. Project purpose instantiation and control.
2. Project decision control.
3. Key metrics and objective results.

#### 3.1 Project purpose control [the vision]

*A.k.a., Project initialization.*

**IMPORTANT:** *The content here is directly related to the Direction Article in the Project Plan, as well as the System Overview.*

The purpose of the Project is controlled by a set of community standards that form a 'science plan':

1. The purpose/intention of the project is to develop a community network of habitats that share resources and optimally fulfill the human needs (and preferences) of their residents. The objective is [global] human need fulfillment, facilitated by ecological service regeneration.
  - A. Identify residency profiles and agreements [as a service].
  - B. Facilitate and motivate education [as a service].
  - C. Facilitate and coordinate contribution [as a service].
  - D. Construct and re-materialize the urban environment into one representational of community standards:
    1. Transition existing municipalities and regions into community habitats and regional community habitat networks.
    2. Acquire land/territory and build community-type habitats through community standards and decision master planning.
2. How will the purpose/objective be met at a high-level:
  - A. Coordinate contribution and decisioning.
    1. Of motivated, educated people.
  - B. Surveys and data analysis.
    1. Of resources, people, skills, and knowledge.
  - C. Develop standards.
    1. And publish standards.
  - D. Educate.
    1. For awareness and contribution support.
  - E. Build habitats.
    1. Locally customized community-type.
  - F. Acquire residency.
    1. In a community habitat.
  - G. Co-operate a community network of habitats.
    1. Based on a common standard.
  - H. Facilitate the transition process for all residents of our planet.
    1. Based on a common standard.
3. This Project is unique in that it is based on a set of open socio-technical standards that enable the potential for individual residency in a globally cooperative Community network of human need fulfillment service habitats. It is unique in that it proposes a vision beyond markets, trade, currency, reciprocal exchange, and even, State coercion. This Project is similar to others in that seeks to distribute preference-oriented decisions to local habitats, which are customized to local preferences, and need-oriented decisioning, which involves access to resources globally, to the global habitat service system (GHSS). Categories of need that are sought fulfillment to at the global level may, and may not have, individual preference at the residency level of any individual habitat where the local population decides customization (in conjunction with community values>objectives>requirements).
4. This Project exists to bring a community-type configuration of society, informed and operated through a set of community standards, to the human population of this planet. Our team is working for this purpose.
5. This Project exists to solve the problem of global human need fulfillment without trade and without State coercion.
6. If this Project is successful, human well-being will flourish among the global population as the ecological services of the earth are regenerated.
  - A. Humans will agree to a set of community-habitat residency agreements.
  - B. Humans will move into residence in community-habitats.
  - C. Humans will contribute to the societal information system that supports human fulfillment in community-habitats.
7. This project requires contribution to the following roles (and their accompanying work descriptions):
  - A. Coordinator.
    1. Project coordinator.
  - B. Information working group member.
    1. Societal Specification Standard Working Group.
  - C. Decision working group member.
    1. Decision Service System Team
  - D. Habitat team member.
    1. Habitat Service System Team
  - E. Transition team member.
    1. Societal Transition Service Team.



### 3.2 Project decision control [the decisions]

*A.k.a., Project control, decisioning, controller, contribution control.*

The project is controlled, in large part, by explicit rules, encoded in software (on-chain) or formal agreements (off-chain), accessible to everyone at all times. These rules "bind" everyone to the same organization no privileged classes; no one outside the rules. Herein, no one has coercive power over any other person or over the rules themselves; authority is distributed systemically.

#### How are issues about society processed?

Issues about society are processed by roles, inclusive of machines and humans. Roles process issues to produce functional operative systems (solutions) for the issue of human need fulfillment:

1. Software/machine code [for a role/function].
2. An individual human [for a role/function].
3. An issue (a.k.a., tension, problem statement, etc.).
4. A solution (a.k.a., proposal, specification, plan).

Roles (contributions) exist to do activities that often involve decisions:

1. A role has a bounded decision space. It has control (rights/permission/authority), limits, accountabilities/responsibilities, and expectations. Roles come with [project] controls.
2. Work description agreements (proposals) identify what roles have what abilities (permissions, rights, authorities, etc.).

#### How is someone selected for a role? Who controls, approves, ratifies, and/or executes the decided selection of someone to a role?

The selection of someone to a role may involve one or more of the following [Project] control roles:

1. Contribution service automation.
2. Project coordinator.
3. Group/team [of experts].
4. Everyone.
5. Some combination of the above.

#### What roles are required to complete the purpose of the Project? What critical roles do you need in order for the organization to operate successfully?

In community, there are the following top-level functional categories of roles:

1. InterSystem service team.
  - A. Contribution service team.
  - B. Coordination service team.

- C. Working group service team.
- D. Habitat operations service team.
2. Transition service team.
  - A. Market service team.
    1. Money service team.
  - B. State service team.
    1. Policy service team.
  - C. Public service team.
    1. Relationship development service team.

