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Special Containment Procedures Foundation

Foundation Code



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Disclaimer: This document is not intended for public use. It is intended for use by the Ethics Committee and Foundation Command for reference in any disputes or conflicts, as well as to establish core foundation principles and standards. Furthermore, it serves to establish a consistent and fair criminal system.

Refer to the Universal Guidelines for public information.



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I. CODE OF ETHICS

1. Introduction

1 § 1 Purpose, Scope of the Code of Ethics

- a) The Code of Ethics shall govern the core principles and function of the Foundation, including interdepartmental relations, rights of personnel, and Foundation procedures.
- b) Unless specifically established otherwise, the Foundation Code extends to all departments, divisions, or any other official entity under the Foundation.

1 § 2 Effect and Enforcement of the Code of Ethics

- a) Departments are required to ensure that all of their procedures are in compliance with this code, and are required to enforce this code within the limits of their department.
- b) Only the procedures, principles, and practices within a department may be a matter of ethicality, not the sole conduct of a member of the Foundation.
- c) The Ethics Committee, under the authority and supervision of the O5 Council, shall ensure that all principles and procedures established by this code are followed and adopted by all applicable departments.
- d) The Ethics Committee may proceed with an investigation into any applicable department or institution to ensure its compliance with this code. This may be done with the assistance of the Internal Security Service.
- e) While departments or other relevant institutions are expected to comply with the committee for any investigations or directives, they may be legally compelled to do so only by an order of the Committee Director supported by the O5 Council.

1 § 3 Maintenance and Amendments to the Code of Ethics

- a) The Code of Ethics shall be maintained by the Ethics Committee.
- b) Amendments may be made only under the command of the Committee Director with the support of the O5 council.
- c) Amendment proposals may be made by the Foundation Command, subject to review by the Ethics Committee.
- d) The O5 Council may overturn any amendment or make amendments on its own.

1 § 4 Definitions

- a) NATURE OF DISALLOWED CONDUCT -
 - i. "Criminal" shall refer to any conduct that is considered commission of a crime designated by the Criminal Code.
 - ii. "Unethical" shall refer to anything that is not according to or consistent with the Code of Ethics.
 - iii. "Illegal" shall refer to any criminal or unethical conduct.

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- iv. The terms “criminal” and “unethical” shall, in official proceedings or by official authorities, be used properly and are not interchangeable.
- b) “Department” shall mean any official entity of the Foundation, including a Foundation department, division, subdivision, office, board, council, committee, team, or any other official institution or organization.

1 § 5

Law Enforcement Procedure

- a) All offenses included within the Criminal Code shall be subject to handling and punishment by the Ethics Committee. An action by the Ethics Committee does not preclude a further punishment within the offender's departments, and vice versa.
- b) All departments of a person punished by the Ethics Committee are required to comply with such a punishment. For example, in the case of a Class E suspension, all command teams of which the offender is a member shall use reasonable efforts to prevent the offender from using that department's team or other privileges on site.
- c) In the case of conduct in violation of the Code of Ethics without inclusion within the Criminal Code, the Criminal Review Board shall abstain from the case and forward it to the command of the department that the offender is a member of and that is relevant to the nature of the offense. The compliance of departments with the Code of Ethics is subject to review by the Judicial Review Board.
- d) The Internal Security Service may act pursuant to the Internal Security Policy without regard to the Criminal Code or the Code of Ethics. The Internal Security Policy is subject to review by the O5 Council.

1 § 6

Punishment Procedure

- a) **PURPOSE** - The purpose of this section is to regulate the execution of punishments that may be issued by the Ethics Committee.
- b) When a Formal Warning is issued, a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct.
- c) When a Class E Sentence is issued:
 - i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;
 - ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Suspended Personnel" in the primary Foundation group; and
 - iii. the subject's access to all departments teams shall be restricted. Department command teams shall make a reasonable effort to do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee.
- d) When a Foundation Dismissal is issued:
 - i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;

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- ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Suspended Personnel" in the primary Foundation group for 25 days;
 - 1) once this time has expired, the subject shall be ranked to "Class D" in the primary Foundation group;
 - iii. the subject shall be removed from all departments. Department command teams shall do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee; and
 - iv. the subject shall be blocked from sending Security Class applications for two months.
- e) When a Foundation Exile is issued:
- i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;
 - ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Class D" in the primary Foundation group;
 - iii. the subject shall be removed from all departments. Department command teams shall do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee; and
 - iv. the subject shall be blocked from sending Security Class applications for an indefinite amount of time.
- f) When a Foundation Blacklist is issued:
- i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;
 - ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Class D" or exiled from the primary Foundation group;
 - iii. the subject shall be removed from all departments. Department command teams shall do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee;
 - iv. the subject shall be blocked from sending Security Class applications for an indefinite amount of time;
 - v. the subject shall be removed from all communication servers owned by Pathos; and
 - vi. the subject shall be removed from all games and experiences owned by Pathos.
- g) RETROACTIVITY OF THE LAW - In the case of law modifications that are done during or momentarily after the processing of an offense, the most lenient version of the law in regards to sentencing shall be used.

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2. Foundation Structure

2 § 1 O5 Council

- a) The O5 Council consists of multiple counselors who collectively as a council oversee and manage all operations within the Foundation, the development of the Foundation, and the Foundation's relationships.
- b) Members of the O5 Council shall have access to all Foundation information and documentation as dictated by The Administrator.
- c) The authority of the O5 Council to make or overturn any decision shall not ever be in question.

2 § 2 Office of The Administrator

- a) The Office of The Administrator shall consist of multiple representatives of The Administrator who are responsible for the general welfare of the Foundation, management of finances, welfare of all sovereign entities of the Foundation, documentation management, and running the Administrative Department.
- b) Members of the Office of The Administrator shall have access to all Foundation information and documentation needed to operate pursuant to subsection (a).
- c) The authority of the Office of The Administrator to make or overturn any decision shall be subject to O5 Council approval.

2 § 3 The Committee

- a) The Ethics Committee shall consist of the Criminal Review Board and the Judicial Review Board.
 - i. The Criminal Review Board shall be responsible for the adjudication and handling of criminal offenses, as provided by the Criminal Code and section 1 of chapter 5.
 - ii. The Judicial Review Board shall be responsible for maintaining a fair and consistent Foundation justice system by its appellate powers as provided by section 2 of chapter 5, and shall also be responsible for answering any questions of ethicality as provided by section 1 of chapter 5.

2 § 4 Department Limitations

- a) Foundation personnel may be in no more than two general departments. For the purposes of this subsection, Anomaly Actors, Administrative Department, Internal Security Service, and Manufacturing Department are not "general departments".
- b) Foundation personnel may be in only one combative department.

2 § 5 Combative Jurisdiction

- a) Combative units shall respect the jurisdiction of each other, and the unit that has jurisdiction over a certain matter shall also have the utmost authority over that matter.

