



Creative Common Law

A Legal System for Stateless Societies

Core Version 0.91 (March 14, 2019)

Table of Contents

Creative Common Law Core

1. About Creative Common Law	2
2. Hermeneutics.....	3
3. Property Rights	4
4. Liberty and Aggression	7
5. Contract Law	9
6. Membership	10
7. Settling Disputes	15
8. Enforcement and Aggression Management	20
9. Index of Legal Terms.....	23

Creative Common Law Core

Version .91

1. About Creative Common Law (CCL)

1.1. About CCL and CCL Core

1.1.1. This document constitutes Creative Common Law Core.¹ It functions as the legally-binding “terms and conditions” for the “terms and conditions” of all CCL contracts.²

1.1.2. Conditions and qualifications beyond what are immediately found in CCL Core are specific in CCL Membership Contracts and CCL Module Contracts. Together, this body of polycentric law is collectively referred to as “Creative Common Law.”

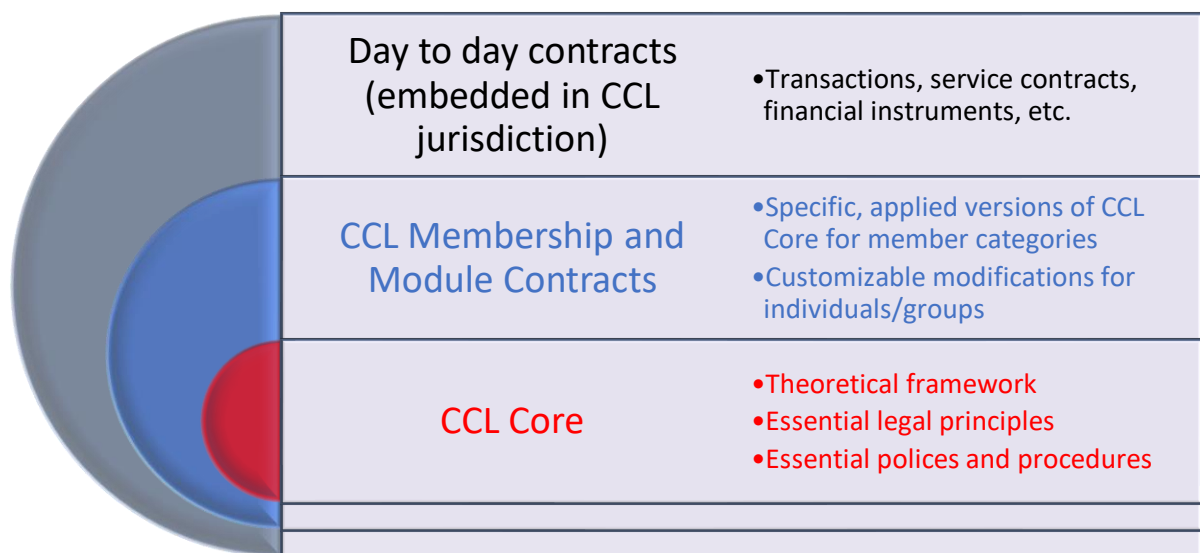


Figure 1.1: Creative Common Law

1.1.3. CCL is modeled after the recognition and enforcement of property-rights,³ the principle of non-aggression, and contract law.⁴ CCL as a whole therefore functions as a legally-enforceable delineation of these three theoretical foundations.

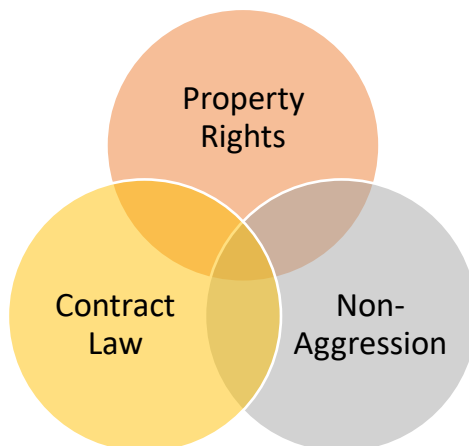


Figure 1.2: Theoretical Foundations of Creative Common Law

¹ Note: Hereafter, “CCL.”

² Definitions: “CCL Members” (or simply “Members”) are those whose person or properties are placed under CCL jurisdiction and participate in CCL contracts are “CCL Members.” CCL and its Members comprise the “Creative Common Law Community.”

³ Definition: “Property” (i.e., “private property”) includes any object(s) or electromagnetic wavelength(s), that is discernible, accessible, existing independent of consciousness and in the time scale of human action. This definition includes intangible financial assets (e.g., debt instruments, options, digital currencies, etc.) but does not include “intellectual property” (e.g., copyrightable works, patented inventions, trademarks, trade secrets).

⁴ Note: Definitions of these terms can be found in chapters 3-4.

1.2. About the CCL Core Text

- 1.2.1. “CCL Core” in this document refers to the most recent English edition of the CCL Core.
- 1.2.2. CCL may refer to, and is therefore legally cross-compatible with, translations of CCL only if (a) the translation in question specifically states its cross compatibility with the same English version that it represents, and (b) semantically and accurately represents that of the original English edition.
- 1.2.3. Hard-forks of CCL⁵ and previous versions of the legacy CCL are only legally compatible with the most recent legacy version of CCL and are only legally enforceable to the extent that such Members⁶ agree with the legacy version.

2. Hermeneutics

- 2.1. By default, CCL is interpreted according to a contractarian hermeneutic, which interprets CCL according to the plain, present, and public meaning of the text just like any other legal contract.
- 2.2. When, in the context of settling a dispute, there is disagreement between the plaintiff and defendant about interpreting CCL in this contractarian manner, the Adjudicator⁷ overseeing the dispute must interpret and apply CCL according to its original intent and context insofar as this interpretive task is possible.⁸ In these cases, nothing in CCL can mean what it could not have originally meant when it was originally written.⁹
- 2.3. Footnotes and other parts of the CCL may contain one or more literary devices, each with their own particular function.¹⁰ By default, their contributions are as authoritative as the main text (though some are more relevant and legally meaningful than others):
 - 2.3.1. *Simple Notes*
 - 2.3.1.1. Footnotes beginning with “Note:” are simple comments or elaborations to flesh out semantics or assist in the process of interpretation and application.
 - 2.3.2. *Condition*
 - 2.3.2.1. Identifies conditions to the stipulation in question.
 - 2.3.3. *Definition*
 - 2.3.3.1. Provides a short definition of particular words.
 - 2.3.3.2. Assists in interpreting potentially loaded, difficult, or obscure terms.
 - 2.3.3.3. Retains consistent meaning throughout the CCL unless otherwise indicated by context or an explanatory or clarifying note.
 - 2.3.4. *Clarification*
 - 2.3.4.1. Provides short clarification on words, phrases, or concepts in order to prevent confusion or misunderstanding.
 - 2.3.5. *Example, or, E.g.*
 - 2.3.5.1. Provides a case-study or concrete scenario (real or theoretical) where a principle or concept is legitimately embodied.
 - 2.3.5.2. Are rarely exhaustive in scope and are typically used to make a single point.
 - 2.3.5.3. CCL Members must not confuse the *principle* embodied in an example from that which is *incidental* in it.

⁵ *Definition:* A “hardfork” is a when a revision to the CCL Core does not gain a full consensus among its members, thus producing a parallel version to the “legacy” CCL Core.

⁶ *Definition:* A “Member” is any consenting person who voluntarily and verifiably agrees to abide by the CCL. The types and conditions of Membership are addressed in separate CCL Membership Contracts.

⁷ *Definition:* “Adjudicators” are mediators, arbiters, judges, lawyers, and legal firms that are dedicated solely to administering justice and conducting legal work within CCL.

⁸ *Note:* By default, the text of the CCL is considered “determinant” in meaning; the merit of interpretations can be weighed on the basis of their alignment and coherence with the author’s communicative intention.

⁹ *Exception:* Unless, of course, the purpose of an assertion in the CCL was specifically meant to anticipate or make room for presently unknown or unidentifiable states of affairs in the future.

¹⁰ *Clarification:* The list of devices carries the same meaning whether they appear in footnotes, the main text, or in any other part or area of CCL. For example, “e.g.,” means the same whether it appears in a footnote or in the main text of CCL Core, or in the text of a CCL contract.

2.3.5.4. Interpreters, therefore, generally cannot legitimately make an “argument from silence.” For example, if a footnote cites examples of intelligent animals (*e.g.*, “dogs, orcas”) it is not legitimate to infer that no other animals are being addressed just because it only explicitly lists two.¹¹

2.3.6. *Exception*

2.3.6.1. Provides exemptions, allowances, or exclusions to what is being asserted and/or established.

2.3.7. *Alternative*

2.3.7.1. Provides equivalent terminology or concepts to assist and/or enrich understanding.

2.3.7.2. Does not negate or replace the antecedent content or text.

2.4. *Cf.* (confer, compare)

2.4.1.1. Provides additional references to assist and/or enrich understanding of the item(s) cited.

2.4.1.2. Items listed after “*cf.*” are typically to bring awareness to related matters, invoke memory, or encourage research—not provide direct support.

2.4.2. *I.e.* (in other words, that is)

2.4.3. *Etc.* (and others; and so forth; and so on)

2.4.3.1. Used to indicate that more of the same sort or class might have been mentioned, but for brevity have been omitted.

2.4.3.2. The lack of “*etc.*” does not necessarily mean that more could not have been added.

2.4.4. *Et. al.* (and others)

2.4.4.1. Used to indicate that more persons might have been mentioned, but for brevity have been omitted. (It is therefore the same as *etc.* but only applies to persons).

2.4.4.2. The lack of “*et. al.*” does not necessarily mean that more could not have been added.¹²

3. Property Rights

3.1. In conjunction with the principle of non-aggression,¹³ the individual¹⁴ is sovereign and is free (*i.e.*, have the right) to exercise property rights so long as they do not infringe on others’ property rights.¹⁵

3.1.1. Every person has an inherent, exclusive, and inviolable right of self-sovereignty.¹⁶

3.1.2. Every person has the right to justly acquire property and claim property rights¹⁷ over a previously unowned or abandoned scarce resource¹⁸ through the following two means:

3.1.2.1. Homesteading.¹⁹

3.1.2.2. Consensual²⁰ exchange,²¹ or contract.²²

¹¹ *Note:* To prevent this error from occurring, footnotes and other areas of the CCL often make use of “*etc.*” and “*et. al.*”

¹² *Cf.* “*etc.*” above.

¹³ See chapter 4 below.

¹⁴ *I.e.*, a person.

Definition: A “person” is a human being, a living organism of the *homo sapien* species. (*Note:* Qualifiers regarding the applicability of certain law to different developmental phases of a human being are addressed in Membership Contracts.)

¹⁵ *Clarification:* Since all persons have the right to leave the place of oppression, it may be necessary in desperate situations to violate a another’s property rights in order to preserve one’s life (*e.g.*, pass over another’s lawn to escape a nearby explosion, break into another’s locked house to avoid being eaten by a ravaging stray lion, etc.). In such rare cases, because of judicial prudence (*i.e.*, wise perception of justice), an Adjudicator cannot sentence the aggressor to the maximum penalty, but must issue a substantially reduced sentence to account for such exceptional circumstances. (*Note:* In many cases, this situation may be different due to easements that prevent blockades. See 3.6 below.)

¹⁶ *Cf.*, “self-ownership.” “Self-ownership” terminology is not used because persons are sovereign agents, not ownable property.

¹⁷ *Definition:* A “property right” is the right to the exclusive use of and control over private property.

¹⁸ *Definition:* A “previously unowned or abandoned scarce resource” is property that that is not being actively utilized by an individual or group of individuals for the completion of a particular project, or has not been claimed to be owned in a manner that is in compliance with CCL.