#### What are the non-functional categories of role?

It is possible to have the following roles (i.e., there are four categories of project decision control in the context of roles):

1. Automated use of tokenization software program/protocol.
2. Individual role.
3. Group of [experts] role.
4. Everyone role.

#### How is it possible to agree to the selection or roles, individuals, proposals, and tensions?

It is possible to agree to the selection of roles, individuals, and issues/tensions:

1. Individual only one person must agree to the ratification of a role and/or proposal/tension.
  - A. Does the selection of person for a role require just one person to agree?
  - B. Does the selection of an issue/tension/need require just one person to agree?
2. Group of [expert] roles only the team must agree to the ratification of a role and/or proposal/tension.
  - A. Does the selection of person for a role require the whole group?
  - B. Does the selection of an issue/tension/need require the whole group?
3. Everyone everyone must agree to the ratification of a role and/or proposal/tension.
  - A. Does the selection of person for a role require everyone to ratify?
  - B. Does the selection of an issue/tension/need require everyone to ratify?

Voting involves the following elements (a.k.a., democracy):

1. **Users** human token holders.
2. **Proposals** projects.
3. **Vote parameters** that can be set to context.
  - A. **Vote unity (minimum vote acquisition)** minimum percentage a vote (on a proposal) is required to pass. In other words, how many

users need to be in support of something for it to pass.

**B. Vote quorum (minimum number of voters)**

a minimum number of users that need to vote on something in order for it to pass. How many people need to vote, say “yes” to a proposal.

**4. Education parameters** that can be understood, shared, and applied.

### 3.2.1 Decisioning with two stakeholder groups

There are two user-type groups (“stakeholder” groups) when modeling decisioning in community:

1. [Users] Land trustees shareholders (i.e., residents of a local habitat can participate in the following decisions):
  - A. State residency agreements, needs, and preferences (demands).
  - B. Amend the certificate of incorporation, land trust, or residency by-laws (where State is present).
  - C. Adopt the annual budget.
  - D. Inform through preference and vote on the choice of a 3-5 year locally customized habitat master-plan.
  - E. Hiring, terminating or amending contracts.
  - F. Sale or other distribution of assets (into the market).
  - G. Monitoring activities.
  - H. Borrow and lend money (into the market).
  - I. Approve new local/regional production proposals.
2. [Contributors] InterSystem team contributors (i.e., contributors to an information system and contributors in the habitats who can participate in the following decisions):
  - A. All standardization and operational decisions.
  - B. Implementation and following through with the residency agreements, and all service design and service operation final decisioning.
  - C. Coordination of projects, roles, work, and information/material activities toward human need fulfillment.
  - D. Execution of service support tasks in a real-world (concept-object) system.

#### 3.2.1.1 Distributed ledger decisioning

The following is how software encoding of decisions (as “governance”) may occur:

1. What types of decisions will require community consensus (e.g., new hires, technical proposals)?
  - A. Changes to the habitat residency agreements.

2. Will hard or soft consensus be used, or both? Hard = on-chain and soft = off-chain.
  - A. Both.
3. How will you ensure the organization can take decisions on a reasonable timeline?
  - A. Appropriate coordination.
  - B. Appropriate screening.
  - C. Appropriate orientating.
  - D. Appropriate funding.
4. What tools will be used for gathering both on-chain and off-chain consensus? (e.g., Discourse, Tally).
5. How will ownership be distributed?
6. Will there be a coordination hierarchy within the organization?
  - A. There is a coordination hierarchy based on issue prioritization and on the objective technical hierarchy present in a socio-technically advanced society. In some decision cases, the approval of a coordinator is necessary, and in other decision contexts, there is no coordinator approval of a decision.
7. Of those roles, which will require paid full-time staffing vs. paid part-time vs. volunteer contribution?
  - A. Those who are part of the contribution service system may be paid in fiat, tokens, or not be paid at all.

### 3.3 Project participation control [the participations]

The project control functions of the organization are:

1. Communication function:
  - A. Administration (moderation) is important in communications channels. Communication channel administrators (moderators) can do things like: delete messages, invite, ban, or suspend people (accounts) who violate the server’s decision rules. The best administrators (moderators) are knowledgeable of how co-operative communications occur, and also, what communications harm co-operation.
2. Coordination function:
  - A. Coordination is important to organize and link real-world contribution (work/labor) to human fulfillment actions. Coordinators coordinate actions by those in agreement to contribute effort (and resources). Coordinators follow coordination protocols developed within a set of societal operation standards. Coordinators integrate, communicate, and otherwise, control work inputs and outputs.
3. Decision function:

- A. Decisioning for roles (work positions) and for re-configuration of the informational/material environment involves a globally standardized decision system with local habitat-user customization objectives. Decisions are explained by the standards, which are available to all.
- 4. Residency function:
  - A. Using the socio-technical services of habitats for personal and common access.