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- b) SECURITY DEPARTMENT -
 - i. The Security Department is responsible for installation-wide peace, security, and safety, excluding Site Epsilon.
 - ii. The Military Police is responsible for installation-wide law enforcement, civil safety, and order. The Military Police may not exercise any authority within Site Epsilon unless it is for the purpose of law enforcement.
 - iii. The Clean Rooms shall be under the jurisdiction of the Military Police.
- c) MOBILE TASK FORCES -
 - i. The Mobile Task Forces are responsible for the peace, security, and safety within Site Epsilon while also being responsible for the containment and security of Foundation assets of the “SCP” or “research subject” classification.
 - ii. The Falcon 2 task force may, at its discretion, assume jurisdiction throughout the installation when tasked with guarding a VIP, provided that such jurisdiction is reasonably necessary for the protection of the VIP.
 - iii. The Mobile Task Forces shall be responsible for containing any Class D riots outside of Omicron and responsible for defending the installation against any attack by an external organization. In order to maintain this responsibility, they may command the deployment, placement, and tactical strategy of any combative units deemed necessary to contain such a riot or to avert such an attack.
 - iv. The Mobile Task Forces shall be responsible for containing any anomaly containment breach. In order to maintain this responsibility, they may command the deployment, placement, and tactical strategy of any combative units as deemed necessary to contain such a breach.
- d) TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION - The Military Police shall have the absolute power to control the movement of any vehicle or the traffic in general, including but not limited to stopping a vehicle, diverting traffic, or closing or blocking a lane or road. The Military Police shall have full power to enforce all provisions under 3 § 1 of the Criminal Code.
- e) HOSTAGE SITUATIONS -
 - i. The Security Response Unit shall have jurisdiction over all hostage situations where
 - 1) all of the hostages are of the Security Classes 0, 1, or 2; and
 - 2) there are no more than 2 hostages.
 - ii. The Rhino-8 task force shall have jurisdiction over all hostage situations where at least one hostage is of the Security Class 3 and there is no hostage of the Security Class 4 or higher or when there are more than 2 hostages.

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- iii. The Falcon-2 task force shall have jurisdiction over all hostage situations where at least one of the hostages is of the Security Class 4 or higher.
- iv. Members of the Security Response Unit may take command of hostage situations in the Rhino-8 task force jurisdiction if they fail to respond to the situation for over 5 minutes since any combative person was informed of the situation.

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3. Bill of Rights

3 § 1 Right to Apply

- a) No person may be denied the opportunity to apply for entry to the Foundation or for a Security Class elevation up to the Security Class 2 unless;
 - i. they are subject to an action restricting them from doing so issued in accordance with the Criminal Code;
 - ii. they are subject to an action restricting them from doing so issued in accordance with the Internal Security Policy; or
 - iii. they are subject to an action restricting them from doing so in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Admissions, where the action is for a violation of the application regulations.

This subsection does not restrict the discretion of the Administrative Department to impose additional wide criteria for recruitment or Security Class elevation.

- b) No person may be denied the opportunity to apply or try for a privilege, advancement, or entry to a department unless;
 - i. that opportunity is not offered to other personnel of the same Security Class or department affiliation at the moment;
 - ii. section 3 of chapter 2 provides otherwise; or
 - iii. the basis of such a denial of opportunity is the person's standards, previous conduct, or other reasonable properties that are relevant to the evaluation of eligibility for such a privilege, advancement, or department entry, as long as the basis is enforced consistently and fairly.

3 § 2 Right to Appeal

- a) No person shall be denied the opportunity to appeal an action issued in accordance with the Criminal Code within 14 days after the action was issued.
- b) No person shall be denied the opportunity to appeal an action issued in accordance with department procedures by a department high command team or its designee(s) within 14 days after the action was issued.
- c) No person shall be denied the opportunity to appeal the decision to deny an appeal submitted in accordance with subsection (b) within 14 days after the decision was made.
- d) The jurisdiction over such appeals shall be governed by section 5 of this code.

3 § 3 Right to Physical Well-Being

- a) No person shall be subject to any harm or death unless;
 - i. they are about to commit, in commission, or have committed a crime, as defined by the Criminal Code;



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- ii. it is in the best interest of justice, law enforcement, or peace, and is done under the authority of a member of the Military Police, Security Response Unit, Mobile Task Forces, Ethics Committee, Internal Security Service, or a Foundation member of the Security Class 4 or higher;
- iii. they fail to adhere to any orders given by the Ethics Committee, Internal Security Service, a Foundation member of the Security Class 4 or higher, or combative personnel;
- iv. enter or remain in an area where they are not allowed to be after being warned; or
- v. are a possible threat to the containment efforts or containment of a Foundation asset of the “SCP” or “research subject” classification.

3 § 4

Right to Defend

- a) The right of Foundation personnel to carry unsilenced sidearms cannot be restricted unless provided otherwise by subsection (c).
- b) The right of Foundation personnel to defend themselves or another using an unsilenced sidearm against acts of aggression that will likely result in their or another’s injury or death, except when;
 - i. the aggressor is a combative, a member of the Ethics Committee or the Internal Security Service, or a member of the Foundation of the Security Class 4 or higher; or
 - ii. the person intentionally places themselves in the situation where the acts of aggression are threatening them; or
 - iii. combatives are responding to the aggressor.cannot be restricted unless provided otherwise by subsection (c) or (d).
- c) The rights provided by subsections (a) and (b) may be restricted by an action issued in accordance with the Criminal Code.
- d) The right provided by subsection (b) may be reasonably restricted for the purposes of defense or public safety in situations where harm may be imminent to multiple persons as prescribed by the Ethics Committee.

Note, this is not a part of the code: The following document was established in accordance with [\[SCP - Hostage Regulations\]](#)
- e) Developers may additionally use their firearm to reasonably and efficiently thwart disorderly offenses and the crime of causing public fear, panic, disturbance, disruption, or annoyance as provided by title II. of this code, section 3 § 2(c), whereas the developer is the victim of that crime and it is reasonable to assume that the motive of the crime is related to their developer status.

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3 § 5 Freedom of Open Movement

- a) The right of Foundation personnel to enjoy free movement across the installation cannot be restricted unless provided otherwise by other subsections of this section.
- b) Foundation personnel may be disallowed from entering certain areas of the installation as long as doing so is reasonable to ensure
 - i. the safe, secure, and unimpeded function of the installation and its components;
 - ii. the safe, secure, and unimpeded operation of the respective departments; and
 - iii. safety and well-being of personnel.

Such access restrictions shall be prescribed by the Ethics Committee.

Note, this is not a part of the code: The following document was established in accordance with  SCPF - [Site Access Regulations]

- c) The movement of Foundation personnel may be reasonably restricted for the purposes of law enforcement and public order.
- d) The movement of Foundation personnel may be reasonably restricted for the purposes of public safety and peace, or to allow for an efficient response to an emergency situation by combative personnel.
- e) Lockdowns and protocols may be called pursuant to the regulations under section 1 of chapter 6.



4. Regulating Improper Handling of Foundation Property

4 § 1 Definitions

- a) “Class D personnel” means the Foundation property of the D classification.
- b) “Anomaly” means a Foundation asset of the “SCP” or “research subject” classification.