¹⁹ *Definition:* “Homesteading” is the process by which human beings justly acquire property rights in a previously unowned or abandoned scarce resource by an original act of appropriation (*i.e.*, mixing one’s labor with the resource).

²⁰ *Definition:* “Consensual” means by consent. For a definition and delineation of “consent,” see 5.2.

²¹ *Definition:* “Exchange” is a transfer of property/services for other property/services. Specific types of exchange include trade (the purchase or sale of an asset), gifting (a gift is a voluntary transfer of property or of a property interest from one individual to another, made gratuitously to the recipient; the individual who makes the gift is known as the donor, and the individual to whom the gift is made is called the donee), bequest (a gift of property owned by a decedent at the time of death which is directed by the provisions of the decedent’s will), etc.

²² *Clarification:* It is not necessary for there to be reciprocation to exhibit peaceful, voluntary trade. (*E.g.*, gifts are just as legal as purchased goods.)

3.2. Riparian Rights²³

3.2.1. Riparian owners have the right to the natural flow²⁴ of water beside or through their property, substantially unaltered²⁵ in quantity or quality.

3.2.2. Just as with trespass,²⁶ nuisance,²⁷ conversion,²⁸ and similar property rights violations, riparian's rights to unaltered water exist whether or not its alteration interferes with any of the riparian owner's activities, and whether or not its alteration interferes with any kind of perceived "public good."

3.3. Atmospheric Rights

3.3.1. Owners of land have the right to the natural flow of air beside or through their property, substantially unaltered in quantity or quality.

3.3.2. Just as with riparian rights and similar property rights violations, atmospheric rights to unaltered airspace exist whether or not its alteration interferes with any of the owner's activities, and whether or not its alteration interferes with any kind of perceived "public good."

3.4. Spatial Rights and the Geospatial Frontier

3.4.1. By default, and unless there are legal conditions attached to property ahead of time, the vertical boundary of land-owners' property extends from the earth's core to the lowest possible orbit.²⁹

3.4.2. All space beyond the lowest possible orbit to geostationary orbit is recognized as homestead-ready, equally divided (100km high orbital spheres by default), unowned property.³⁰

3.4.3. No property rights are recognized beyond geostationary orbit and therefore cannot be legally enforced by any Member of CCL.³¹

3.5. Property-owners have the right transfer their riparian, atmospheric, and spatial rights just like any other voluntary exchange.³²

See ch 5 for definitions regarding contract law.

²³ *Definition:* "Riparian rights" are the rights, which belong to landowners through whose property a natural watercourse runs, to the benefit of such stream for all purposes to which it can be applied.

²⁴ *Clarification:* "Natural flow" refers to the range of properties (e.g., chemical composition, purity, flowrate, temperature, etc.) over a three-year period, which extends from the day of the purchase to 36 months prior. In other words, property owners are buying the stream as it exists at the time of purchase but with the knowledge of how that waterflow has naturally fluctuated over past three years. The seller is responsible for documenting any such changes on the property disclosure if the buyer (of the purchase agreement) requests such information. The seller is not liable for fluctuations of properties after the sale that happen to vary behind the previous three years of fluctuation.

²⁵ *I.e., "unchanged."* Arbitrator and Judge Adjudicators determine what qualifies as "substantially unaltered" in disputes.

²⁶ *Definition:* "Trespass" is an unauthorized entry upon owned land or into owned space.

²⁷ *Definition:* A "nuisance" is the unreasonable, unwarranted, or unlawful use of one's property in a manner that substantially interferes with the enjoyment or use of another individual's property, without an actual trespass or physical invasion to the land.

²⁸ *Definition:* A "conversion" is any unauthorized act that deprives an owner of personal property without the owner's consent.

²⁹ *Definition:* If there is a dispute about the lowest possible orbit, the Adjudicator shall default to the "Kármán Line," which is approximately 100km above the earth's surface and generally represents the threshold between the Earth's atmosphere and space.

Clarification: Given this law, air travel into this space above property, without the property-owners consent, is considered a trespass.

³⁰ *Note:* Like all properties of CCL Members, all space homesteaded in this space by a CCL Member immediately falls under the jurisdiction of CCL.

³¹ *Note:* This unowned and unrecognized property is known as "the geospatial frontier."

³² *Clarification:* Unless otherwise noted, "voluntary exchange" in CCL is shorthand for all the ways in which property can be justly exchanged (e.g., trade, transfer, gift, bequeath, etc.).

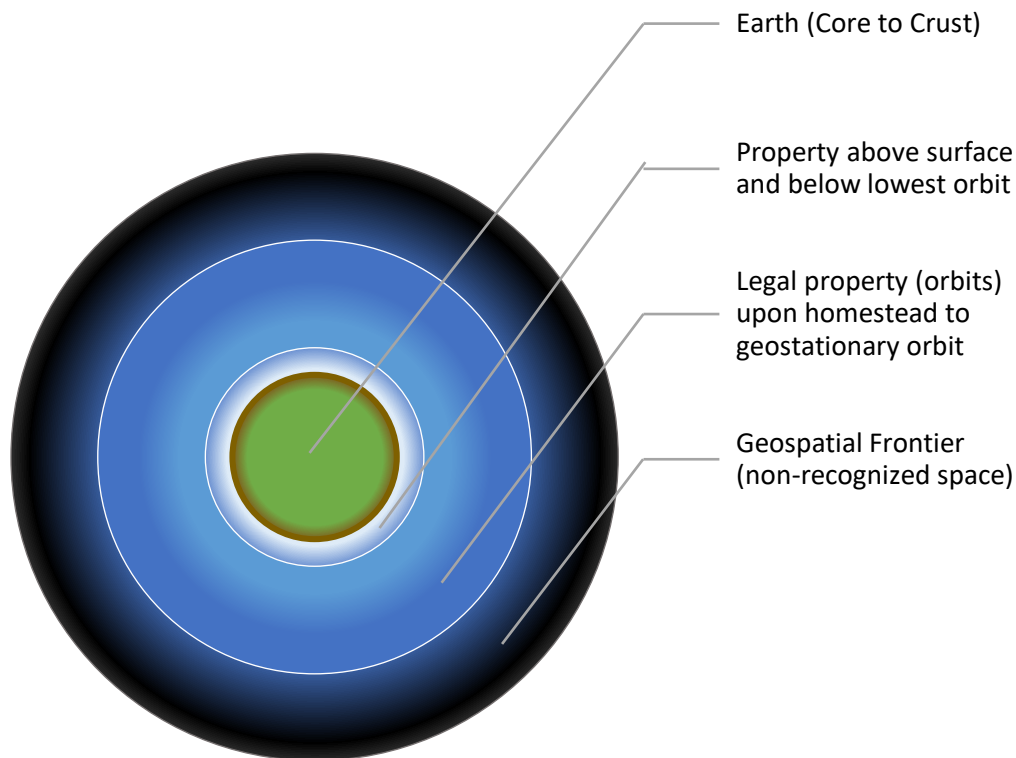


Figure 3.1 Boundaries of CCL Jurisdiction

3.6. Easements

3.6.1. CCL recognizes property easements,³³ which can be either negative or affirmative.³⁴

3.6.2. Easements come into existence either by implication³⁵ or by prescription.³⁶

3.6.2.1. If the adjacent property is owned, a prescribed easement comes into existence under the following conditions: (1) after three years of appropriation; (2) the easement is either with or absent the permission of the landowner; (3) it is observable; (4) it is continuous and uninterrupted; (5) the (potential) servient estate owner has not complained of nuisance. If these conditions are fulfilled, the easement becomes active and should be documented in the property records of a CCL-RDL.³⁷

3.6.2.2. Easements can be terminated at any time by joint consent from both the dominant estate owner and servient estate owner.

³³ Definition: An "easement" is a nonpossessory interest in another's land/space that entitles the holder only to the right to use such land/space in the specified manner. An "easement appurtenant" attaches to the land/space and benefits its owner. In order for it to exist, there must be two pieces of land/space owned by different individuals. One piece, the "dominant estate," is the land/space that is benefited by the easement. The other piece, known as the "servient estate," is the land/space that has the burden of the easement.

³⁴ Definition: An "affirmative easement" entitles the holder to do something on another individual's land (e.g. drive over, use of spring water, entry to make repairs on a fence or slide area, drive cattle across, etc.).

Definition: A "negative easement" divests an owner of the right to do something on the property (e.g., restrictions on buildings, restrictions on blocking view, restriction on hunting wildlife or using natural resources in certain ways, etc.).

³⁵ Definition: An "easement by implication" occurs when the owner of a piece of land/space divides such land/space into smaller pieces and sells a smaller piece to another person, retaining a right to enter such piece of land/space. (E.g., a seller divides his or her property and sells half to a purchaser, and the piece that the purchaser buys has a sewer pipe beneath it that serves both pieces of property. The seller has an implied easement to use the sewer pipe that runs under the purchaser's land.)

³⁶ Definition: An "easement by prescription" arises through homesteading. If the adjacent property is unowned, this kind of easement comes into existence after three years of regular appropriation. (E.g., A company homesteads an area of land and creates an airport that emits noise through other unowned lands. Three years later, people come to the area and homestead adjacent land to the airport. The company has created an easement—the right to emit airplane noise—through the people's land and is therefore not liable to committing a nuisance.)

³⁷ Definition: A "CCL-ready distributed ledger" (CCL-RDL) is a blockchain protocol or other decentralized, digital distributed network that is capable of securely and accurately storing CCL-relevant data (e.g., contract records, transaction records, property titles, judicial and legal records, etc.) and providing an internal platform for legal communications (e.g., between/within Adjudicators and enforcers). To be "CCL-ready," the digital network must (1) be concurrently approved by a CCL Member and at least one CCL Adjudicator, and (2) exhibit the following features: (a) be structured such that all adjudicators have immediate access to the database of all past and present legal disputes/cases; (b) make publicly accessible membership registration; (c) publicly disclose the consensus network policies, privacy policies, and instructions for use; (d) operate according to a distributed, decentralized ledger, such that both the essential network protocols and policies, and one's membership, membership profile and related data, cannot be modified without a Member's consent; (e) be secure from hacking and be entirely inaccessible to public internet search results; (f) the system must be capable of transferring data to another ledger or system if users so choose to switch networks; (g) any person or group, except for those currently held under trial or serving criminal membership, must be able to freely and without hindrance join the network as per their own voluntary choice; (h) make readily accessible all legal dispute data to all CCL Adjudicators and enforcers, and make private all personal membership data (e.g., personal transactions, location, activities, etc.) unless a particular Member happens to be the defendant in an active dispute and the presiding Adjudicator determines it is necessary to obtain/disclose such data to achieve justice.

CCL Members that use non-CCL-RDLs do so at their own risk, but nevertheless remain legally valid to the extent that a presiding Adjudicator determines in the case of a dispute.

3.6.3.If the dominant estate is sold or otherwise transferred to another, the easement appurtenant over the servient estate transfers with it.

3.6.4.Easements in gross are not transferrable.³⁸

3.6.5.All easements attached to properties are required to appear in records and property disclosures.