### 3.4 Solution master plan control [the coordinations]

This project necessitates a living master societal standard. Therein, a master plan is a documented vision and the steps for how to achieve it. The master plan for a vision may be broken down at a high-level into the following sub-plans, which will need to be controlled:

1. **A business plan (a.k.a., market-interface plan)** identifies the vision and objective conjunction with market-State decisioning and the input and output of [business/trade] tokens. This is a market-State transition plan. In community, because there is no business, the business plan is located in the Project Plan as a plan for the execution of a transition from the market-State to community.
2. **A State plan (a.k.a., public policy plan, State-interface plan)** identifies how the State will use its power-over-others and resources to facilitate the transition to a community configuration of society. Public policy is what governments do, why they do it, and what difference it makes to society (i.e., humanity and the ecology).
3. **A science plan (a.k.a., societal specification standard)** the societal specifications standards are the science plan. The science plan of any society has four sub-systems: a social system, a decision (economic) system, a material (spatial) system, and a lifestyle system.
4. **A communications and relationships plan** identifies how to communicate understanding and alignment, how to communicate effectively, and how to develop relationships that lead toward useful contribution and residency move-in. It details what communications channels, systems, technologies, and methods are used to effectively and efficiently communicate. This is applicable not only in concern to transition, but within contribution to, and residency in, community itself.
5. **A spatial plan (a.k.a., architectural-engineering plan)** the physical master plan; how the physical will look, how it will be constructed, and how it will operate. Every habitat has a master plan that

is designed, developed, selected, and operated. This is often just called a “master plan”. This plan includes architecture and engineering of object information models (e.g., BIM). A spatial plan is another term for a master plan for a local habitat. In community, these plans are located in the Material System as plans for habitats. A master spatial plan is an engineering (“policy”) document that guides the physical development of a community.

**CLARIFICATION:** *The plans must be integrated and planned as one, as a unified whole. They are all interdependent on one another. In application, the science plan (i.e., societal specification standard) includes all other plans/standards. The market-State interface plan is part of the Project Execution plan/standard, and the spatial plan is part of the Material System standard.*

## 4 [List] Objectives

The planned objectives of the project to develop and operate a community-type society are:

### 1. Planning objectives:

- A. The whole global socio-economy (and in particular, national economies) can be planned to optimize common human need fulfillment and preference, given current intelligence/ planning mathematics and technologies.
  1. All resource allocations, work, and roles can be planned to optimize free access to human need fulfillment, given current project data.

### 2. Coordination objectives:

- A. Effort and resources can be brought together in time and place, without conflict, and given contribution procedures and information transparency.
  1. All communications and tasks can be effectively coordinated within teams, between teams, as well as, between teams and everyone.

### 3. Standardization objectives:

- A. All relevant data about the intention, the operation, and the possible configuration of society must be formed into a living societal [systems] standard. The standard must include:
  1. What is the socio-technical need/issue?
  2. What are the standardized objectives (a.k.a., non-functional objectives, requirements encoding values).
  3. What is needed to make the change to the full usage of the standard? **A transition proposal.**
  4. How long it should take? **Calculated and dynamic.**
  5. Who would best generate the changes? **Skilled contributors.**
  6. Assess the changes to the system to determine alignment with the standard. **Multiple productive feedback loops.**

### 4. Habitation objectives:

- A. All relevant data about the operation and usage of a local habitat.

### 5. Education objectives:

- A. To educate and train the population on community values and behaviors, as well as an understanding of the operation of a community-type society.
- B. To facilitate an understanding that in community, an economy is a process of user [resource] contribution, and therein, cooperative decisioning.

- C. To facilitate the populations realization that the standards are now sufficiently complete to start transition operations to community at the national level.

A simplified view of planning objectives during transition is economic security, the removal of financial interests, and a mixture of education and infrastructure development:

1. Maintain a state of **economic security** to alleviate a lot of the stress and free time. Economic security could come in the form of a universal basic income, desirable job at normal wage, or in the form of socialized services where the State pays.
2. Reform the political decisioning process.
  - A. *Remove the **financial interests*** from the decisioning making process. Need to remove market forces from. Remove corrupting mechanisms from decisioning.
3. Perform a mixture of **education and infrastructure development** to develop habitats with operational working groups and habitat teams.

Herein, some significant milestones are likely to be:

1. All scientific literature are declared world heritage.
2. All resources are declared world heritage.
3. No more private interest to trade (habitat systems are fungible).
4. Economic cybernetics (resource production input-output matrix calculations).
5. Habitats with personal and common access classifications outnumber cities/villages with competitive class classifications (i.e., employer, employee, consumer).