4 § 2 Right to Unharmful Existence

- a) Class D personnel shall not be subject to any harm or death unless;
 - i. they are about to commit, in commission, or have committed a crime that extends to them, as defined by the Criminal Code;
 - ii. they or their conduct is in violation of established community guidelines or ROBLOX Terms of Service;
 - iii. they fail to adhere to any orders given by the Ethics Committee, Internal Security Service, a Foundation member of the Security Class 4 or higher, or combative personnel after being warned;
 - iv. they fail to adhere to any orders given by the Ethics Committee, Internal Security Service, a Foundation member of the Security Class 4 or higher, or combative personnel after being warned in any situation that would be reasonably considered urgent, life-threatening, or otherwise emergent;
 - v. they threaten the safety or health of another;
 - vi. they are openly carrying any weapon, explosive, armor, or communication device, as well as any tool that can be reasonably inferred to aid in escape attempts, including any items that can undermine physical barriers or security measures;
 - vii. they are a nuisance or hindrance to public peace or order, or the operation of combative personnel, after being warned, with reasonability considered in determining whether they are, in fact, a hindrance or nuisance;
 - viii. they attempt to access an area that is not currently designed for the free movement of Class D personnel by combative personnel;
 - ix. they are aiding or assisting anyone who is due for apprehension or termination;
 - x. they are subject to apprehension;
 - xi. they are a threat to the apprehension efforts of anyone who is due for apprehension;
 - xii. are, without authorization, outside the area currently designated for the free movement of Class D personnel by combative personnel;
 - xiii. threaten the containment of an anomaly;
 - xiv. threatening or hindering the protection of a VIP guarded by Falcon 2 task force personnel;



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- xv. indicate abnormal effects or behaviors that are likely to be the cause of an anomaly, whereas the effects were likely not induced under professional supervision;
- xvi. indicate an unusual effect on their hitbox or visual footprint that is likely to be the cause of an anomaly as long as they are no longer necessary for a current scientific or medical test or examination; or
- xvii. indicate a possibility of spreading a disease or other anomalous effect as long as they are no longer necessary for a current scientific or medical test or examination; they shall be terminated regardless of their need for a current scientific or medical test or examination if such a spreading may result or resulted in effects outside of the limits of the test or examination.

4 § 3

Freedom of Movement

- a) The right of Class D personnel to enjoy free movement within a reasonably spacious area for at least 35 minutes per hour cannot be restricted unless provided otherwise by other subsections of this section.
- b) Class D personnel may be temporarily restrained, as reasonably necessary, if:
 - i. they are interfering with apprehension or medical efforts; or
 - ii. they are due for apprehension.
- c) Class D personnel may be restrained to a solitary cell for no more than 15 minutes if:
 - i. they are subject to termination as a result of misconduct as established by section 2 of this chapter in three separate lives;
 - ii. they are engaging in unruly conduct during protocol Uproar;
 - iii. they are hindering any kind of apprehension efforts;
 - iv. they caused the death of a member of the Foundation of the Security Class 4 or higher provided the member of the Foundation is not on a combative team;
 - v. they significantly threatened containment efforts, breached a hostile anomaly, or significantly contributed to the aggravated state of an otherwise neutral anomaly; or
 - vi. they took a hostage.
- d) Class D personnel may be confined to a solitary cell for no less than 10 minutes and no more than one day, at the direction and discretion of the Manufacturing Department, if they significantly interfere with or ruin an official event.
- e) Class D personnel waive the right provided by subsection (a) by participating in any event, intervention, procedure, or other generally recognized activity that allows them to enter areas that are not currently designed for the free movement of Class D personnel by combative personnel, even if such participation is forced.

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- f) Lockdowns and protocols may be called pursuant to the regulations under section 1 of chapter 6.
- 4 § 4 Right to Equal Opportunity**
- a) No Class D personnel may be denied the opportunity to participate in any scientific or medical event or activity on any other basis than their solitary confinement record or previous hostile activity.
 - b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a specific Class D person may be selected if it is required to reasonably satisfy the event rationale.
 - c) The selection of Class D personnel for official events or activities shall be established by a fair and reasonable system.
- 4 § 5 Anomalies**
- a) All activities that require the participation of anomalies must consist of the following elements:
 - i. REASON - There is a reason to consider the possibility of the warranted outcome.
 - ii. PURPOSE - The warranted outcome would further the research of the anomaly.
 - iii. EFFICIENCY - The activity is done in a way that uses as little Class D and combative resources as possible. Furthermore, the activity is done in a way that causes as little harm or distress to the anomaly as possible.
 - b) If the elements provided by subsection (a) are not met, anomalies cannot be forced to participate.
 - c) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, no anomaly may be subject to irreparable harm or termination unless;
 - i. it is for a research purpose and is approved by an authorized Ethics Committee member;
 - ii. the exposure to such harm or termination is a mere risk, whereas the test does not seek the irreparable harm or termination and the irreparable harm or termination is not almost certain or inevitable; or
 - iii. it is approved by the O5 council.
 - d) Combative personnel shall ensure the security of any activities with the participation of anomalies and may terminate or disallow such activities if they reasonably deem them to be unsafe and no current reasonable combative efforts could allow for the test to be conducted safely.
 - e) The Foundation may not use anomalies to gain advantage unless there is a grave threat to the installation or the Foundation's operations or it is approved by the O5 Council.



5. Judicial Procedure

5 § 1

Criminal Matters

- a) Any criminal offenses pursuant to this code shall be adjudicated by the Ethics Committee Criminal Review Board.
- b) Notwithstanding clause i., an offense may be adjudicated by select members of the Ethics Committee chosen at the discretion of the Ethics Committee High Command, the Judicial Review Board Chairman, and the Internal Security Service in the case of:
 - i. Bullying pursuant to 4 § 3(a);
 - ii. Discriminatory Behavior pursuant to 4 § 3(b);
 - iii. Enhancements to Defamation pursuant to 4 § 4(c) and (d);
 - iv. Fraud pursuant to 5 § 2(a);
 - v. Forgery pursuant to 5 § 2(f);
 - vi. Spreading false information pursuant to 5 § 2(i);
 - vii. Admin Abuse pursuant to 5 § 3(a);
 - viii. Corruption by administrative or command official pursuant to 5 § 4(a);
 - ix. Criminal Anarchy pursuant to 5 § 6(a);
 - x. Rogue pursuant to 5 § 7(a) where the offender is of the rank Security Class 3 or higher;
 - xi. Unacceptable Conduct pursuant to 5 § 8(a) - (c);
 - xii. Treason pursuant to 5 § 9(a) and (b);
 - xiii. Blackmail pursuant to 5 § 10(a);
 - xiv. Foundation Property Theft pursuant to 5 § 11(a); and
 - xv. Unauthorized Dissemination of Classified Material pursuant to 5 § 12(a) and (b).This includes any applicable enhancements to such conduct unless provided otherwise.
- c) The Criminal Review Board further retains jurisdiction over the following criminal offenses:
 - i. Alternative Accounts pursuant to 5 § 1(a);
 - ii. Plagiarism pursuant to 5 § 2(d) where the content is a department, division, or security class application; and
 - iii. Soliciting assistance with certain content pursuant to 5 § 2(e) where the content is a department, division, or security class application.
- d) Adjudication or enforcement pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) shall be a joint effort with the Internal Security Service, if applicable.
- e) The Judicial Review Board retains the right to prosecute and adjudicate any criminal offenses arising from the responsibilities and duties of the board. Furthermore, the

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Judicial Review Board may take over the prosecution and adjudication of any criminal offense if authorized by the Criminal Review Board.