4. Liberty and Aggression

4.1. Generally speaking,³⁹ all persons are free (*i.e.*, have the right) to do as they please so long as they do not infringe on the freedoms of others, for it is illegal to exercise unjust coercion⁴⁰ against a person or a person's justly-owned property.⁴¹

4.1.1.Unjust coercion includes all initiations of coercion ("initiative aggression"⁴²) and all excessive uses of coercion ("excessive aggression").⁴³

4.1.2.Just coercion⁴⁴ includes self-defense⁴⁵ and justice-coercion.⁴⁶

4.1.3.The legal classification of unjust coercion is therefore organized as follows (which is also in order of seriousness):

4.1.3.1. Personal Aggression (aggression against a person)

4.1.3.1.1. Initiative (Force,⁴⁷ Duress,⁴⁸ Fraud⁴⁹)

4.1.3.1.2. Excessive (Force,⁵⁰ Duress⁵¹)⁵²

4.1.3.2. Property Aggression (aggression against a person's property)

³⁸ *Definition:* An "easement in gross" is not appurtenant to any estate in land. It arises when a servient piece of land exists without a dominant piece being affected. This type of easement is ordinarily personal to the holder.

³⁹ *Clarification:* Breach of contract violates the freedom of others by breaking a promise (not by unjust coercion). Thus, breach of contract is illegal but not necessarily an "aggression" (hence the use of "generally"). See Chapter 5 for Contract Law.

⁴⁰ *Definition:* "Coercion" includes (1) force, (2) duress, or (3) fraud.

Definition: "Force" is a subset of coercion; it is any act involving the use of (a) another person without the person's consent, or (b) the use of private property on which a cognizable property right already exists, without consent of the legitimate owner.

Definition: "Duress" is a subset of coercion; it is unlawful pressure exerted upon a person to coerce that person to perform an act that he or she ordinarily would not perform.

Definition: "Fraud" is a subset of coercion; it is false representation of a matter of fact—whether by words or by conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of what should have been disclosed—that deceives and is intended to deceive another so that the individual will act upon it in such a way that he or she otherwise would not have acted, or act upon it to her or his legal injury. Proof of fraud must show, at minimum, that the defendant's actions involved (1) a false statement of a material fact, (2) knowledge on the part of the defendant that the statement is untrue, and (3) intent on the part of the defendant to deceive the alleged victim.

⁴¹ *Note:* This is referred to as the "non-aggression principle." Given this principle, along with the previous chapter regarding property rights, it is accurate to say that under CCL there is no liability without culpability (*i.e.*, there are no "victimless crimes").

⁴² *Definition:* An "aggression" is any violation of the principle of non-aggression, or (alternatively) any violation of one's property rights.

⁴³ *Definition:* "Excessive aggression" is responsive force (a) beyond what is necessary for the immediate cessation of an occurring aggression or (b) beyond what is necessary for justice.

⁴⁴ *Definition:* "Just coercion" is responsive coercion manifest as either (a) self-defense or (b) Adjudicator-approved coercion ("justice-coercion").

⁴⁵ *Definition:* "Self-defense" refers to the protection of one's person or property against some injury attempted by another. All persons have the absolute right to self-defense in concurrent and proportional response to an uninitiated and uninvited force, manifest or imminent.

⁴⁶ *Definition:* "Justice-coercion" is any act of coercion authorized by a CCL Adjudicator and enforced by a CCL Enforcer. By committing aggression (*i.e.*, using a victim's property without consent) some or all of the aggressor's property rights are transferred to the victim, which allows for responsive (*i.e.*, "just") coercion.

⁴⁷ *E.g.*, assault, rape, murder, etc.

Definition: First degree "assault" is an intentional, nonconsensual act causing harmful contact (*i.e.*, serious bodily injury or invasion) with another person (*cf.* "battery"). Second degree "assault" is an intentional, nonconsensual act causing offensive contact (*e.g.*, groping) with another person. Third degree "assault" is an intentional act by one person that creates an apprehension in another of an imminent harmful or offensive contact; it is carried out by a threat of bodily harm coupled with an apparent, present ability to cause the harm.

Definition: "Rape" is forcible sexual relations with a person against that person's will; it is a subset of first degree assault.

Definition: "Murder" is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought; it exists in four degrees (in order of seriousness): (1) intentional murder; (2) a killing that resulted from the intent to do serious bodily injury; (3) a killing that resulted from a depraved heart or extreme recklessness; and (4) murder committed by an accomplice during the commission of, attempt of, or flight from certain aggressions.

⁴⁸ *E.g.*, blackmail, extortion, holding gun to someone's head and demanding that they injure another person, etc.

Definition: "Blackmail" is a threat for purposes of compelling a person to do an act against his or her will, or for purposes of taking the person's money or property.

Definition: "Extortion" is the obtaining of property from another induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.

⁴⁹ *E.g.*, identity theft.

Definition: "Identity theft" is the crime of setting up and using bank accounts and/or credit facilities fraudulently in another person's name without that person's knowledge.

⁵⁰ *E.g.*, assaulting a neutralized and unthreatening prisoner; murdering someone because they stole a lawn sprinkler, etc.

⁵¹ *E.g.*, torture, enhanced interrogation, etc.

Definition: "Torture" is a punishment inflicted on supposed criminals to induce them to confess their crimes, reveal their associates, or reveal other information.

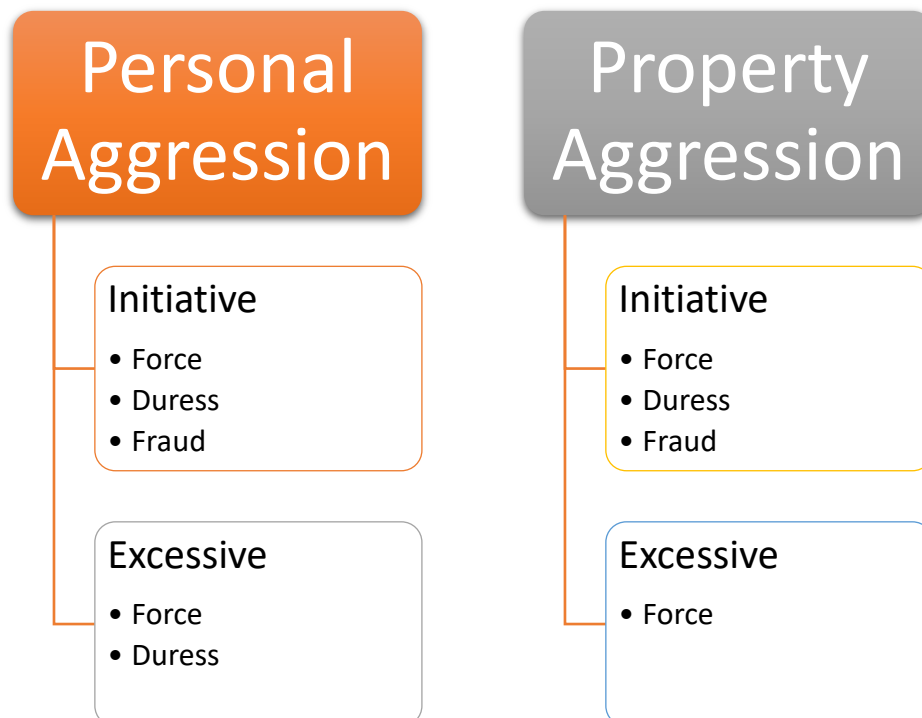
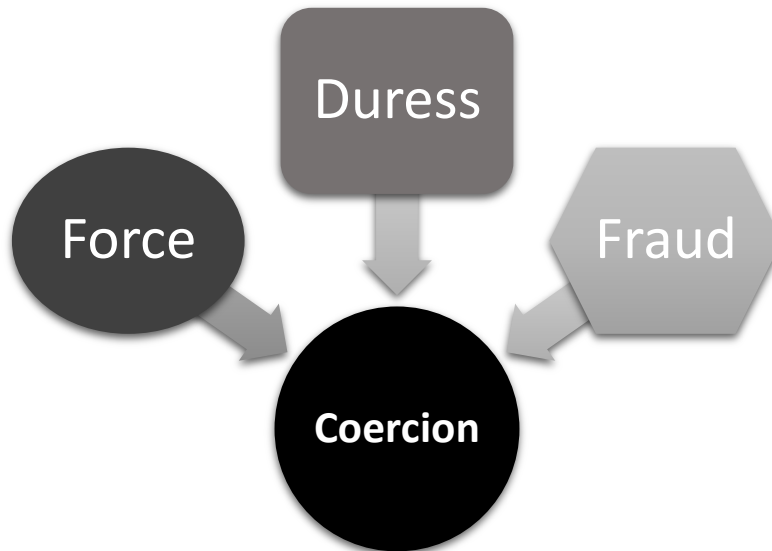
Definition: "Enhanced interrogation" is coercive questioning of a suspect or witness, such as water-boarding.

⁵² *Clarification:* There is no such thing as "excessive fraud" because it is never necessary (or legal) to commit fraud in responding to aggression (*i.e.*, when pursuing justice).

4.1.3.2.1. Initiative (Force,⁵³ Duress,⁵⁴ Fraud⁵⁵)

4.1.3.2.2. Excessive (Force⁵⁶)

4.1.4. If disputes about product liability or defective products arise that cannot be solved through CCL because CCL is deficient to address the relevant issues, Adjudicators will default to relevant portions of the *Restatement of Torts, Third, Product Liability* (1998), which become legally binding for the case, so long as decisions made upon these portions are not in contradiction to any other portion or principle of CCL.



⁵³ E.g., theft, taxation, embezzlement, swindling, nuisance, trespass, conversion, property damage, etc.

Definition: "Theft" is an aggression in which property belonging to another is taken without that person's consent."

Definition: "Taxation" is theft perpetrated by any entity that claims the right to tax (typically political groups, governments, and states).

Definition: "Embezzlement" is the fraudulent conversion of another's property by a person who is in a position of trust, such as an agent or employee.

Definition: "Swindling" is wrongfully obtaining property by a false pretense, such as a lie or trick, at the time the property is transferred, which induces the victim to transfer property to the wrongdoer.

⁵⁴ E.g., hacking another's personal robot/AI entity so that it makes decisions and operates in a different way.

⁵⁵ E.g., cash larceny, forging documents to steal property, etc.

⁵⁶ E.g., shooting someone in the head because they stole a lawn sprinkler.

5. Contract Law

5.1. General Principles and Rules

5.1.1. Contracts are enforced by any CCL Adjudicator(s) and Enforcer(s)⁵⁷ concurrently approved by both parties of the contract in accordance with all provisions of CCL.⁵⁸

5.1.2. Contracts may take a variety of forms,⁵⁹ including unilateral and bilateral contracts,⁶⁰ but all contracts made by CCL Members are enforceable.

5.1.3. All persons have the right to freely and consensually contract.⁶¹

5.2. The formation of a contract requires consent and enforceability.

5.2.1. Consent

5.2.1.1. “Consent” is voluntary acquiescence to the proposal of another, an act of reason and deliberation. A person who possesses and exercises sufficient mental capacity to make an intelligent decision demonstrates consent by performing an act recommended by another.⁶²

5.2.1.2. Unless otherwise stated in CCL, “consent,” “consenting,” and “consensual” always involves (a) voluntarism (not being under coercion), (b) mutuality (shared understanding), and (c) honesty (lacking deception and intentional misleading).

5.2.1.3. Consent exists on a scale of justifiability (and therefore enforceability) from express consent, to implied consent, to hypothetical consent. Transactions and activities have greater protection the closer that they approximate express consent.

5.2.1.3.1. “Express consent” is a clear indication of preference or choice, usually oral or written, and freely given in circumstances where the available options and their consequences have been made clear (*i.e.*, “informed consent”).⁶³

5.2.1.3.2. “Implied consent” is inferred from signs, actions, or facts, or by inaction or silence, typically from an individual’s actions or analogous decisions in similar situations.⁶⁴

5.2.1.3.3. “Hypothetical consent” is assumed consent based on how rational people could be expected to decide in the situation at hand.⁶⁵

⁵⁷ *Definition:* “Enforcers” adult or corporate Members that are dedicated solely to (a) executing justice-coercion and (b) protecting the freedoms and property rights of their clients. Enforcers possess the exclusive right to execute justice-coercion and to contract their rights-protection services to CCL Members on the open market like any other business. However, they cannot be owned by Adjudicators and must be majority co-owned by the Enforcer’s own clients as a democratically-controlled cooperative.