### 4.1 User objectives

The user objectives of the project to develop and operate a community-type society are:

#### 1. Link work to consumption through resources and production (i.e., link consumption to resources usage):

Work is necessary for production. Work can be either contribution or wage labor. Production is necessary for consumption. Production is work (machine and human). Consumption is necessary for need fulfillment. Consumption necessitates productive work. Individual consumers in community have a requirement to know how much work and how many resources are connected with their consumption. In capitalism, money is connected to work, and therein, it is obvious that there is work connected to consumption/

production. Additionally, the resources and work that went into production are sometimes secret and generally not transparently presented. Alternatively, in community, goods and services are free (no money or trade), and yet, there is still work connected to consumption/production. In community, where objects and services are free, the work should be made obvious (by being presented) continuously as well as at the time of user access. The corruption of human fulfillment inherent in the market-State ends by linking the user to production through contribution, by direct individual user accounting, and unified habitat planning while accounting for human needs and ecological limits (Read: planning in-kind). If people want to steer the economy for themselves, they have to know how much work is connected with their consumption, otherwise they cannot take a rational decision. If the working time calculation for consumption is skipped, then nobody knows how much work is connected to how much production (how many goods provided for free). The labor time will be recorded for planning purposes and the information will be visible to consumers (users). In all situations, the link between the product, the producer, and the user, is maintained through a [digital blockchain] ledger. This objective necessitates the collection of data, the sharing that data at the time of consumption, and the continuous education of people about the data. Anywhere there is information transfer, resource movements, and habitat access, there can be a logged/recorded on the block chain.

## 2. **Develop integrated materials-based habitat service system**

Design, construct, and operate integrated habitats with effective and efficient transportation systems that include object delivery services that are automated and use as little material and power as required.

## 4.2 *Efficiency objectives*

The rapidness with which society can be transformed to one of community is limited by the core factors of:

1. Raw resource availability and accessibility.
2. Power (energy and electricity).
3. Education (contribution, skill and education).
4. Safety (sustainable decisions).

The three habitat service systems (Read: life, technology, and exploratory) are ubiquitous to every society's material system. Therein, power and education sufficiency can make the process of transitioning from

market-State services to a community-type habitat service highly safe, orderly, and efficient.

## 4.3 *Education objectives*

Education, it is a basic concept (support service necessary) to change society.

Education objectives include:

1. Facilitation of the overcoming of limiting beliefs about one another and the potential for societal cooperative fulfillment at the global level:
  - A. In the early 21st century, many people have internalized a set of beliefs about society and what is possible that is significantly limiting and false in relation to what is actually possible -in terms of global human fulfillment being highly possible.
    1. If it's free, it's not good quality is one significant belief of highly capitalist environments. This belief fails to consider how everyone in society ought to have good quality objects and well-being.
    2. If there is no authority, people will inherently behave immorally. This belief fails to consider common human contribution to global human fulfillment.
    3. Transition in the view of consumption from users, and away from profitable customers. In other words, transition away from citizens being profitable customers to individuals being users.
2. Education leads to an individuals ability to contribute to societal evolution and shall be incentivized propagandistically as well as subsidized by the State and market:
  - A. Facilitate the population's intrinsic motivation to learn about this direction.

Education alone cannot work, because education alone has never solved any substance of abuse problem. Others can attempt to educate all the abusers, but if there is a bio-chemical drive to abuse a substance(s), education alone is not sufficient to get past that. The notion that a group of people can "teach" people about community, politics, profit, or even what is in their food, and that will be enough, is inherently flawed. And, there are thousands of examples throughout history to show that such action has not worked, including alcohol, opiates, petroleum combustibles, and profit. In order to be effective (or, as effective as possible), the environment must simultaneously change while providing education (Read: demonstration; often erroneously called, "teaching"). This state is likely to provide the best conditions for contribution and transition.

**QUESTION:** *For transition to community to be complete, is education necessary for everyone (or, approximatively everyone)? The answer to this question contains complexity. Firstly, community is a continuous evolutionary operation, and so, it is never complete. Secondly, community is a societal [systems] state where individuals are globally, and commonly, fulfilled. Fulfillment comes through work on standards and within a material habitat service system. For a community-type habitat service system to operate effectively, there must be sufficient knowledgeable and skilled contributors, and the whole user base must follow community protocols derived from community values. Just like society in the early 21st century, there is a baseline set of knowledge and skills that someone must have to live in a community-type society.*

#### 4.4 Construction objectives

Construction objectives include:

1. Construct a community-type societal information systems standard from which a habitat service system network in community may be so constructed.
  - A. Produce a societal specification standard.
2. Construct a habitat service system that has adopted community standards as its framework for societal configuration.
  - A. Produce a network of operating and locally customized habitat service systems (a.k.a., cities) that share resources and contributions.
3. Operate, simultaneously, a habitat service system at the locally customized and globally common levels.

#### 4.5 Transition objectives

This project exists to create the informational and material conditions to transition to, and to operate, community at the societal scale. Note that herein, an objective is effectively a value orientation, the core three of which are: freedom, justice, and efficiency (in community).