- f) JUDICIAL DISCRETION - The Judicial Review Board may interpret any conduct as criminal even if the definition of the crime in question does not include the conduct as long as the conduct is the same or similar to the nature of the crime.
- g) ADJUDICATIVE AND APPELLATE POWER OF THE COUNCIL - The O5 Council may, notwithstanding the other provisions within this section, review, decide on, and overturn any criminal cases or decisions within them at its discretion.
- f) AUTONOMY OF THE SERVICE - No part of this subsection restricts the right of the Internal Security Service to take any action in the interest of the Foundation pursuant to the Internal Security Policy.
- g) DEFINITION - for the purposes of this section, a “department” shall include any official administrative boards, teams, offices, divisions, or other organizations within the Foundation
- h) TRAFFIC JUDICIAL JURISDICTION - Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Military Police is a quasi-judicial entity that may review, decide on, and adjudicate any traffic offenses. The Criminal Review Board has no judicial jurisdiction over traffic offenses.

5 § 2

Matters of Ethicality

- a) The Ethics Committee Judicial Review Board shall be the sole entity responsible for the interpretation of the Code of Ethics and shall have full judicial jurisdiction over matters involving the Code of Ethics, including judging interdepartmental disputes, disputes involving personnel rights or other principles established by this code, or judging criminal proceedings where the basis of the criminal charge is a violation of the Code of Ethics.
- b) Pursuant to subsection (a), the Ethics Committee Judicial Review Board may review, investigate, decide on, and overturn any rule, principle, practice, procedure, or action within or by a department if it finds it to be unethical.
- c) A decision pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) may be overturned only by the O5 Council.
- d) The Ethics Committee Judicial Review Board may extend the authority to review and investigate any rule, principle, practice, procedure, or action within a department to any member of the committee as it deems appropriate.
- e) Reviews of any department rules, principles, practices, procedures, or actions may be done without cause. The Judicial Review Board shall be considerate of information classification when extending authority as provided by subsection (d).

5 § 3

Appellate Matters

- a) JUDICIAL REVIEW BOARD - The Ethics Committee Judicial Review Board may review, decide on, and overturn any of the following:

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- i. the interpretation of law by the Criminal Review Board and the Military Police; and
 - ii. decisions of the Criminal Review Board in a criminal case and decisions of the Military Police in a traffic case.
- b) DEPARTMENT HIGH COMMAND TEAM - A department high command team or a group of individuals appointed by them may review, decide on, and overturn any punishments or other actions issued by the department. They are required to ensure that all department disciplinary proceedings are fair and consistent.
- c) A decision pursuant to subsection (a) may be overturned only by the O5 Council.




6. Miscellaneous Provisions

6 § 1 Protocol and Lockdown Procedures

- a) Protocols and lockdowns may be activated whenever necessary and reasonable to deal with various situations. Permissions and specific criteria for protocols and lockdowns to be used shall be prescribed and maintained by the Ethics Committee.

Note, this is not a part of the code: The following document was established in accordance with  [SCPF - Site Access Regulations]

- b) Foundation personnel shall abide by the following procedures during any protocol:
- i. During protocol Blackout, all civil personnel shall evacuate to a safe area designated by combative personnel or shelter in place.
 - ii. During protocol Purple Reign, all civil personnel shall evacuate to the inner areas of Site Phi unless instructed otherwise by combative personnel responsible for the protocol as provided by 2 § 5.
 - 1) Members of the Department of Diplomatic Affairs responsible for hosting and managing the protocol shall be exempt from this provision.
 - iii. During protocol Oxygen Depletion, all personnel shall evacuate to the breach shelter. Combative personnel shall ensure that the breach shelter is not compromised.
 - iv. During protocol Yellow Ember, combative personnel shall ensure that the breach shelter is open and prepared for use.
 - v. During protocol Uproar, all civil personnel shall evacuate to the inner areas of Site Phi.
 - vi. During protocol Red Heron, all civil personnel shall evacuate to, if possible, the primary shelter, located in Installation Command, or one of the secondary shelters, located in Site Phi or Site Omicron.

Note, this is not a part of the code: The following document was established in accordance with  [SCPF - Evacuation Protocol]
 - vii. During protocols Red Heron, Purple Reign, Blackout, and Oxygen Depletion, all Class D personnel are to remain within their cellblock.
 - viii. During protocol Uproar, all Class D personnel must remain within their cells.
 - ix. Combatives are allowed to use any reasonable force to ensure compliance with other provisions of this clause.
 - x. The highest ranking Military Police officer shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all evacuation procedures pursuant to other clauses of this subsection. They may adjust the evacuation procedure as deemed necessary and reasonable within the current situation.

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- xi. The combative personnel responsible for containment efforts of a breached anomaly as provided by chapter 2 § 5 shall make reasonable efforts at their discretion to inform civil personnel of safe areas of the installation periodically.
- d) ~~Miscellaneous announcements may be made by authorized personnel utilizing the PathOS Installation Broadcasting System. Personnel are required to adhere to these announcements:~~
 - i. ~~Personnel may only use the PathOS Installation Broadcasting System for announcements relating to the duties of their jurisdiction, as outlined in this code.~~

6 § 2

Freedom of Weapon Usage by Combative Personnel

- a) The right of combative personnel to openly carry firearms cannot be restricted unless provided otherwise by subsection (c).
- b) The right of combative personnel to use and discharge firearms, except if such use or discharge is causing unreasonable nuisance or disruption of public peace or order, cannot be restricted unless provided otherwise by subsections (c) and (d).
- c) The rights provided by subsections (a) and (b) may be restricted by;
 - i. an action issued in accordance with the Criminal Code; or
 - ii. a rule or procedure of the department the person is serving as a combative person.
- d) No right provided by other provisions of this section allows for the infringement of any rights provided by chapters 3 or 4 of this code.



II. CRIMINAL CODE

1. Introduction

1 § 1 Purpose, Scope of the Criminal Code

- a) The Criminal Code shall govern all criminal proceedings within the Foundation, including the establishment of crimes and punishment guidelines.
- b) Unless specifically established otherwise, the Criminal Code extends to all members, departments, divisions, or any other official entity under the Foundation.
- c) Certain provisions may apply to all individuals, regardless of their affiliation with the Foundation. This will be further established under the provisions it is concerning.

1 § 2 Enforcement of the Criminal Code

- a) The Ethics Committee, the Military Police, and the Internal Security Service shall have the power to detain anyone who they reasonably suspect to be involved in the commission of a crime, whether the crime they believe the person to be involved in is about to be committed, is being committed, or has been committed.
- b) The Ethics Committee shall have the power to review and decide on any criminal charges. Criminal charges may be brought by the committee itself or the Internal Security Service.
- c) Felonies by any entities that are not a part of the Foundation, including Class D personnel, hostiles, or any Class D or hostile organizations, may be handled by the Ethics Committee or the Internal Security Service. Misdemeanors may further be handled by the Community Moderation team and the Foundation Command. For this to apply, the provision establishing the offense has to specifically state that the provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- d) Where a Class E suspension is supposed to be issued pursuant to subsection (d), a game-ban of the length equivalent to the length of such a Class E suspension shall be issued instead. Any further actions against the person in communication platforms are at the discretion of the Internal Security Service and the Community Moderation team.
- e) Criminal charges against developers arising from conduct on the in-game Manufacturing Department team and against senior developers and higher on any team, whereas the charges are a disorderly offense or a class C or B misdemeanor, shall be reviewed and decided on by the Manufacturing Department. Such a decision is subject to review by the Ethics Committee.