Definition: “Justice-coercion” is lawful coercion necessary to enforce CCL and the legal decisions/sentences of CCL Adjudicators.

⁵⁸ *Definition:* A “contract” is an enforceable promise that allow the participating parties to alter their preexisting legal rights; it is a promise or set of promises for the breach of which the law gives a remedy, or the performance of which the law in some way recognizes as a duty. The “right to freedom of contract,” which all persons have, means that a rightsholder’s consent is both necessary and sufficient to transfer ownership of property.

Definition: A promise is a manifestation of intention to act or refrain from acting in a specific way, so made as to justify a promise in understanding that a commitment has been made.

Definition: A “promisee” is the person to whom the manifestation is addressed to something is sufficient.

Definition: A “promisor” is the person who manifests the intention of a contract.

⁵⁹ *E.g.*, bargains, gifts, etc.

Definition: A “bargain” is a reciprocal understanding, contract, or agreement of any sort usually pertaining to the loan, sale, or exchange of property between two parties, one of whom wants to dispose of an item that the other wants to obtain.

Clarification: If a promise is not bargained for but is a gift, then it is not enforceable if the donor refuses to perform as promised.

⁶⁰ *Definition:* A “unilateral” contract is a contract in which only one party makes an express promise, or undertakes a performance without first securing a reciprocal agreement from the other party. If the offeree acts on the offeror’s promise, the offeror is legally obligated to fulfill the contract, but an offeree cannot be forced to act (or not act), because no return promise has been made to the offeror. After an offeree has performed, only one enforceable promise exists, that of the offeror.

Definition: A “bilateral contract” is an agreement formed by an exchange of a promise in which the promise of one party is consideration supporting the promise of the other party. The legal detriment incurred by the promisee consists of a different promise by him or her to do something or refrain from doing something that he or she was not previously legally obligated to do or to refrain from doing. This legal detriment constitutes consideration.

Definition: “Consideration” is something of value given by both parties to a contract that induces them to enter into the agreement to exchange mutual performances.

⁶¹ *Condition:* No CCL Member may make a contractual promise that the promisor knows is impossible to fulfill.

Condition: The right to contract for Criminal Members and Minor Members is, by default, conditioned by their legal guardians as delineated in CCL Membership Contracts.

⁶² *Clarification:* Consent assumes a physical power to act and a reflective, determined, and unencumbered exertion of these powers. It is an act unaffected by fraud, duress, or sometimes even mistake when these factors are not the reason for the consent. Consent is implied in every agreement.

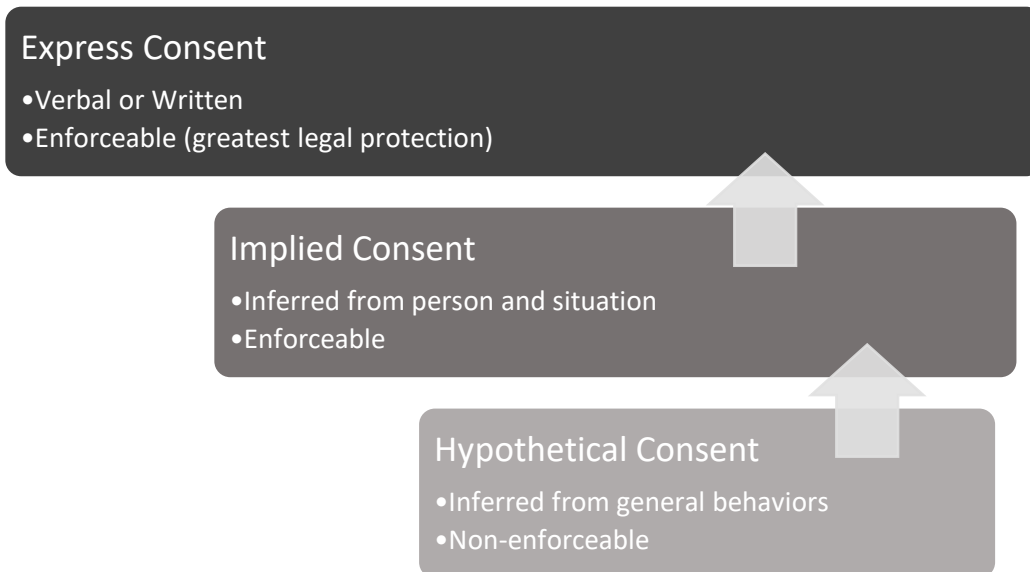
⁶³ *E.g.*, An aware patient needing heart surgery signs a form that allows a physician to perform the surgery, because this is what the patient has expressed.

⁶⁴ *E.g.*, An unconscious patient needing heart surgery is taken into surgery, because the physicians assume that this is what the patient would have chosen were they conscious.

⁶⁵ *E.g.*, An aware patient needing heart surgery, who expresses neither affirmation or resistance, is taken into surgery because the physicians assume that this is what a rational person would choose to do if they had made a choice about their condition.

5.2.1.4. CCL only legally recognizes express and implied consent. Hypothetical consent is therefore unenforceable in the CCL Community.

5.2.1.5. All of the above definitions and qualifications of consent apply to all of CCL and not only contract law.



5.2.2. Enforceability

5.2.2.1. Contracts are enforceable if (1) the promise is accompanied by a formality that manifests an intention to be legally bound,⁶⁶ or if (2) with the knowledge of the promisor, the promise induces reliance by the promisee (a) that is so substantial it would be unlikely in the absence of a manifested intention by the promisor to be legally bound and, (b) the promisee expects the promise to be enforceable and is aware that the promisor has knowledge of the promisee’s reliance, and (c) the promisor remains silent concerning the promisee’s reliance.

5.2.2.2. If disputes about contracts arise that cannot be solved through CCL because CCL’s contract law is deficient to address the relevant issues, Adjudicators will default to relevant portions of the *Restatement of Contracts, Second* (1981), which become legally binding for the case, so long as decisions made upon these portions are not in contradiction to the principle of non-aggression or property rights as defined in CCL Core.

6. Membership

6.1. Membership indicates verifiable, legally-binding status under CCL of persons and their properties.

6.2. Membership is established when the potential Member (or legal representative) signs a CCL membership contract and uploads it to a CCL-RDL.⁶⁷ It is unlawful to hinder such free registration of membership.⁶⁸

6.3. Membership Types

⁶⁶ E.g., a seal, recital of nominal consideration, an expression of intention to be legally bound, or copies of a writing bearing the signatures (or signature equivalents) of both parties.

⁶⁷ E.g.: A legal guardian establishes the membership of minors or special Members in the case of Minor Membership and Special Membership; an Adjudicator establishes the membership of criminals in the case of Criminal Membership.

Note: CCL Adjudicators and Enforcers have the right to produce official means of verification in addition to membership enlistment (e.g., ID card, chip insertion, etc.) so long as these additional records are synchronized with the official CCL-RDL membership record and documented within that record’s profile. If a question arises about the authenticity of these additional verification methods, CCL-RDL membership records are given priority by default (unless it can be demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that the original record was fraudulent).

⁶⁸ *Exception:* If the person or corporate entity signing up for CCL membership is currently being sued or held for trial. In that case, an Adjudicator or the consensus of the CCL-RDL has the right to temporarily challenge/table the potential Member’s registration, until the potential Member is cleared of charges. Note, however, that such a potential Member is still protected by the principles of CCL Core since there is no other jurisdiction a CCL Adjudicator may use to judge the case.

6.3.1. The Ordinary Membership Category includes membership types that are generally established by voluntary choice, while Extraordinary Membership types may be established by other means to do certain circumstances.

6.3.2. Ordinary Membership

6.3.2.1. *General Membership*: For ordinary adult persons/corporations.⁶⁹

6.3.2.2. *Adjudicator Membership*: For arbiters,⁷⁰ judges,⁷¹ lawyers,⁷² and legal firms⁷³ who have the exclusive right to conduct legal work and administer justice under CCL. Corporate Adjudicators must be cooperatively owned according to the Equity Decentralization Rule.⁷⁴

6.3.2.3. *Enforcer Membership*: For enforcers, who enforce CCL; they have the exclusive right to execute justice-coercion (functioning as an “Executive Guard”) and provide rights-protection services to their (CCL-Member) clients (functioning as a “Defensive Guard”).⁷⁵ Regarding justice-coercion, Enforcers are subordinate to any Adjudicators they contract with to the extent as the contract specifies. Regarding rights protection, Enforcers must be cooperatively owned according to the Equity Decentralization Rule.

6.3.2.4. *Guardian Membership*: A “Guardian Member” (or “Guardian,” “legal guardian”) is a person lawfully invested with the power, and charged with the obligation, of taking care of and managing the property and rights of a person who, because of age, understanding, or self-control, is considered incapable of administering his or her own affairs.⁷⁶ Guardians have the right to temporarily limit or prohibit the (a) Extraordinary Member’s use and acquirement of property and (b) contracting ability if one of the following conditions are true: (a) if the Guardian’s property rights are being infringed, or (b) if such acquirement/contracting significantly endangers the well-being of the minor, or (c) if an Adjudicator specifically allowed certain limitations of rights beforehand.

6.3.2.5. Guardians are responsible for ensuring that their Extraordinary Member generally has unhindered access to communication with Adjudicators.⁷⁷

⁶⁹ *Definition*: An “adult person” (one who is in “adulthood”) is any person that fulfills one or more of the following conditions: (a) is capable of entering adulthood, as demonstrated by voluntarily leaving their guardian’s home to live on their own, or (b) any human being that (naturally, not through artificial hormones or physiological modification) reaches puberty and consensually chooses to become a General Member of CCL.

Definition: A “corporate entity” or “corporation” is a group of persons who are deemed in law to be a single legal entity. The corporate entity is legally distinct from its Members; it has legal personality and can hold property, sue and be sued in its own name as if it were a natural person (e.g., a school, business, corporation, etc.). Corporations have legal status according to the latest version of *Uniform Business Organization Code* (UBOC) to the extent that it does not conflict with CCL.

⁷⁰ *Definition*: An “arbiter” is one who conducts arbitration (i.e., settling disputes, conflicts of claims/rights, etc.).

⁷¹ *Definition*: A “judge” is an Adjudicator, a lawyer dedicated to deciding legal cases. Judges preside over cases that cannot be settled by reconciliation and arbitration (e.g., litigation or jury cases).

⁷² *Definition*: A “lawyer” is a General Member that practices CCL (e.g., providing legal counsel, drafting documents, etc.).

Definition: An “attorney” is a lawyer that performs civil legal functions on behalf of clients in adjudication.

⁷³ *I.e.*, corporate Adjudicators.

⁷⁴ *Definition*: The “CCL Equity Decentralization Rule” is a mechanism of self-regulation designed to ensure necessary independence and prevent the consolidation of power within the CCL Community. The rule states that the corporate entity in question (e.g., Adjudicators, Enforcers) (a) must be no less than one-third owned by the entity’s own member clients and (b) must be no less than one-third owned by the entity’s own employees at any given time. It is therefore impossible (and illegal) for a single entity to gain majority ownership of the said entity.

⁷⁵ *Condition*: All Enforcers are prohibited from using weapons, tools, and methods of exercising justice-coercion that are specifically designed to kill; this does not rule out the possibility of exercising potentially lethal-force (since even non-lethal weapons might kill in the act of neutralizing an aggressor), but rules out such lethal force as an intention itself.

Clarification: This condition does not nullify the principle of self-defense, since justice-coercion functions differently (e.g., its goal is not self-protection or preservation but justice).