The transition values are necessarily inclusive of freedom, justice and efficiency:

1. **Safety:** Safe formalized transition; improving upon freedoms and social justice, and making production and usage changes slowly and safely.
  - A. **Communication (thinkable access):** Usage of precise language and behaviors. This objective is necessary for teamwork, for contribution and working together.
  - B. **Transparency (visualizable access):** Visibility of actions and communications to all. Ensuring

trust and clarity to all involved. When there is no transparency, internal [competitive, self-interested] politics are likely to be significantly active, which is disadvantageous to contribution/cooperation. This objective is necessary to maintain trust, and thus, restorative justice.

- C. **Rational access (user [technology] access):** People consume-demand-use what they need, and do not hoard or irrationally over-consume. People are not triggered to consume-demand more through propaganda, advertising and marketing. People contribute where there is a need and an intrinsic desire. People access where there is a need and an intrinsic desire. This objective is necessary to maintain efficiency, and thereby, everyone's effective access (to "concrete" habitat products) .
- D. **Production access (contribution [technology] access):** Transparency and usage of safe materials and standards, and under safe conditions and following all safety procedures.
2. **Motivation:** The will to do work for community.
  - A. Re-engagement of individuals' **intrinsic sense of motivation** to contribute and to be more fulfilled. This means that there must be meaningful work.
  - B. Inspiration to take State political action. Engagement of "**political will**" to create and operate community.
  - C. Inspiration to take market political action. Engagement of "**market will**" to operate through community values.
  - D. **Extrinsic motivation** using available resources and finances to incentivize better behaviors and better materializations by funding resource flows into a community-type [standard] configuration.
3. **Development:** the deliverables are fulfilled humans living in habitats based on community standards.
  - A. **Human development** via education.
    1. Humans become informed on real world societal information and practice skills.
      - i. Humans orient to view free access via competent contribution as preferred over private and State property.
      - ii. Good conditions are created to facilitate the transition of people and resources into a community-type configured-standard of society.
  - B. Community-type **standard** is produced via working groups that do research, analysis, synthesis, etc.
  - C. Community-type **habitat service systems** are

produced via habitat operations teams.

Because of the scale of the transformation, the speed, we have to work with all the levers of change in early 21st century society (e.g., political, economic, social) simultaneously. Transition teams will engage with cities, politicians, industry and the public. All these initiatives build on one another to facilitate a safe transition.

The objectives of the transition phase include, but may not be limited to:

1. Transition the market from its characteristics under conditions of competition and scarcity to an organization [of people and objects] that contribute and collaborate to produce access to products and services that meet real human needs in the most effective and efficient manner possible given what is known and available.
  - A. The reduction and eventual elimination of trade. People don't really want credits (e.g., money), they want access to things that credits (e.g., money) provides.
  - B. The producers do not exchange their products.
  - C. The users do not exchange products.
2. Transition the State from its characteristics under market conditions to an organization [of people and objects] that coordinates the economy of society for global human fulfillment. Transition society's realized social, decision, material, and lifestyle systems from organizations that create and sustain (enforce, and perpetuate) competition, trade and authority, to those that create and sustain human fulfillment. Because, the State operates social safety services [for citizens/the public] in the 21st century, it is possible through an aligned government/political party, to begin taking upon it the role of the cooperative coordination of the economy, creating and enforcing laws of cooperation [toward global human need fulfillment]. The primary function of the State is to create/delete and enforce laws (decisions "governing" all people in the jurisdiction):
  - A. The State can reduce and eliminate laws that enforce competition. A State that reduces compulsory laws of competition. In the market-State, the State creates and enforces compulsory laws of competition.
  - B. The State can create and update laws that enforce cooperation
  - C. Build a legal property system that isn't susceptible to expropriation of objects, services, etc., by individuals and organizations that will reduce sharing and cooperation.
- D. Government becomes about coordination instead of control, about administration of coordination of access (instead of about regulation of separate competing entities). Then all of the manifestations of power become about service toward coordination [of global access fulfillment], instead of about control of populations.
- E. Any person can be put on trial for their actions taken if they cause misery/harm, including officers of the State (including politicians) and officers of businesses (Read: officers of a company; e.g., president, CEO, etc.).
3. The reduction and eventual elimination of coercion (power-over-others). People do not want a system that consolidates the power of those in power enriching them continuously over others; instead, people want to contribute to their own and others fulfillment.
  - A. Structural [societal system] coercion a system that creates classes, the "capital" owning and "political" deciding class, the "labor" working class, and the "silent" impoverished class. If workers do not trade for access, then they will fall into the impoverished class -a threat embedded into the structure of society where trade under conditions of competition and scarcity leads to private accumulation and enforced regulation. The simplest form of trade is that of labor hours for credits which are spent on objects/services whose price includes the number of working hours that went into it, and then, the credits are deleted from existence.
  - B. State legal coercion a system that threatens harm when laws decided by the political/ authority class are broken.
4. Transition of a societal access system based on property to one based on three forms of access, which are coordinated into existence through cooperative, coordinated, and contributed organizations of individuals.
  - A. Money is an unmistakable form of property, and is abolished with all property. Under social-State conditions, money may be transitioned to a purer credit-type access system where labor is traded for credit, and credits for purchasable access (whereupon, the credit is deleted).
5. In the market-State, the vitals (food, water, etc.; basic human life and other support needs) are only distributed and produced for money. During the transition the production and distribution of these vitals (for human life support) will occur via a global habitat contribution-access service network with local configurations of habitat service system

customized to the preferences of habitat local populations.