1 § 3 Maintenance and Amendments to the Criminal Code

- a) The Criminal Code shall be maintained by the Ethics Committee.

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- b) Amendments may be made by the Ethics Committee at any time and may be subject to review by the O5 Council. Approval by the O5 Council prior to the amendment is necessary only if the amendment significantly affects the operations of the Foundation or any of its departments.
- c) Amendment proposals may be made by the Foundation Command, subject to review by the Ethics Committee.
- d) The O5 Council may overturn any amendment or make amendments on its own.

1 § 4

Judicial Jurisdiction

a) ADJUDICATIVE JURISDICTION AND POWERS

- i. Any criminal offenses pursuant to this code shall be adjudicated by the Ethics Committee Criminal Review Board.
- ii. Notwithstanding clause i., an offense may be adjudicated by select members of the Ethics Committee chosen at the discretion of the Ethics Committee High Command, the Judicial Review Board Chairman, and the Internal Security Service in the case of:
 - 1) Bullying pursuant to 4 § 3(a);
 - 2) Discriminatory Behavior pursuant to 4 § 3(b);
 - 3) Enhancements to Defamation pursuant to 4 § 4(c) and (d);
 - 4) Fraud pursuant to 5 § 2(a);
 - 5) Forgery pursuant to 5 § 2(f);
 - 6) Spreading false information pursuant to 5 § 2(i);
 - 7) Admin Abuse pursuant to 5 § 3(a);
 - 8) Corruption by administrative or command official pursuant to 5 § 4(a);
 - 9) Criminal Anarchy pursuant to 5 § 6(a);
 - 10) Rogue pursuant to 5 § 7(a) where the offender is of the rank Security Class 3 or higher;
 - 11) Unacceptable Conduct pursuant to 5 § 8(a) - (c);
 - 12) Treason pursuant to 5 § 9(a) and (b);
 - 13) Blackmail pursuant to 5 § 10(a);
 - 14) Foundation Property Theft pursuant to 5 § 11(a); and
 - 15) Unauthorized Dissemination of Classified Material pursuant to 5 § 12(a) and (b).

This includes any applicable enhancements to such conduct unless provided otherwise.

- iii. The Criminal Review Board further retains jurisdiction over the following criminal offenses:
 - 1) Alternative Accounts pursuant to 5 § 1(a);

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- 2) Plagiarism pursuant to 5 § 2(d) where the content is a department, division, or security class application; and
 - 3) Soliciting assistance with certain content pursuant to 5 § 2(e) where the content is a department, division, or security class application.
 - iv. Adjudication or enforcement pursuant to clauses (b) and (c) shall be a joint effort with the Internal Security Service, if applicable.
 - v. The Judicial Review Board retains the right to prosecute and adjudicate any criminal offenses arising from the responsibilities and duties of the board. Furthermore, the Judicial Review Board may take over the prosecution and adjudication of any criminal offense if authorized by the Criminal Review Board.
 - vi. The Ethics Committee High Command retains jurisdiction over any criminal offense where:
 - 1) the evidence of the offense is of sensitive classification; and
 - 2) the circumstances of the offense are of sensitive classification.
 - vii. JUDICIAL DISCRETION - The Judicial Review Board may interpret any conduct as criminal even if the definition of the crime in question does not include the conduct as long as the conduct is the same or similar to the nature of the crime.
- b) APPELLATE JURISDICTION AND POWERS
 - i. JUDICIAL REVIEW BOARD - The Ethics Committee Judicial Review Board may review, decide on, and overturn any of the following:
 - 1) the interpretation of law by the Criminal Review Board and the Military Police;
 - 2) decisions of the Criminal Review Board in a criminal case and decisions of the Military Police in a traffic case; and
 - 3) decisions to deny a department appeal, whether the appeal is in regards to an action within an internal disciplinary proceeding or an action under the department's authority; the Judicial Review Board may not review actions by the Internal Security Service or the Manufacturing Department unless doing so in a joint and agreed effort.
 - ii. DEPARTMENT HIGH COMMAND TEAM - A department high command team or a group of individuals appointed by them may review, decide on, and overturn any punishments or other actions issued by the department. If there is a department appeal, the high command team shall have two weeks to review the appeal and the relevant action. If the department does not produce a response that would satisfy the subject of the action within two weeks, they may forward the case to the Judicial Review Board, to be dealt with pursuant to subsection 3 of clause i. of this subsection.

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- c) ADJUDICATIVE AND APPELLATE POWER OF THE COUNCIL - The O5 Council may, notwithstanding the other provisions within this section, review any criminal cases or decisions within them at its discretion.
- d) AUTONOMY OF THE SERVICE - No part of this subsection restricts the right of the Internal Security Service to take any action in the interest of the Foundation pursuant to the Internal Security Policy.
- e) DEFINITION - for the purposes of this section, a “department” shall include any official administrative boards, teams, offices, divisions, or other organizations within the Foundation
- f) TRAFFIC JUDICIAL JURISDICTION - Notwithstanding clause i. of subsection (a), the Military Police is a quasi-judicial entity that may review, decide on, and adjudicate any traffic offenses. The Criminal Review Board has no judicial jurisdiction over traffic offenses.



2 Sentencing Guidelines

2 § 1 Classification of crimes, applicable punishment

- a) Every criminal offense shall be designated as one of the following:
 - i. class C traffic infraction;
 - ii. class B traffic infraction;
 - iii. capital traffic infraction;
 - iv. class C misdemeanor;
 - v. class B misdemeanor
 - vi. class A misdemeanor;
 - vii. second-degree felony; or
 - viii. first-degree felony.
- b) TRAFFIC OFFENSES
 - i. CLASS B - Anyone who is guilty of a class B traffic infraction shall be subject to a traffic warning or a license suspension for 3 days, up to the discretion of the traffic authority.
 - ii. CLASS A - Anyone who is guilty of a class A traffic infraction shall be subject to a suspension of driving privileges for no less than 3 and no more than 10 days.
 - iii. CAPITAL - Anyone who is guilty of a capital traffic infraction shall be subject to revocation of driving privileges.
- c) MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES
 - i. CLASS C - Anyone who is guilty of a class C misdemeanor shall be subject to a formal warning.
 - ii. CLASS B - Anyone who is guilty of a class B misdemeanor shall be subject to a Class E suspension for up to 5 days or a formal warning.
 - iii. CLASS A - Anyone who is guilty of a class A misdemeanor shall be subject to a Class E suspension for no less than 6 and no more than 12 days.
- d) FELONIES
 - i. second-degree - Anyone who is guilty of a second-degree felony shall be subject to a Class E suspension for no more than 25 days, a Foundation dismissal, or a Foundation exile.
 - ii. first-degree - Anyone who is guilty of a first-degree felony shall be subject to a Foundation exile, or a Foundation blacklist.
- e) FURTHER PUNISHMENT FOR MISDEMEANORS -
 - i. Anyone who is guilty of multiple crimes in one series of conduct where, by grouping procedures, the maximum sentence is 18 days or higher, may be subject to a Foundation dismissal.