⁷⁶ *Note*: A legal guardian is also the person who justly possesses a Minor-Member, Special Member, or Criminal Member’s guardian-rights.

⁷⁷ *Clarification*: “Generally” is used here to allow for such things as occasional periods where access to CCL Adjudicators is necessarily unavailable (e.g., on a plane, on a remote hike, etc.).

- 6.3.2.6. For Minor Membership,⁷⁸ Guardians have the right to exchange/transfer their just guardianship rights at any time without consent of the child in question.⁷⁹ Furthermore, Guardianship rights automatically and immediately expire when the child enters adulthood unless the guardian and minor both voluntarily agree to extend the period of their guardianship/minor-membership.⁸⁰
- 6.3.2.7. Natural Guardians⁸¹ have, by their voluntary action of procreation, established an implied, unilateral contract⁸² with their natural Minor. As such, Natural Guardians are, upon the development of the first neuron of the embryonic minor, Guardians of the Minor.
- 6.3.2.8. The biological mother of a Minor who was conceived due to involuntary action (*i.e.*, rape) is exempt from all obligations of guardianship with respect to the Minor in question from the development of the first neuron to birth.⁸³
- 6.3.2.9. The biological father of a Minor who was conceived due to his own action (*i.e.*, rape) is not exempt from the obligations of guardianship with respect to the Minor in question.⁸⁴
- 6.3.3. Extraordinary Membership⁸⁵
- 6.3.3.1. Due to the developmental and contingent nature of all persons and the role of human-to-human cooperation, the core principles of CCL (property-rights, non-aggression, and contract law) are tempered, conditioned, and/or qualified for the temporary and developmental state of minors, the state of those with physical or mental disabilities, and the temporary, diminished state those who have been convicted of aggression.
- 6.3.3.2. All Extraordinary Members are inherently overseen by Guardian Members. As such, they are entitled to the general protection of their basic negative rights (*e.g.*, right to be free from violence, abuse, theft, etc.) and general basic positive rights (*e.g.*, right to sustenance/adequate food, shelter/housing, educational resources). They are also responsible for adhering to CCL Core to the extent it is possible for them to do so.
- 6.3.3.3. *Minor Membership*: For Minors of General Members.
- 1.1.1.1. *Special Membership*: For those who, due to certain prohibitive physical or mental conditions, would be better off with assistance. Special-Members who are able to recognize their need for guardianship and able to negotiate terms for guardianship may justly do so with the guardian of their choice. In other cases, the potential guardian must petition two disinterested CCL Adjudicators to (both) approve the application for guardianship.
- 1.1.1.2. *Criminal Membership*: For aggressors, who automatically assume Criminal Membership until they've completed the obligations of their sentence.⁸⁶

⁷⁸ *Definition*: A "minor" is a living human being that exists anytime from the development of the first neuron (or, if this is indiscernible, 14 days after conception) to adulthood. Prior to this point, the embryo in question is property of the genetic parents by default, unless the ownership of the embryos is contracted (like any other property ownership) to another carrier (*i.e.*, surrogate mother).

Clarification: It is legal to create embryos exclusively for research purposes so long as (a) the purposes of research are not malevolent and (b) the embryo is not allowed to progress to individuation (since it is never meant to fully develop). Additionally, it is legal to modify an embryo after individuation only if (a) the legal guardian(s) of the pre-born minor consents to such modification and (b) the modification is for the exclusive good of the pre-born minor. Under no condition, except when the life of the mother is in imminent danger, is it legitimate to modify the pre-born minor for the good (real or perceived) of another person.

⁷⁹ *Conditions*: (1) The minor under whose guardianship rights are being transferred must be told by their guardian two weeks in advance; (2) guardianship rights cannot be sold in such a way as to imminently endanger the well-being of the minor or violate any other part of CCL; (3) guardianship rights cannot be sold to a non-Member of CCL.

⁸⁰ *Condition*: No person over the age of 16 is eligible for Minor-Membership.

⁸¹ *Definition*: "Natural Guardians" are natural (biological) parents of a minor.

⁸² *Clarification*: This is a unique type of contract, which exists because (in contrast to consenting adults) it is usually impossible for infants/children to meaningfully engage in consensual and contractual agreements. In all other cases, contracts exhibit *mutual* consent.

⁸³ *Clarification*: In other words, the mother has the option to abort the minor, but if she chooses to give birth to the minor, guardianship becomes active (at or after individuation) and she must fulfill its obligations with respect to the born minor.

⁸⁴ *Clarification*: Like any guardianship rights, this father may transfer his guardianship rights to someone else through a voluntary contract if he is not able or willing to fulfill guardianship himself. However, he cannot simply forfeit those rights so that the minor is abandoned.

⁸⁵ *Alternative*: "Non-Plenary Membership," since these Members do not experience "full" rights and privileges.

⁸⁶ *Definition*: A "sentence" is the punishment or requirement of restitution officially given to a person convicted of a crime. A sentence is ordered by the judge or arbiter, based on the verdict of the jury (or the judge's or arbiter's verdict if there was no jury) within the possible punishments set by CCL.

6.4. Additional Rules About Membership Relations

6.4.1. Special, Criminal, and Minor Membership types are always individual and cannot exist as corporations.

6.4.2. General, Adjudicator, Enforcer and Guardian Members may exist as either individual or corporations.

6.4.3. The establishment of Criminal Membership automatically strips the Criminal Member of all other forms of membership (except for Special and Minor Membership, if applicable). Obtaining membership of other kinds is only possible after the Criminal Member's sentence has been fulfilled.

	Ordinary Members				Extraordinary Members		
	General	Adjudicator	Enforcer	Guardian	Minor	Special	Criminal
<i>Organizational Structure Number</i>	Individual or Corporate	Individual or Corporate	Individual or Corporate	Individual or Corporate	Individual	Individual	Individual
<i>Organizational Structure Type</i>	Any (e.g., partnership, sole proprietor, C-corp, etc.). However, if not sole proprietor, the entity cannot majority-own a corporate Adjudicator or corporate Enforcer	Any, unless corporate, which then must follow the Equity Decentralization Rule.		Any	N/A		
<i>Registration</i>	Membership contract signed and submitted by the individual or legal representative to a CCL-RDL.				Membership contract signed and submitted by the Minor's Guardian to a CCL-RDL.		Membership contract signed and submitted by the presiding Adjudicator to a CCL-RDL.
<i>Terms (duration)</i>	One-year auto-renewable.				From developing of first neuron to registering as a General Member	As determined jointly by Guardian and Special Member if possible, otherwise by Guardian	As determined by Adjudicator
<i>Cancellation</i>	Voluntary choice at any time for any reason.			Voluntary choice at any time for any reason, unless doing so would result in the harm of the guardian's dependents	Voluntary choice upon reaching adulthood	As determined by Guardian	Upon fulfilling sentence (as determined by Adjudicator)
<i>Termination besides death and cancellation</i>	Upon conviction of aggression (registration as Criminal Member)				N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Renewal after termination</i>	Upon fulfillment of sentence				N/A		
<i>Membership Compatibility</i>	Cannot simultaneously be Extraordinary Member	Cannot simultaneously be Enforcer, or majority-owned by Enforcer or Corporate General Member	Cannot simultaneously be Guardian, or majority-owned by Enforcer or Corporate General Member	Cannot simultaneously be Extraordinary Member	Cannot simultaneously be Ordinary Member		
<i>Membership Prerequisites</i>	N/A	Must simultaneously be General Member	Must simultaneously be General Member	Must simultaneously be General Member	N/A	N/A	N/A

6.5. Additional and/or Clarifying Prohibitions for All Members

- 6.5.1. It is unlawful to lend to or borrow from any government or government agency of any country.
- 6.5.2. It is unlawful to establish or attempt to establish a government, nation-state, or other similar, political entity that inherently violates CCL Core.
- 6.5.3. It is unlawful to knowingly hinder, damage, or corrupt a CCL-RDL in whole or in part.
- 6.5.4. It is unlawful to directly and knowingly assist any government, nation-state, or other entity in hindering, damaging, or corrupting CCL-RDL in whole or in part.
- 6.5.5. It is unlawful to directly and knowingly hinder any person or group's free and just subscription to Ordinary Membership.
- 6.5.6. It is unlawful to coerce any person or corporate entity, regardless of CCL membership, to subscribe to CCL Core or sign any CCL contract.
- 6.5.7. It is unlawful to lend (*i.e.*, issue a total amount of outstanding loanable funds/receipts) that exceeds the total value of the institution (*i.e.*, lending/depositing institution).⁸⁷ Banks or similar financial institutions that default due to a bank run,⁸⁸ or due any other financial mismanagement, remain liable for whatever contractual obligations they have made to their customers and are not allowed to be bailed out by any third-party corporation.⁸⁹
- 6.5.8. All Members offering goods or services must make publicly available Terms and Conditions,⁹⁰ a Privacy Policy,⁹¹ and a Conflict of Interest Policy⁹²

⁸⁷ *Definition:* The "total value" of a financial institution = net worth (reserves + cash balances + assets, etc. minus outstanding liabilities) + 10% confirmed credit line from third party-lender (of its net worth). *E.g.*, if a bank has 500,000 units of currency as reserves, other assets (of its own, not of its clients) worth another 500,000 units and has a credit line of 10%, its "total value" is 1.1m units (1m x 1.1). Therefore, it may lawfully lend out up to 1.1m units of currency. As such, if the bank lent out its maximum legal amount, it would be able (in principle) to ultimately redeem 100% of its depositors in the event of a withdrawal panic ("bank run").

Clarification: The total value of the institution does not increase if a third-party lender confirms a credit line higher than 10%.

⁸⁸ *Definition:* A bank run occurs when a large number of customers of a bank or another financial institution withdraw their deposits simultaneously. As more people withdraw their funds, the probability of default increases, thereby prompting more people to withdraw their deposits.

⁸⁹ *Clarification:* If an individual single-handedly (*i.e.*, without the help of a third party) bails out a defaulted financial institution, that individual must be a CCL member.

Note: If disputes about financial institutions, transactions, and related issues arise that cannot be resolved because CCL Core is deficient to address the relevant issues, Adjudicators will default to relevant portions of the *Uniform Commercial Code* (latest version), which become legally binding for the case, so long as these portions do not conflict with CCL.

Clarification: The total value of the financial member does not increase if a third-party lender confirms a credit line higher than 10%.

⁹⁰ *Definition:* A "Terms and Conditions" (or "Terms of Use") policy are rules by which one must agree to abide in order to use a service,

Note: The Terms and Conditions must also include the policies and procedures for changing and notifying all related parties the Terms and Conditions, Privacy Policy, Conflict of Interest Policy, and any other policies.

⁹¹ *Definition:* A "Privacy Policy" is statement or a legal document that discloses some or all of the ways a party gathers, uses, discloses, and manages a customer or client's data). Adjudicators must disclose any confidentiality policies in this document as well (*e.g.*, such as those for jurors during a trial).