6. Educate the population that the standards for a moneyless and Stateless society are sufficiently developed to start its construction, transitioning early 21st century society from the market-State to Community. Facilitate an understanding and realization that there is a referable societal standard that sufficiently describes the conception and explains the operation of a community-type society, as in, a society without:
  - A. The market (trade, money, credits). A "moneyless" society.
  - B. The State (authority, coercion).

A safe and intelligent transition to a community-type society ought to be:

1. Available, in a planned manner and over time, to all.
2. Affordability, in that while the global market still exists, people can afford access to objects and services that are not yet operative in the community network of habitats.
3. Acceptability, in that people ought to be aware of the type of society they are moving in (Read: transitioning to) so that they have full awareness around where they come from and where they are going.
4. Backed up with policy changes at the State level by governments aligned with creating community at the societal scale. Herein, governmental/State policy could make certain things more affordable and certain things less affordable.
5. Backed up with capital-based production transitioning to cooperative (transparency-based) production.
6. Backed up with a societal standard that is sufficiently complete and includes a project plan that will allow a union of States to phase out trade and switch from State oversight of a market to full community operations.

The simple transition objectives and possible indicators:

1. Increase the population on the planet living in community:
  - A. How many habitats are in the community network?
  - B. How many habitats are there in relation to the planetary human population?
  - C. How many people are living in the residential community network of habitats?
  - D. How many people are contributing?
  - E. How many common human needs are fulfilled, and how prevalent is well-being?

2. Decrease the population of the planet living under market-State conditions:

- A. Is there a reduction through to complete elimination of trade, replaced with community coordinated access? Is there still price-employment?
- B. Is there a reduction of coercion, replaced with certainty of access? Is there still government-police?

## 4.6 Measurement of progress

The measurement of movement toward the direction, creation and operation of community can be sub-divided into a set of community-oriented metrics for each societal system. Many of the factors/metrics noted here are discussed in greater depth in the Direction section of the Project Plan. They include, but are not limited to:

1. An account of the trend of global human need fulfillment free of exchange or coercion.
2. An account of the trend of the reduction in necessary working hours (or, years of duration).

One of the primary goals of community is global human need fulfillment (without trade or coercion):

### 1. Social System.

- A. How complete is the societal information system (Read: social information access database)?
  1. Criteria, metrics, and requirements for optimized working group operation.
- B. How well are community [social] conceptions and their reasoning's (including, values) understood?
  1. Criteria, metrics, and requirements for optimized education.

### 2. Decision System.

- A. How effective are decisions at meeting global human need fulfillment, without trade or coercion?
  1. Criteria, metrics, and requirements for optimized decisioning.

### 3. Material System.

- A. How effective are habitat operations at meeting global human need fulfillment, without accident or failure?
  1. Criteria, metrics, and requirements for optimized habitat operations.

### 4. Lifestyle System.

- A. How often does the population experience flow?
  1. Criteria, metrics, and requirements for optimized flow.
- B. How deeply does the population experience restoration?
  1. Criteria, metrics, and requirements for



optimized restoration.

5. Alignment with direction may be measured by touchpoints. It is important to identify touchpoints to show feasibility. Hence it is necessary to document a map, a navigational map from the following may be developed:
  - A. From **concept-to-geometry** is a **concept map**. These concept model maps are often called “figures”.
  - B. From **geometry-to-terrain/landscape** is an architectural terrain map.
  - C. From **terrain/landscape-to-service/fulfillment** is a habitat service sector map.
  - D. A **service/fulfillment design for access** to the:
    1. Global information fulfillment system, and the
    2. Global physical fulfillment system.
  - E. The documented operational procedures of the:
    1. Habitat service team involves operations within an integrated habitat service team, where all are working for the local, region, and global common good.
      - i. The people, primarily doing physical technical work as coordinated technicians (given that all physical work requires some informational work done simultaneously).
    2. Working groups involve operations within a global/planetary open source coordinated working group structure where a unified standard for global human need fulfillment is documented and ready to be actualized by habitat service teams and knowledge seekers (a.k.a., learners).
      - i. The people, primarily doing informational work to develop standards and a knowledge base of useful fulfillment information.