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- ii. Anyone who is guilty of multiple crimes in one series of conduct where, by grouping procedures, the maximum sentence is 22 days or higher, may be subject to a Foundation exile.

2 § 2

Repeat Offenders

- a) PURPOSE - This section governs the procedure for handling multiple separate convictions. This section does not govern the procedure for handling the commission of multiple criminal offenses in one series of conduct, refer to 2 § 3.
- b) CLARIFICATION IN REGARDS TO DOCUMENTATION - Please note that separate convictions, while they often will be, do not have to be in separate case logs. Any criminal offenses that were not done in one series of conduct will, if found guilty, be treated as separate convictions.
- c) HANDLING MULTIPLE OFFENSES IN ORDER - When calculating the total sentence, the adjudicator shall proceed in the following order:
 - i. establish separate convictions and series of conduct, designating them as respective count groups;
 - ii. apply any applicable enhancements pursuant to subsections (d) - (h);
 - iii. group any offenses, if applicable, pursuant to section 3 of this chapter; and
 - iv. issue consecutive punishments for each group or separate conviction.
- d) TRAFFIC OFFENSES -
 - i. Anyone who is guilty of their second or subsequent class B traffic infraction within a three-month timeframe is guilty of a class A traffic infraction instead.
 - ii. Anyone who is guilty of their fourth or subsequent class B traffic infraction or second or subsequent class A traffic infraction, within a five-month timeframe is guilty of a capital traffic infraction instead.
 - iii. Anyone who is guilty of a class B traffic infraction within a five-month timeframe after being convicted of a class A traffic infraction, may be punished under the rules of a class A traffic infraction, but the offense shall be considered a class B traffic infraction for all other purposes.
- e) ANARCHIST - Anyone who is guilty of a second or subsequent class A misdemeanor within a one-year timeframe is guilty of a second-degree felony instead.
- f) CONSISTENT UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOR - Anyone who is guilty of their fifth or subsequent misdemeanor within a four-month timeframe is guilty of a second-degree felony instead.
- g) CAPITAL OFFENDER - Anyone who is guilty of their second or subsequent felony within a two-year timeframe is guilty of a first-degree felony instead.

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- h) ONLY ONE WARNING - Anyone who is guilty of a class C misdemeanor that has the same or similar nature as one of the criminal offenses that they were previously convicted for is guilty of a class B misdemeanor instead.
- i) PUNISHMENT FOR SEPARATE CONVICTIONS AT ONE TIME - Punishments for separate convictions issued at the same time shall be executed consecutively.

Example: If someone commits two unrelated (so not in one series of conduct) class B misdemeanors, they will be subject to two punishments, one for each. If, for example, the punishment for these two offenses was a three-day suspension each, the total suspension would last six days.

2 § 3

Grouping Offenses

- a) PURPOSE - This section governs the procedure for handling the commission of multiple criminal offenses in one series of conduct. This section does not govern the procedure for handling multiple separate convictions, refer to 2 § 2.
- b) TRAFFIC OFFENSES - Anyone who is guilty of multiple traffic infractions in one series of conduct shall be punished only for the most serious infraction.
- c) SERIES OF CONDUCT WITH A FELONY - Anyone who is guilty of multiple criminal offenses in one series of conduct with at least one of them being a felony shall be punished only for the most serious felony, with every other felony increasing the maximum sentence by 10 days and every class A misdemeanor increasing the maximum sentence by three days. Class B and class C misdemeanors shall be disregarded in sentencing.
- d) SERIES OF CONDUCT WITH A CLASS A MISDEMEANOR - Unless otherwise provided by subsection (c), anyone who is guilty of multiple criminal offenses in one series of conduct with at least one of them being a class A misdemeanor shall be punished only for the class A misdemeanor, with every other class A misdemeanor increasing the maximum sentence by 5 days and every class B misdemeanor increasing the maximum sentence by two days. Class C misdemeanors shall be disregarded in sentencing.
- e) SERIES OF CONDUCT WITH A CLASS B MISDEMEANOR - Unless otherwise provided by subsections (c) or (d), anyone who is guilty of multiple criminal offenses in one series of conduct with at least one of them being a class B misdemeanor shall be punished only for the class B misdemeanor, with every other class B misdemeanor increasing the maximum sentence by 3 days and every class C misdemeanor increasing the maximum sentence by one day.
- f) SERIES OF CONDUCT WITH A CLASS C MISDEMEANOR - Unless otherwise provided by subsections (c)-(e), anyone who is guilty of multiple criminal offenses in one series of conduct with at least three of them being a class C misdemeanor shall be punished only for one class C misdemeanor, with every class C misdemeanor after the third increasing the maximum sentence by one day.

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2 § 4

Inchoate Crimes

- a) ATTEMPT - Anyone who attempts to commit a crime is guilty of that crime.
- b) SOLICITATION - Anyone who solicits, encourages, or promotes the commission of a crime is guilty of the crime one degree or class lower than the crime they are soliciting, encouraging, or promoting. In the case of a second-degree felony, the actor shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. There must be a reasonable belief that the crime the actor is soliciting, encouraging, or promoting is being committed or is about to be committed, whether the solicitation is a cause of the commission of the crime or not.
- c) COMPLICITY - Anyone who:
 - i. aids another in the commission of a crime or, assuming that they are not the victim of the crime, fails to make reasonable efforts to inform a law enforcement authority about the commission of a crime;
 - ii. having the duty to do so, fails to make reasonable efforts to prevent, thwart, or pursue consequences for the commission of a crime; or
 - iii. directly causes a subordinate or an inexperienced person to commit a crime; is guilty of the relevant crime.
- d) CONSPIRACY - Anyone who agrees with another to commit a felony, or agrees to aid them in the commission of the felony, is guilty of the felony they agreed to commit or aid in its commission.

2 § 5

Exceptions to Criminal Liability

- a) No one shall be punished for an offense if it is with no reasonable doubt that the act that constituted the offense was not supposed to be forbidden.
- b) No one shall be punished for an offense if, considering the nature and circumstances of the offense, doing so would be a serious injustice that overrides the need to deter such conduct by others.
- c) No one shall be punished if the offender reasonably believed their conduct was allowed. “Reasonably believed” shall not include situations caused by failure to properly read any documentation or law, or misinformation that would be, considering the position of the person sharing the misinformation and the supposed offender, as well as the misinformation itself, unreasonable to believe.
- d) No one shall be punished if the offender was ordered to engage in the conduct constituting the offense by their department supervisor, Foundation command, law enforcement officer, or other person of authority. Instead, the person who ordered the conduct shall be criminally liable.
- e) No one shall be punished if, considering the circumstances of the offense, the offender couldn’t have been reasonably expected not to commit the crime.