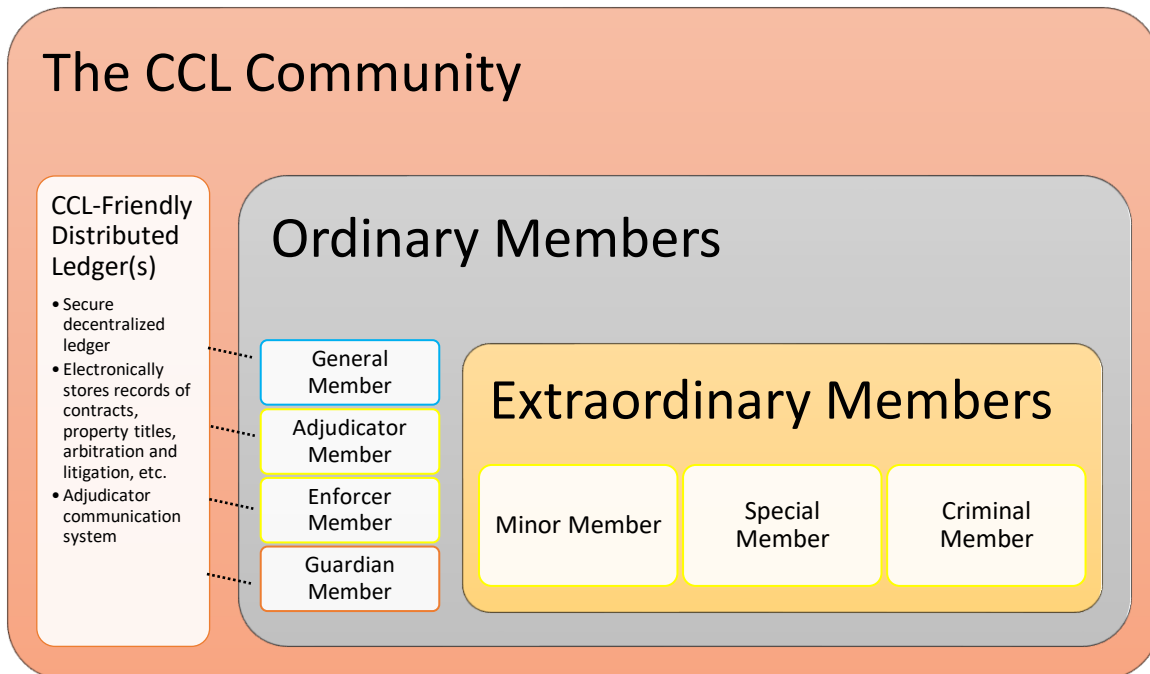
⁹² *Definition:* A "conflict of interest" is a situation in which a person or organization is involved in multiple interests, financial or otherwise, one of which could possibly corrupt the motivation or decision-making of that individual or organization. A conflict of interest exists if the circumstances are reasonably believed (on the basis of past experience and evidence) to create a risk that a decision *may* be unduly influenced by other, secondary interests, and not on whether a particular individual is *actually* influenced by a secondary interest.

Definition: A "Conflict of Interest Policy" is a set of rules that a person or group enforces to mitigate the adverse impact of conflicts of interest.

Note: The Conflict of Interest Policy of all Enforcers and Adjudicators must specifically address conflicts of interest that may result in unjust or unfair legal work, proceedings, or judgements, along with policies and procedures that concretely address bribery, kickbacks, and corruption.

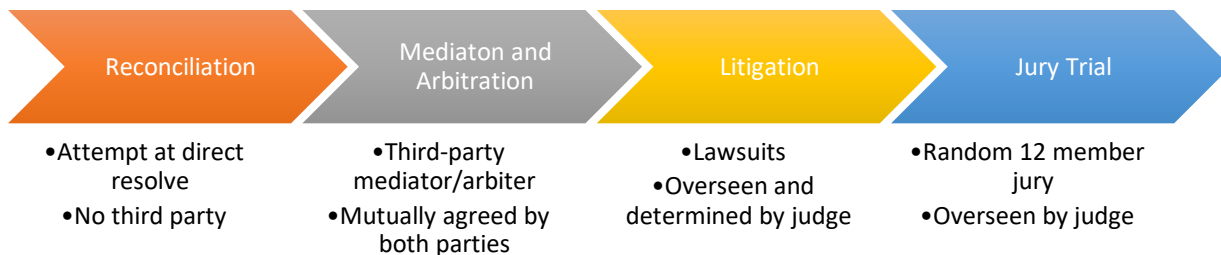
Definition: "Bribery" is the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of something of value for the purpose of influencing the action of a CCL official in the discharge of his or her public or legal duties. The expectation of a particular voluntary action in return is what makes the difference between a bribe and a private demonstration of goodwill. To offer or provide payment in order to persuade someone with a responsibility to betray that responsibility is known as seeking *undue influence* over that person's actions, and when someone with power seeks payment in exchange for certain actions, that person is said to be *peddling influence*.

Definition: A "kickback" is the seller's return of part of the purchase price of an item to a buyer or buyer's representative for the purpose of inducing a purchase or improperly influencing future purchases. Any kickbacks immediately relating to Adjudicators and Enforcers are illegal, as well as any kickbacks between CCL Members and other governments or government officials. All other cases of kickbacks are determined case by case according to the presiding Adjudicator of the case.



7. Settling Disputes

7.1. Disputes⁹³ are settled through a process of (1) reconciliation; (2) arbitration; (3) litigation; (4) jury trial. All disputes must begin at the first step and escalate to the latter steps if justice is not achieved.⁹⁴



7.2. It is the responsibility of the involved Adjudicator(s) to hire executive guards and ensure their presence during arbitration, litigation and/or jury trial to (a) assist the arbitrator/judge/jurors, (b) bear witness that CCL and its various policies and procedures are being honored in the process of settling disputes, and (c) ensure the immediate safety of all involved parties.⁹⁵

7.2.1. Such judicial guards are required to maintain strict confidentiality about matters relating to the case throughout their service in this capacity until notified by the presiding Adjudicator.

7.2.2. Judicial guards may fulfill bailiff roles (e.g., handling detainees) but are not required to unless the presiding Adjudicator deem it necessary to ensure that CCL is being faithfully honored.

7.2.3. At least one judicial guard is required for arbitration, and at least two judicial guards (from disinterested parties) for litigation and jury trials.⁹⁶

7.2.4. Adjudications that proceed without judicial guards as specified above—and are therefore without sufficient witnesses and protection to lawfully proceed—are invalidated.

⁹³ I.e., legal disputes, conflict of rights, aggressions, violations of CCL, etc. This process applies to disputes between Adjudicators and Enforcers, and any other internal conflict.

⁹⁴ Exception: Because of seriousness, the plaintiffs (victims) of Personal Aggressions of force or duress have the option of immediately entering either arbitration (second phase) or a jury trial (fourth phase). In that case, if arbitration is chosen and fails, the case skips over litigation and automatically enters a jury trial per the same steps noted in this section (to the extent that they can apply).

⁹⁵ Definition: This type of Executive Guard is a "Judicial Guard."

⁹⁶ Definition: "Disinterested" generally means someone who is impartial and unbiased in the situation at hand. It is in contrast to an interested party, who (for example) may be a relative, co-worker, employer/employee, client, or firm that is majority-owned.

7.3. Reconciliation (Step 1)

7.3.1. Before a plaintiff⁹⁷ can proceed to arbitration,⁹⁸ the plaintiff must attempt to reconcile with the offending party by directly communicating to the extent that it is possible and reasonable.

7.3.2. Evidence of this communication attempt must be verifiable.⁹⁹

7.4. Mediation and Arbitration (Step 2)

7.4.1. If reconciliation fails, the plaintiff is free to pursue mediation/arbitration with a mediator/arbitrator concurrently approved by the plaintiff and the defendant.

7.4.1.1. If the defendant refuses to cooperate in choosing a mediator/arbitrator, the defendant and the plaintiff must each choose their own mediator/arbitrator of choice, both of whom will then choose a third mediator/arbitrator to hear the case.¹⁰⁰

7.4.1.2. If the defendant refuses to cooperate even in this secondary process of choosing a mediator/arbitrator,¹⁰¹ the plaintiff has the option of subpoenaing the defendant to mediation/arbitration.¹⁰² However, if mediation fails and the defendant is declared entirely innocent by the arbitrator in arbitration, the plaintiff is liable for committing an aggression against the defendant, namely, for forcing the defendant to attend arbitration against their will.

7.4.2. After choosing a mediator/arbitrator, mediation/arbitration is conducted according to the following general rules:

7.4.2.1. Mediation¹⁰³ must be conducted first with the goal of mutual settlement. If settlement cannot be achieved through mediation and bargaining within 30 days, the mediator now functions as an arbitrator who then conducts pendulum arbitration.¹⁰⁴

7.4.3. Other than these general procedures, mediators/arbitrators are free to conduct mediation/arbitration according to their publicly stated policies and procedures.

7.5. Litigation

7.5.1. If both mediation and arbitration fails,¹⁰⁵ the plaintiff is free to sue the defendant with a judge/legal firm concurrently approved by the plaintiff and the defendant. Unlike arbitration where a decision is reached mutually, the decisions of the Judge are “final” in cases of litigation (unless successfully appealed thereafter).

7.5.1.1. As with arbitration, if the defendant refuses to cooperate in choosing a judge/legal firm, the defendant and the plaintiff must each choose their own judge or legal firm of choice, both of whom will then choose a third judge/legal firm to hear the case.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁷ Definition: A “plaintiff” is the complainant, the one who is suing or prosecuting.

⁹⁸ Definition: “Arbitration” is the submission of a dispute to an unbiased third person designated by the parties to the controversy, who agree in advance to comply with the award—a decision to be issued after a hearing at which both parties have an opportunity to be heard.

⁹⁹ Clarification: If it not necessary for the defendant to respond to the offending party to proceed to litigation. However, the plaintiff can only proceed to arbitration after receiving no response from the offending party for a minimum of 72 hours.

¹⁰⁰ Note: All CCL Adjudicators are required to have a policy specifying their specific procedures for effectively carrying out this general procedure. Those that do not have a public policy 30-days prior to the initial complaint are not legal to handle the case or any others.

¹⁰¹ I.e., failing to choose a mediator/arbitrator within 30 days of the failed reconciliation communication.

¹⁰² Definition: A “subpoena” is a formal document that orders a named individual to appear before an Adjudicator at a fixed time to give testimony. If the suspect/defendant fails to obey the subpoena, the presiding Adjudicator is valid in issuing a bench warrant.

Definition: A “warrant” is a written order issued by a judicial officer or other authorized person commanding an Executive Guard to perform some act incident to the administration of justice.

Definition: A “bench warrant” is initiated by and issued from the Adjudicator directing an Executive Guard to bring a specified person before the court. A bench warrant is used, among other purposes, when a person has failed to appear in response to a subpoena, summons, or citation. It is also used when an accused person needs to be transferred from jail to court for trial, and when a person's failure to obey a court order puts her or him in contempt of court.

Definition: “Contempt of court” an act of deliberate disobedience or disregard for the laws, regulations, or decorum of a presiding Adjudicator or Enforcer, such as an arbitrator, judge, law-firm, Executive Guard, etc.

¹⁰³ Definition: “Mediation” is the settlement of a dispute or controversy by setting up an independent Adjudicator between two contending parties in order to aid them in the settlement of their disagreement.

¹⁰⁴ Definition: “Pendulum arbitration” is a type of interest arbitration in which the arbitrator chooses one of the parties' proposals on each (or perhaps all) disputed issues. Pendulum arbitration forbids splitting.

¹⁰⁵ I.e., if the plaintiff is not pleased with the result(s) of the arbitration.

Note: The plaintiff does not have the option to appeal to another arbitrator to handle the case if the plaintiff isn't pleased with the results of the first arbitrator unless both the plaintiff and defendant agree to do so.

Note: Adjudicators are not free to compel unwilling parties of a case (i.e., an arbitration, lawsuit, or trial) to attend hearings or participate in the case without penalty unless there is a prior agreement allowing the Adjudicator to do this.

¹⁰⁶ Note: All CCL Adjudicators are required to have a policy specifying their specific procedures for effectively carrying out this general procedure.