## 5 [List] Work deliverables and tasks

Work, separated into tasks, is completed by teams. The following lists identifies the top-level tasks that require completion to deliver the societal system:

1. **Societal standard working groups (societal engineering development team):**
  - A. Update standards continuously with periodically published revision.
  - B. Continued development and error correction of the existing standards. This includes integration of a continuous ‘literature review’ of the standards and new literature.
  - C. Translation of the standards into other languages.
  - D. The existing specification standard for a community-type society includes:
    1. The System Overview Standard.
      - i. The written documentation part.
      - ii. The video animation part.
      - iii. The VR community simulation part.
    2. The Project Plan Standard.
      - i. The written documentation part.
        1. The plans.
          - a. The lists (spreadsheets).
      - ii. The software project coordination system part.
    3. The Social System Standard.
      - i. The written documentation part.
      - ii. The software part.
      - iii. The data storage and search part.
    4. The Decision System Standard. There are two principal parts to the decision standard:
      - i. The written documentation part.
      - ii. The software decision system part, including all mathematical modeling and software programming. The mathematical modeling and software programming of the decisioning system.
    5. The Material System Standard. There are four principal parts to the material standard:
      - i. The written documentation part.
      - ii. The spreadsheets part.
      - iii. The CAD and BIM-based drawings for the integrated city system (including architecture, engineering, cultivation, etc.).
      - iv. The 3D visually modeled clash-free and metadata populated representation (a.k.a., “digital twin”) of the integrated city system.
      - v. Integration of the 3D representation into a simulation engine for clash-free operation over time, virtually simulating all socio-technical aspects of the society.

1. VR Community habitat experience.
2. VR Museum gallery experience.
- vi. The software user interface.
6. The Lifestyle System Standard.
  - i. The written documentation part.
- E. Maintain and deliver education curriculum (with the standard as the “textbook”):
  - i. Development and training of a large language inquiry [computational transformer functioning; AI] model of documentation (including the standards, figures/models, and website).
  - ii. Courses of project study:
    1. Two day curriculum.
    2. One week curriculum.
    3. One semester curriculum.
  - iii. Children’s readable books.
  - iv. Fictional books and films.
2. **Habitat InterSystem operations team (habitat service system team):**
  - A. Operational team roles are filled by accountable and capable members.
  - B. The life support service team has sufficient:
    1. Enrolment (membership).
    2. Documentation (knowledge).
    3. Procedures (skills).
    4. Technology (material tools and resources).
  - C. The technology support service team has sufficient:
    1. Enrolment (membership).
    2. Documentation (knowledge).
    3. Procedures (skills).
    4. Technology (material tools and resources).
  - D. The exploratory support service team has sufficient:
    1. Enrolment (membership).
    2. Documentation (knowledge).
    3. Procedures (skills).
    4. Technology (material tools and resources).
3. **Project coordinator team (societal project coordination team):**
  - A. This team is composed of all project coordinators.
  - B. Coordinators are points of contact for working group members and perform integration and synchronization tasks for the project.
  - C. This team organizes an annual conference/event for the whole working group team and between organizations/projects that share this similar direction to analyze, integrate, refine and re-finalize (re-commit) the most up-to-date version of the standards.
  - D. **This team** attends conferences, seminars, and other events related to your project and network with people who share similar interests. This can help you promote your website and gain more visibility.
- E. This team continues development of the project’s (i.e., organizations) operational procedures and website to ensure accuracy with the evolving standards.
4. **Project education team (societal orientation team):**
  - A. Facilitates understandable experiences. Development and hosting of a large language model for inquiry and discovery (learning) into the standard[s of society].
  - B. Facilitates educational experiences. Development and hosting of educational courses.
  - C. Facilitates future contribution. Development and hosting of educational-contribution oriented media.
5. **Project orientation team (societal on-boarding team):**
  - A. Facilitates/conducts structured on-boarding experiences into contribution (i.e., on-boarding onto the InterSystem Team).
  - B. Facilitates/conducts structured on-boarding experiences into habitats (for residency, living in a habitat).
  - C. Develop and maintain an orienteering guidebook to simplify understanding, facilitate behavioral change, and provide appropriately relatable community life-case (i.e., user case) events.
6. **Project habitation team (societal residency team):**
  - A. Habitat residency program Develop and maintain a habitat residency program for screening, documentation, orientation, and for entrance into community. Conducts screening, orientation, and administration activities for contribution service and habitat residency. The habitat residency program is social profile network that allows users to make agreements, complete surveys, and maintain a profile (personal and professional/contribution).
7. **Relationship development team:**
  - A. **Inter-Project relationships** Develop inter-project lines of communication and identify points of similarity and difference.
    1. Attend inter-project conferences perceived of and functioning as integration points between all groups and individuals working toward this common direction.
    2. Combine projects into one partnership and enter competitions related to this direction.
  - B. **Media relationships:** Develop and distribute

press releases globally. These relationships are often initiated through the sending of a press release or first person contact. Respond to and attend interviews and requests for lectures (most of which will come from responds to press releases).