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- f) No one shall be punished for a crime if all of the victims of that crime agree to it. It is to be noted that sometimes, the victim of such a crime may be the Foundation or a part of the Foundation or their interests. In such a case, appropriate representatives of such entities must agree as well.
- g) No one shall be punished if, considering the duties and responsibilities imposed on the offender by their department role or security class, the offender was acting in the best interests of the Foundation.
- h) No O5 councilor may be charged with a disorderly offense or misdemeanor unless approved by the O5 council.
- i) No member of the Office of the Administrator may be charged with an offense that they have been granted immunity to pursuant to the [Office of The Administrator Guidelines](#).
- j) RETROACTIVITY OF THE LAW - In the case of law modifications that are done during or momentarily after the processing of an offense, including applicable appellate proceedings, the most lenient version of the law in regards to sentencing shall be used.

2 § 6

Punishment Procedure

- a) PURPOSE - The purpose of this section is to regulate the execution of punishments that may be issued by the Ethics Committee.
- b) When a Formal Warning is issued, a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct.
- c) When a Class E Sentence is issued:
 - i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;
 - ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Suspended Personnel" in the primary Foundation group; and
 - iii. the subject's access to all departments teams shall be restricted. Department command teams shall make a reasonable effort to do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee.
- d) When a Foundation Dismissal is issued:
 - i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;
 - ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Class D" in the primary Foundation group;
 - iii. the subject shall be removed from all departments. Department command teams shall do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee; and
 - iv. the subject shall be blocked from sending Security Class applications for two months.
- e) When a Foundation Exile is issued:

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- i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;
 - ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Class D" in the primary Foundation group;
 - iii. the subject shall be removed from all departments. Department command teams shall do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee; and
 - iv. the subject shall be blocked from sending Security Class applications for an indefinite amount of time.
- f) When a Foundation Blacklist is issued:
- i. a notice shall be sent to the subject explaining the illegality of their conduct and their punishment;
 - ii. the subject shall be ranked to "Class D" or exiled from the primary Foundation group;
 - iii. the subject shall be removed from all departments. Department command teams shall do so after being instructed to by the Ethics Committee;
 - iv. the subject shall be blocked from sending Security Class applications for an indefinite amount of time;
 - v. the subject shall be removed from all communication servers owned by Pathos; and
 - vi. the subject shall be removed from all games and experiences owned by Pathos.

3 Offenses against the Public Order

3 § 1

Traffic Code

- a) RECKLESS DRIVING - Anyone who shows a wilful disregard for traffic laws or the safety of others by their driving is guilty of a class A traffic infraction.
- b) CAUSING A SEVERE COLLISION BY RECKLESS DRIVING - An offense under subsection (a) is a capital traffic infraction if the offense results in a collision that particularly interferes with any department operations or compromises the safety of the installation roadway system, as determined by the Military Police.
- c) CARELESS DRIVING - Anyone who visibly drives without due caution is guilty of a class B traffic infraction.
- d) UNLAWFUL INTERACTIONS WITH A TRAFFIC AUTHORITY -
 - i. Anyone who disobeys a traffic authority is guilty of a capital traffic infraction.
 - ii. Anyone who drives above 40 speed units near a traffic authority visibly exercising their powers as a traffic authority is guilty of a class B traffic infraction.
- e) FAILURE TO YIELD - Anyone who fails to give way as prescribed by the Military Police, and by doing so

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- i. limits the vehicle with right of way by having them adjust their speed or maneuver to avoid a collision; or
 - ii. causes a collision
- is guilty of a class B traffic infraction. This charge shall not be used if the requirement to give way arises from a traffic control device.
- f) FAILURE TO YIELD TO EMERGENCY VEHICLES - An offense under subsection (e) may, at discretion of the Military Police, be a class A traffic infraction if the requirement to give way arises from the use of emergency equipment by another.
- g) SPEEDING - Anyone who drives any faster than the general maximum speed limit set by the Military Police, or who drives at a speed at which it is not safe to do so considering the surroundings and properties of the vehicle, is guilty of a class B traffic infraction. This charge shall not be used if the speed limit arises from a traffic control device.
- h) OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC - Anyone who drives any slower than the minimum speed limit set by the Military Police, unless they are stopping, parking, or it is necessary to safely complete a maneuver, avoid a vehicle collision or traffic hazard, or comply with any other traffic law or traffic control device, or otherwise unnecessarily slows down or obstructs the flow of traffic, is guilty of a class B traffic infraction. This charge shall not be used if the speed limit arises from a traffic control device.
- i) PARKING IN AN IMPROPER MANNER - Anyone who parks their vehicle otherwise as prescribed by the Military Police is guilty of a class B traffic infraction. This charge shall not be used if the relevant parking rule arises from a traffic control device.
- j) DISOBEYING A TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE - Anyone who disobeys a traffic control device as defined by the Military Police is guilty of a class B traffic infraction.
- k) CAUSING A SEVERE COLLISION - An offense under subsection (c), (d) ii., or subsections (e) - (j) is a class A traffic infraction if the offense results in a collision that particularly interferes with any department operations or compromises the safety of the installation roadway system, as determined by the Military Police.
- l) CRIMINAL OFFENSES RELATED TO TRAFFIC - Anyone who, in connection with these traffic laws, vehicles, or the transportation systems of the installation, commits a crime, is guilty of a class A traffic infraction.
- m) An offense under subsection (l) is a capital traffic infraction if the crime in question is a class A misdemeanor or worse, if the offense is of a gross nature, or if it is otherwise determined by the Military Police.
- n) SPECIAL VEHICLES -
 - i. MISUSE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT - Anyone who uses emergency or warning equipment including emergency and amber lights, sirens, or horns in any other manner than as prescribed by the Military Police is guilty of a class B traffic

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- infraction and may additionally be banned from using such vehicles. Violation of such a ban is a crime in accordance with section 5 § 4(e).
- ii. MISUSE OF MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT - Anyone who is guilty of an offense under subsections (l) or (m) in connection with the use of any special vehicle equipment, including weaponry, riot control devices, or other unusual features, may be banned from using vehicles with such equipment. Violation of such a ban is a crime in accordance with section 5 § 4(e).
 - iii. MISUSE OF AIRCRAFTS - Anyone who grossly misuses an aerial vehicle or device may be banned from using such vehicles or devices. Violation of such a ban is a crime in accordance with section 5 § 4(e).
- o) UNAUTHORIZED OPERATION OF SPECIAL VEHICLES - Anyone who, as an owner of a special vehicle, allows a hostile, Class D, rogue, or another unauthorized person to take control of the vehicle or any relevant vehicle equipment without direct supervision of an authorized person, whether intentionally or by their neglect, is guilty of a class B traffic infraction and may be banned from using special vehicles. “Special vehicle” includes vehicles with any emergency or warning equipment, weaponry, riot control devices, other special equipment, unusual speed or armor properties, other unusual features, or vehicles of unusual size.
 - p) MILITARY POLICE DIRECTIVES - The Military Police will publish any rules that are in their discretion through directives on [this Trello board](#).