- 7.5.1.2. If the defendant refuses to cooperate even in this secondary process of choosing a judge/legal firm,¹⁰⁷ the plaintiff has the choice of subpoenaing the defendant to litigation.¹⁰⁸ However, if the defendant ultimately proves innocent, the plaintiff is liable for committing an aggression against the defendant, namely, for forcing the defendant to participate in litigation against their will.
- 7.5.2. The lawsuit is conducted according to additional policies and procedures of the judge/legal firm.¹⁰⁹
- 7.5.3. Unless there is prior agreement to the contrary, all legal fees are, by default, paid by the guilty party.¹¹⁰
- 7.6. Jury Trial
- 7.6.1. If either the plaintiff or defendant is unsatisfied with the litigation decision of a judge, the party may make an appeal to hold a jury trial.
- 7.6.2. To successfully appeal a judge's decision, the appealing party must submit an appeal request through any two disinterested judges/legal firms, explaining in writing in the appeal why the decision of the judge is unjust or corrupt. After documenting the appeal request, the two judges/legal firms are jointly required to randomly select three other disinterested judges/legal firms to approve or reject the appeal.¹¹¹ If two or more of the three judges approve the appeal, the case automatically goes to trial with a legal firm concurrently approved by both parties, or if they cannot agree, with a legal firm chosen by the two-three aforementioned approving judges.¹¹²
- 7.6.3. If only one or no judges approve the appeal, the appeal request is discarded (leaving the original decision of the initial litigating judge in place).
- 7.6.4. Additional appeals are only possible if two conditions are met:
- 7.6.4.1. They are submitted within 30 years of the original litigating judge's decision.
- 7.6.4.2. They document new evidence that might affect the outcome of the original litigating judge's decision.¹¹³
- 7.6.5. After the legal firm is chosen, the firm and all involved parties have no more than 60 days and no less than 7 days to prepare for initial proceedings. The legal-firm, in cooperation with the legal representatives of both parties, are responsible for securing the 12-person jury—and carrying out the entirety of the trial—according to the firm's stated policies and procedures.¹¹⁴
- 7.6.6. After the jury reaches a verdict and informs the judge, the judge has 72 hours to determine an appropriate sentence recommendation, which is then sent back to the jury to approve. If there is disagreement, negotiations about the sentence may continue for up to an additional 48 hours until agreement can be reached. If a final sentence cannot be mutually agreed upon through these negotiations, the matter is put to a vote to the twelve jurors, where a 2/3 majority (for property aggressions) or 3/4 majority (for personal aggressions) immediately and finally decides the matter.
- 7.6.7. The final decisions of the jury are final and cannot be repealed except on the condition of newly-discovered evidence given above.
- 7.6.8. Unless there is prior agreement, all legal fees are, by default, paid by the guilty party.

¹⁰⁷ *I.e.*, failing to choose a judge/legal firm within 30 days of when the failed arbitration case closed.

¹⁰⁸ *Definition*: A "subpoena" is a formal document that orders a named individual to appear before an Adjudicator at a fixed time to give testimony.

¹⁰⁹ *Condition*: These additional policies must be contained in the judge/firm's public Terms and Conditions and remain unchanged for the duration of the case. (*I.e.*, the participants of the case exit arbitration according to the same rules that they agreed to when entering arbitration.)

¹¹⁰ *Clarification*: This includes the legal fees paid by the winning party.

Note: Adjudicators must have a stated policy about what constitutes "legal fees" for their (unwinning) clients.

¹¹¹ *Note*: This service must be provided without charge to CCL Members by virtue of their duties as a CCL judge.

¹¹² *Conditions*: After the appeal succeeds, the parties of the case have 72 hours to determine the legal-firm to hold the trial. If they fail to mutually choose a firm or choose not to mutually choose a firm, they must pay (equally split) the two judges at market price to have the judges decide a firm on their behalf. At that point, the judges have 72 hours to determine the legal firm to hold the trial. If they fail to make this choice on time, both judges are suspended from all legal work (*i.e.*, lose Adjudicator membership status) for one year.

¹¹³ *Note*: Again, the same procedure for appealing a case decision is used—this time on the basis of new evidence.

¹¹⁴ *Condition*: These additional policies must be contained in the judge/firm's public Terms and Conditions and remain unchanged for the duration of the case. (*I.e.*, the participants of the case exit litigation according to the same rules that they agreed to when entering litigation.)

7.7. Search Warrants and Audits

7.7.1. Any Adjudicator seeking to verify aggressive activity may request, pay for, and obtain a search warrant.¹¹⁵

7.7.1.1. The Adjudicator must first produce a search warrant contract offer, which includes all necessary documentation justifying the request and a bid price that the Adjudicator is willing to pay for a judge to reject/approve the request. The Adjudicator is then free to distribute the contract offer to as many judges as the Adjudicator's pleases so long as this offer is distributed through a CCL-RDL and not available on public search results.

7.7.1.2. As soon as three independent (disinterested) judges have accepted the contract, the Adjudicator is responsible for payment to the judges, who then have up to one month to reject or approve the warrant request.

7.7.1.3. If two or more of the three judges approve the request,¹¹⁶ the search warrant is issued to the investigative Adjudicator—who can then contract with (*i.e.*, hire) an executive guard concurrently approved by both judges, to conduct the search.¹¹⁷

7.7.1.3.1. The Adjudicator with the search warrant has the option to contact the suspect and request a surrender of property related to the suspected crime to avoid carrying out the coercive search.

7.7.1.3.2. The judges must specify on the warrant the places to be searched, and the persons or things that may be seized and under what general conditions. A search warrant that does not provide the basics—times, places, people, properties involved—is legally invalid.

7.7.1.4. If, after the search is conducted, the Adjudicator does not find sufficient evidence to prosecute a crime, the Adjudicator and executive guards are jointly guilty of trespass, theft, or whatever aggressions were committed during the search.¹¹⁸

7.7.1.5. If the Adjudicator finds sufficient evidence to prosecute a crime and successfully does so through CCL dispute settlement, the guilty party is responsible for paying not only all legal fees related to the case, but the cost of obtaining and carrying out the search warrant as well.

7.8. Audits

7.8.1. Any Adjudicator seeking to verify fraudulent or financially corrupt activity may request, pay for, and obtain an audit warrant.¹¹⁹

7.8.2. The policies and procedures for obtaining an audit warrant are the same as obtaining a search warrant to the extent that they are applicable. The penalties and consequences of audits are the same as those of search warrants to the extent that they are applicable.

7.9. Determining an Appropriate Judgment

7.9.1. Sentences/judgements/remedies of Adjudicators are determined by the arbiter/judge's own judgment, but within a necessary, guiding framework consisting of (a) determining factors and (b) principles of justice.

7.9.2. Determining factors identify the general range of seriousness, and therefore seriousness of judgment, for the crime in question. Three factors must be explicitly identified in as part of any arbiter or judge's sentence:

¹¹⁵ *Definition:* A "search warrant" is an order in writing, issued by a judge to search a specified person or premises for specified property and to bring it before the Adjudicator named in the warrant. Before issuing the search warrant, the judge must determine whether there is probable cause to search based on the information supplied in writing by an Adjudicator or Enforcer.

¹¹⁶ *I.e.*, determined that "probable cause" has indeed been established.

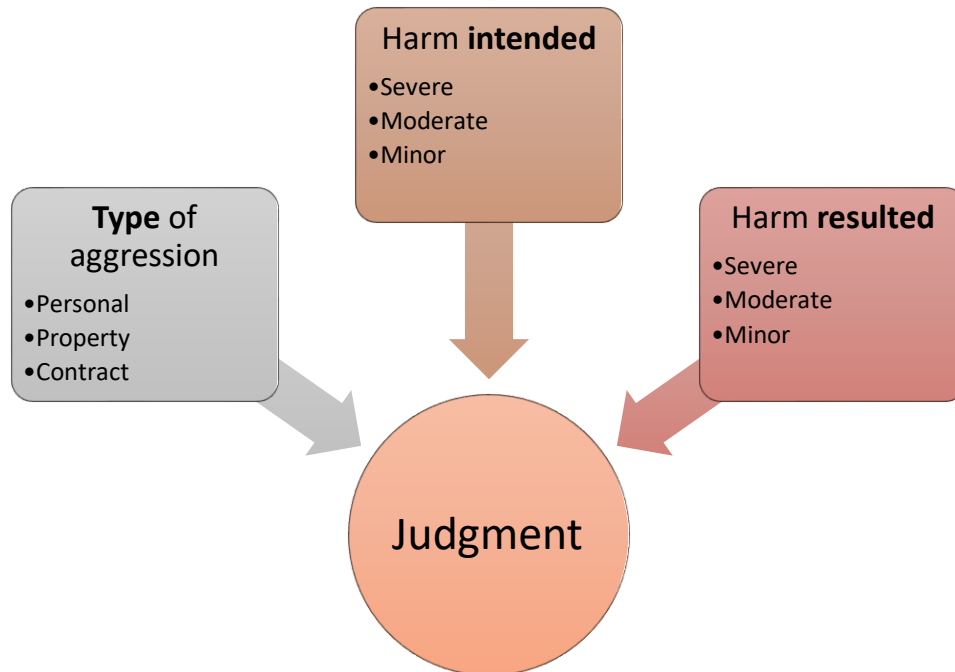
Definition: "Probable cause" is apparent facts discovered through logical inquiry that would lead a reasonably intelligent and prudent person to believe that an accused person has violated CCL (*i.e.*, committed a crime), thereby warranting their prosecution.

¹¹⁷ *Note:* It is the Adjudicator's responsibility for disclosing any conflict of interest to the judges when choosing an Executive Guard for the search.

¹¹⁸ *Note:* The final sentence for cases such as these are split in half, one half being served by the Adjudicator who ordered the search, the other half by the Executive Guard(s) who carried it out. (E.g., if a judge overseeing a failed search warrant issues a 5,000 unit fine, the Adjudicator and Executive Guard are each responsible for 2,500 units).

¹¹⁹ *Definition:* An "audit" is a systematic examination of financial, accounting, or exchange records by an Adjudicator to verify their accuracy and truthfulness; a hearing during which financial, accounting, or exchange data are investigated for purposes of authentication.

- 7.9.2.1. What *type* of aggression is it? (Personal, property, and/or breach of contract?)
- 7.9.2.2. Given the type of aggression/harm, how much was *intended*? (Severe, moderate, or minor?)
- 7.9.2.3. Given the type of aggression/harm, how much *resulted*? (Severe, moderate, or minor?)¹²⁰



7.9.3. Principles of justice provide further scaffolding to produce an effective judgment. They must be implemented as consciously and consistently as possible by arbiters and judges.

- 7.9.3.1. All parties are equal before the law. Arbiters and judges should aim to be as objective and fair as possible.¹²¹
 - 7.9.3.2. All parties must always be assumed and treated as innocent until proven guilty.
 - 7.9.3.3. The remedy of a certain crime should be in proportion to the severity of the crime itself (insofar as this is possible), and the debt owed by the criminal is primarily to the victim(s), not to society, the Adjudicators, or any other party.
 - 7.9.3.4. In terms of general goals, the opinion and state of the victim must always be an element of consideration.
 - 7.9.3.5. In terms of general violations, personal aggressions are considered more serious than property aggressions.
 - 7.9.3.6. In terms of coercion, force is considered more serious than duress, and duress more serious than fraud.
 - 7.9.3.7. In terms of specific remedies, bondage is considered more severe than money damages or injunctions.
- 7.10. CCL decisions function with the doctrine of precedent; legal rules the applied to a prior case with facts similar to those of the case now before a judge should be applied to resolve the legal dispute.¹²²
- 7.11. Precedent does not apply to arbiters, only judges This means arbiters make decisions on a case-by-case basis; they should still be in general harmony with the decisions of similar cases, but they do not establish precedent.