- C. **Advertise and promote (a.k.a., marketing, propaganda):** Pay for advertising, and request from social groups (and project chapters) the promotion of what is possible. Place audience centric advertisements on social media, audience centric. What is trying to be achieved through advertising? What is the audience? How will the audience be attracted? What is the next step to give them after having their attention?
1. Advertising media placing advertisements in media, including social and physical media in order to promote awareness of what is possible.
  2. Social group promotion using social chapters and groups to promote awareness of what is possible.
- D. **Selectively distribute standards:** Distribute the standard with a tailored letter to a specific individual or organization. This is a means of intentionally discovering new relationships.
1. The standards, with an accompanying and tailored press release shall be sent to the following entities, for the purposes of informing them of the project's current state of existence (and, if appropriate, requesting their support; requests of support are sometimes not appropriate):
    - i. Subject matter experts.
    - ii. Influencers (social influencers).
    - iii. High-net worth individuals.
      1. To demonstrate to high-net worth individuals that this is a globally workable direction and that financial support of this direction is likely to return a benefit for their investment in global human fulfillment.
      2. Because if there is a collapse or catastrophe that happens to humanity on planet earth, and a population of people are likely to restart society, these standards ought to be in the hands of those most likely to survive the catastrophe, wherein they could be used to restart society again from a better foundational point than before. More simply said, get the standards in the hands and shelters of those with wealth who have the likely ability to

restart society again if a calamity strikes the planet.

## 5.1 Education, development, and collaboration deliverables

The following is a list of the societal interface deliverables for initial development of a community-type society:

1. **Social awareness materials:**
  - A. Marketing image assets (including, professional images; and excluding, meme-type images).
  - B. Marketing video assets (including, short videos and movies).
  - C. Marketing audio assets (including, podcasts and interviews).
  - D. Marketing virtual reality assets (including, VR simulations and games).
2. **Social awareness events:**
  - A. **Lectures and presentations** (including, public and private).
    1. Real-time presentations (including, streaming and face-to-face).
    2. Recorded presentations .
    3. Specialized presentations (including, non-discloseable private meetings).
  - B. **Conferences and development workshops:**
    1. Conferences hosted.
    2. Conferences attended.
    3. Conferences available, reason for not attending.
3. **Financial relationship development to influence:**
  - A. Financial persons relationship development.
  - B. Financial resource relationship development.
  - C. Estimation of total financial resources.

To effectively bring a community-type society to the awareness of the market-State population and efficiently transition society to one of community, the following deliverables are necessary::

1. **The legal-State contractual agreements list:**
  - A. Contributor license agreement.
  - B. Organizational license agreement.
  - C. Business license agreement.
2. **First-hand virtual demonstration experience:**
  - A. Scheduled demonstration event held by project coordinators:
    1. A virtual reality tour of a simulated community city.
    2. A virtual reality tour of a community-type museum learning environment.
    3. Access to the specifications and all available supplemental materials.
  - B. Free online access to virtual reality

demonstration experiences.

3. **Artificial intelligence tutor and development experience:**

- A. A chat-bot, artificial intelligent tutoring agent that knows all about the standards for a community-type society and can answer any question about society in the context of the standards as guiding documentation.
- B. An artificial intelligent collaboration agent that can be used to in real-time change a copied version of the content in the standards, make changes to it decided between itself and the working group member(s), and record changes so that they can be committed in the future.

4. **Conferences, forums, and workshops:**

- A. Have a yearly conference-type event held between organizations that share this similar direction that functions for relationship development (networking), motivation renewal, and information sharing/integration.
- B. Have a mastermind conference. A transition team will put together one or more mastermind conferences with representatives from the diverse and relevant fields of societal sciences to develop a complete socio-technical city-societal solution to the metacrisis of the early 21st century society. The result of the mastermind session should be the production of a significant milestone in the creation and transition to a community-type society.
- C. [Attend conference] Attend and give speeches at other conferences on related topics.
- D. Attend conferences to network in order to find others who desire to contribute to particular articles in the standard.
- E. Attend conferences to acquire information to improve articles in the standard.
- F. Have working group “mastermind” conferences.

5. **Promotion:**

- A. **Use social media platforms:** Share the project on social media platforms. Use hashtags and keywords that are relevant to the project.
- B. **Collaborate with like-minded websites/projects:** Identify websites or organizations that share similar goals and values, and collaborate with them to cross-promote each other's work.
- C. **Search engine optimization:** Optimize the website for search engines by using relevant keywords and tags that people are likely to search for.

6. **Social marketing materials:**

- A. **Podcasts and interviews** with others who could facilitate the evolution of the specifications and with whom a relationship would be useful

for the formation of the community network. These serve two purposes: 1) To remove contradictions and fill in the gaps in our proposal through discussion with others. 2) To facilitate in sharing of the system and possibly get others involved.

- B. A **fictional story (i.e., novel)** of life in a community-type society.
- C. A **video or board game** as a learning and sharing tool.
- D. **Continued development of:**
  - 1. The website.
  - 2. The frequently asks questions (FAQs) section of the project.