¹²⁰ Note: Since the severity of harm intended or resulted exists on a scale, arbiters and judges may choose to further break down the three levels of “severe, moderate, minor” as they see fit.

¹²¹ Note: Arbiters or judges that have accepted bribes are sentenced to no less than five-years of non-substitutionary bondage and a permanent revocation of their Adjudicator membership.

¹²² Definition: “Precedent” is a court decision that is cited as an example or analogy to resolve similar questions of law in later cases. The use of precedent has been justified as providing predictability, stability, fairness, and efficiency in the law.

8. Enforcement and Aggression Management

8.1. The basic structure of remedies for crimes are injunctions for specific performance, money damages, and/or bondage.

8.1.1. Injunctions may be temporary,¹²³ long-term,¹²⁴ preventative,¹²⁵ mandatory,¹²⁶ or constitute a restraining order.¹²⁷

8.2. Remedies for Breach of Contract

8.2.1. The basic structure of remedies for breach of contract are injunctions for specific performance and money damages.¹²⁸

8.2.2. Adjudicators must give victims of a contract breach the option of specific performance or money damages, so long as promisors are allowed to show why specific performance is unduly onerous and money damages are adequate.

8.2.3. Adjudicators must calculate contract damages in one of three different ways, based on appropriateness:

8.2.3.1. *Restitution*: The amount of money it would take to return the party in breach to the position the breaching party would have been in had the contract not been made.¹²⁹

8.2.3.2. *Reliance*: The amount of money it would take to return the victim of the breach to the position the victim would have been in had the contract not been made.

8.2.3.3. *Expectation*: The amount of money it would take to put the victim of the breach in the same position as the victim would have been had the contract been performed.¹³⁰

8.2.4. The right of the promisee to collect damages is limited in three ways:

8.2.4.1. The damages claimed (whether “loss in value” or “other loss”) must be certain enough to be capable of calculation.

8.2.4.2. The losses incurred must not have been avoidable by the promisee.

8.2.4.3. The “other loss” actually incurred must not have been remote or unforeseeable.

8.2.4.3.1. Damages are not recoverable for loss that the party in breach did not have reason to foresee as a probable result of the breach when the contract was made.

8.2.4.3.2. Loss may be foreseeable as a probable result of a breach because it follows from the breach (a) in the ordinary course of events, or (b) as a result of special circumstances, beyond the ordinary course of events, that the party in breach had reason to know.

8.3. Remedies for Aggression

8.3.1. Just as in breach of contract, acts of aggression place the aggressor in debt to the aggrieved. Criminal Members (*i.e.*, convicted aggressors) must fulfill their sentence or program of detention to leave Criminal Membership and restore other Membership.¹³¹

8.3.2. The remedy for property aggressions can be money damages, injunctions, and/or bondage.

¹²³ *Definition*: A “temporary injunction” is a provisional remedy that is invoked to preserve the subject matter in its existing condition. Its purpose is to prevent dissolution of the plaintiff’s rights. The main reason for use of a preliminary injunction is the need for immediate relief.

¹²⁴ *Definition*: A “long-term injunction” is aimed at final relief but, due to the Statute of Limitations, cannot apply for longer than 30 years.

¹²⁵ *Definition*: A “preventative” or “negative injunction” prevents a threatened injury, preserves the status quo, or restrains the continued commission of an ongoing wrong, but it cannot be used to redress a consummated wrong or to undo that which has already been done.

¹²⁶ *Definition*: A “mandatory injunction” commands the performance of a positive act.

¹²⁷ *Definition*: A “restraining order” is granted to preserve the status quo of the subject of the controversy until the hearing on an application for a temporary injunction. A “temporary restraining order” is a remedy of short duration that is issued to prevent unnecessary and irreparable injury.

¹²⁸ *Definition*: “Money damages” is monetary compensation that is awarded by an Adjudicator to an individual who has been injured through the wrongful conduct of another party; they are the presumptive form of relief for breach of contract and are the remedy that every party has a right to receive.

Definition: “Injunctions for specific performance” is an Adjudicator order by which an individual is required to perform, or is restrained from performing, a particular act. It is often used when money damages are inherently inadequate (e.g., in land contracts, where money cannot buy the same piece of land).

¹²⁹ *Clarification*: That is, make the breaching party discourage any benefits he or she received from entering into the contract.

¹³⁰ *Conditions*: The normal expectation measure is the amount of money it would take to complete performance. However, where the cost of completion greatly exceeds the diminution of market value, the diminution of market value will be awarded, unless (a) the contract expressly stipulates the cost of completion measure even when it greatly exceeds the diminution in value; or (b) the victim of the breach is likely to attach subjective value to the complete performance; or (c) the party in breach would gain the full benefit of the contract while avoiding its essential reliance cost.

Definition: “Diminution in value” refers to (in the event of a breach of contract) the decrease in value of property due to the failure to construct something exactly as specified in the contract.

¹³¹ *Note*: Entire prohibition of or banishment from CCL Membership cannot legally be used as punishment by Adjudicators for any crime.

8.3.3. The remedy for personal aggressions can be money damages, injunctions, and/or non-substitutionary bondage.

8.4. Bondage

8.4.1. Bondage is a program of custodial detention which constitute a debt owed to the victim by the perpetrator.¹³²

8.4.2. The victim is the rightful bondage-holder unless the victim chooses to voluntarily exchange the bondage on the free market just like bonds, mortgages, and other debt securities.

8.4.3. The custodian of the Criminal Member serving bondage is the same as the Guardian Member directly overseeing the Criminal Member. The custodian may, but not need, be the same entity as the bondage-holder.

8.4.4. It is the responsibility of the bondage-holder to hire (or act as) an appropriate custodian to ensure that (a) the Criminal Member's bondage is being appropriately fulfilled according to the terms set forth by the Adjudicator, and (b) the Criminal Member's basic rights¹³³ and diminished rights¹³⁴ are being upheld.

8.4.5. The terms and conditions of a bondage are the same as the terms and conditions of that person's criminal membership.¹³⁵

8.4.6. The bondage remedy for personal aggressions are always non-substitutionary, meaning no one but the convicted aggressor may fulfill the bondage. For all other cases, it is legally permissible for someone other than the criminal to voluntarily fulfill the bondage sentence on the criminal's behalf.

8.4.7. Bondage Issuance

8.4.7.1. If an Adjudicator's sentence includes bondage, issuance and execution of bondage occurs according to the following process.

8.4.7.2. After a sentence for bondage has been given, the personal profile of the Criminal Member is immediately made available for viewing to all CCL Members through an appropriate CCL-RDL.¹³⁶

8.4.7.3. For no more than 30 days, interested guardians and bondage firms (*i.e.*, corporate custodians) may directly communicate with the Criminal Member and their legal representative to negotiate offers and terms for the bondage.¹³⁷

8.4.7.3.1. The terms for bondage in these offer negotiations are limited since (a) they cannot contradict or nullify those set out by the Adjudicator's sentencing¹³⁸ and (b) they must be approved by the victim (*i.e.*, the initial bondage-holder).

8.4.7.3.2. Since bondage is not and must not constitute abject slavery (*i.e.*, forced labor), the terms of the offer must specify how and in what conditions the criminal Member will be held in custody both if they agree to the terms (and work as specified) and if they refuse to (and therefore do not work as specified). The terms

¹³² *Definition:* "Criminal custodians" (or "custodians" for short) are Guardian Members overseeing Criminal Members.

Clarification: This system noticeably contrasts with popular prison systems of mass incarceration, where being productive under sentence to the benefit of the victim is not necessarily the general purpose of prison time.

¹³³ *I.e.*, inviolable, even while being a criminal member (e.g., right not to be physically abused, intentionally deprived of bodily needs, etc.)

¹³⁴ *I.e.*, those conditioned by the guardian and terms of the bondage.

¹³⁵ *Note:* The general terms/conditions of criminal membership specified in section 6 above must not and cannot be contradicted or nullified by any Adjudicator's sentence. Changing the general rules of criminal membership would require an emendation to CCL.

¹³⁶ *Note:* The "personal profile" includes basic information about the criminal, the criminal's background and charges, including professional skills, education, work and personal references, and the criminal's desired conditions of bondage.

¹³⁷ *E.g.*, how much or what percentage the custodian vs. the bondage holder will receive of the bondage yield (*i.e.*, profits/labor produced by the criminal), terms for future transferring and/or re-negotiation, what type of work the criminal will be asked to perform, how often, how many breaks or vacations are allowed, what type of living quarters are offered, how much travel is involved, etc.

Note: During this interstitial period, the criminal is placed under temporary custody of the judicial guard(s). Holding arrangements are determined ahead of time by Adjudicator who presided over the case.

¹³⁸ *Clarification:* In other words, the offers have been "pre-screened" by the Adjudicator to ensure that they are generally valid offers and not scams or unlawful.

must also state any rewards for exceptional performance¹³⁹ and any penalties for refusing to work.¹⁴⁰

- 8.4.7.4. It is the criminal's choice as to what bondage program offer they will accept, so long as the victim approves of the criminal's choice.
- 8.4.7.4.1. If the victim/plaintiff does not approve, the criminal must present two offers for the victim to choose from, and whatever the victim chooses is decided.
- 8.4.7.4.2. If the criminal cannot settle on an offer in time (or at all), the victim has the right to make the choice regarding the criminal's bondage program.
- 8.4.7.5. After a bondage program has been chosen, it comes into effect no later than two weeks, whereupon the victim possesses the bondage (*i.e.*, has conditional custody of the Criminal Member), and the criminal begins serving the bondage and any other terms of the criminal's sentence.
- 8.4.8. Prior to transfer of custody to the bondage-holder, the Adjudicator and judicial guards are responsible for ensuring the safe injection of a GPS tracker with identity chip into the criminal's body. Information regarding the criminal's whereabouts, as well as regular updates from the criminal's custodian, must be made readily available to all Enforcers through a CCL-RDL.
- 8.4.9. All Criminal Members in bondage must be supervised at all times and places by their rightful custodian, either in the immediate vicinity or within a reasonable distance such that the criminal can be properly neutralized in the event of an aggression.
- 8.5. Boundaries of Judgments and Statutes of Limitations¹⁴¹
- 8.5.1. The maximum penalty for a personal aggression is thirty-years bondage plus (a) fines worth thirty-years average labor costs or (b) twice the net worth of the convicted aggressor (whichever is greater).¹⁴²
- 8.5.2. The maximum penalty for a property aggression that does not involve a personal aggression is five-years bondage, or (a) fines worth ten-years average labor costs or (b) twice the net worth of the convicted aggressor (whichever is greater).
- 8.5.3. No fixed contract is valid that extends beyond thirty-years.¹⁴³

¹³⁹ *I.e.*, reduced time, special privileges, etc.

¹⁴⁰ *E.g.*, additional fines, injunctions, etc.

Condition: These penalties may not include additional years of bondage beyond 50% of the original bondage duration. (*E.g.*, a Criminal Member who is convicted of first-degree murder is sentenced to thirty-years bondage; with permission of the victim, he signs a bondage contract with a buyer where he agrees to work supervised construction for the 30-years, but after the third year he refuses to work, whereby he is held in a prison cell. He cannot in this situation be penalized by an Adjudicator to more than 15 additional years of bondage).

¹⁴¹ *Definition:* "Statute of limitations" is a law which forbids prosecutors from charging someone with a crime that was committed more than a specified number of years ago. After the period of the statute has run, the criminal is essentially free.

¹⁴² *Note:* "Average labor costs" is the estimate of how much the average comparable CCL member (*e.g.*, for age, location, etc.) makes in a given period.

¹⁴³ *E.g.*, eighty-year mortgages are not CCL-enforceable contracts.

9. Index of Legal Terms