3 § 2

Obstruction of Site Operations

- a) Anyone who fails to comply with any installation protocol or procedure is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- b) Anyone who is, as a civil person, found in violation of the Hostage Regulations is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- c) Anyone who, within the limits of the in-game installation, causes public fear, panic, disturbance, disruption, or annoyance, is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- d) Anyone who interferes with an official event or proceeding, whether said event or proceeding is a community event, or a part of the duties of an officially recognized department or other similar entity, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- e) RADIO USAGE
 - i. The usage of the radio is restricted only for personnel to utilize in order
 - 1) to ensure the safety of the installation;
 - 2) to ensure the wellbeing and safety of an anomaly;
 - 3) to maintain peace within the installation; and

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- 4) to maintain smooth running of Foundation operations.
- ii. MISCELLANEOUS RESTRICTIONS -
 - 1) The usage of the radio is limited to communicating necessary and important information across the installation.
 - 2) Usage of the radio is not to be utilized for unimportant matters that do not concern the installation or its safety.
 - 3) “Necessary and important information” shall be interpreted by the authorities dictated in chapter 2 of title I. of this code within the installation on a case by case basis depending on the current installation status.
- iii. Anyone who violates any provisions within this subsection is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

3 § 3

Driving without License

- a) Anyone who drives a vehicle without driving privileges officially recognized by the Military Police is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

3 § 4

Dress Code

- a) Anyone who:
 - i. wears any clothing that imitates a Class D or external hostile organization uniform;
 - ii. wears any avatar items that notably increase or diminish the person's hitbox or visual footprint, this extends to foreign entities as well;
 - iii. wears any clothing or accessories that are, in relation to the avatar, moving, emitting anything that is moving, or emitting any sounds; or
 - iv. wears any clothing or accessories or a set of these that:
 - 1) may be reasonably considered to have the purpose of depicting anthropomorphic animals or other non-human creatures with human-like characteristics, whereas such clothing, accessories, or set of these is worn specifically on the basis of that concept;
 - 2) is sexually suggestive, provocative, or erotic in nature; or
 - 3) is questionable in regards to the ROBLOX Terms of Service or general community standards.

is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- b) Anyone who wears any clothing or accessories or a set of these that is in direct violation of the ROBLOX Terms of Service or general community standards is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- c) An offense under subsection (b) is a class A misdemeanor if the violation is of a gross nature. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.

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3 § 5 Criminal Interaction with the Pandora Crystal

- a) Anyone who causes the Pandora Crystal to strike anyone, including the actor themselves, is guilty of a class C misdemeanor unless done for research purposes in accordance with the procedures provided by the Scientific Department.

3 § 6 Trespassing

- a) Anyone who enters:
 - i. Site Phi Pandora Crystal terrain;
 - ii. the upper area of the Medical Department spawn;
 - iii. any department spawn;
 - iv. Research Wing;
 - v. Site Omicron; or
 - vi. Class D Containment Zone catwalks, upper combative area, guardline, access hall, briefing rooms, communication booths, combative entry area, or combative lane;

without the authorization to do so pursuant to the Site Access Regulations or subsection (f) of this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

- b) Anyone who enters:
 - i. Site Epsilon;
 - ii. Cleanrooms; or
 - iii. inner areas of the Class D Containment zone, unless otherwise provided under subsection (a);

without the authorization to do so pursuant to the Site Access Regulations or subsection (f) of this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

- c) Anyone who, without authorization pursuant to containment procedures or subsection (f) of this section, enters a containment chamber that is located in Site Epsilon and is designed for an anomaly that is currently contained within the installation is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- d) Anyone who, as a civil person without the authorization to do so pursuant to subsection (f) of this section, enters any caves, tunnels, manholes, monorail tracks, or any area formed by natural terrain rather than construction for the purpose of allowing civil access, is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- e) The specific areas are subject to further interpretation by the Ethics Committee and the Manufacturing Department.
- f) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, members of the Foundation rightfully owning and possessing a black keycard authorizing special access may enter any part of the installation as long as doing so will not compromise ongoing operations or site stability.

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Foundation Code

3 § 7 **Improper Use of Firearms**

- a) Anyone who equips and discharges their firearm without a lawful excuse is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- b) Anyone who, unless otherwise provided under subsection (a), equips or brandishes their firearm or weapon without a lawful excuse is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- c) Anyone who obtains and fails to immediately and voluntarily dispose of a weapon or firearm to which they, in general, do not have access, is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

3 § 8 **Improper Interactions with Anomalies**

- a) DEFINITIONS: For the purposes of this section:
 - i. “aggravated state of an otherwise neutral anomaly” means the state of a neutral anomaly where the anomaly displays or performs hostile intentions or actions against personnel other than the actor; and
 - ii. “containment” or “contained” means the state of an anomaly where it does not present any risk toward Foundation personnel or Foundation peace in general and where it is subject to its respective containment procedures.
 - iii. “containment teams” means the respective combative force that has jurisdiction over the containment efforts as provided by chapter 2 § 5 of the Code of Ethics.
 - iv. “containment procedures” means the efforts made by the containment team to establish safe recontainment procedures on the hostile anomaly.
- b) Anyone who significantly contributes to the aggravated state of an otherwise neutral anomaly is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- c) Anyone who interferes with the containment of an anomaly is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- d) Anyone who causes the breach of containment of a hostile anomaly is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- e) Anyone who interferes with containment procedures of a breached anomaly is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
 - i. For the purposes of this subsection, interfering with containment procedures shall mean:
 - 1) intentionally capturing the hostile anomalies attention;
 - 2) moving outside of reasonably safe areas as described by containment teams responsible for the containment procedures;
 - 3) hindering the efforts of containment teams in any way;
- f) Anyone who identifies or attempts to identify an online anomalies ROBLOX username is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- g) Anyone who utilizes containment controls without permission from containment teams is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

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3 § 9 **Failure to Comply**

- a) Anyone who fails to comply or otherwise disregards orders from combative personnel, law enforcement personnel, the Internal Security Service, or, if applicable, personnel of the Security Class 4 or higher, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- b) An offense under subsection (a) is a class A misdemeanor if the violation has significant effects or impact, or if the disobedience is insistent or of a gross nature. This provision may extend to foreign entities as well if the relevant authority is a member of the Internal Security Service in the execution of their duties.

3 § 10 **Improper Interactions with Hostiles**

- a) Anyone who assists a hostile or a Class D in an act against the interests of the Foundation within the limits of the in-game installation is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- b) Anyone who encourages, solicits, or otherwise promotes the commission of an act against the interests of the Foundation within the limits of the in-game installation is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.



4 Offenses against the Person

4 § 1 Disorderly Conduct

- a) DISTURBING THE PEACE - Anyone who engages in a pattern of harmful or violent actions against multiple victims without reason is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- b) ASSAULT - Anyone who engages in a pattern of harmful or violent actions against a single victim without reason is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- c) MURDER - Anyone who causes the death of another person with:
 - i. a weapon is guilty of a class B misdemeanor;
 - ii. fists is guilty of a class C misdemeanor;
 - iii. a vehicle is guilty of a class B misdemeanor;
 - 1) Violations pursuant to this clause do not preclude further punishment from the Military Police.
 - iv. Violations pursuant to this subsection shall be characterized as one classification higher if it is a class C or B misdemeanor if the offense grossly obstructed the duties of another person.
- d) VEHICLE THEFT - Anyone who remains in another person's vehicle is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- e) SPECIALIZED VEHICLE THEFT - Anyone who remains in a specialized vehicle, or steals another person's vehicle is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
 - i. DEFINITION - For the purpose of this subsection, “special vehicle” shall be defined as vehicles with any emergency or warning equipment, weaponry, riot control devices, other special equipment, unusual speed or armor properties, other unusual features, or vehicles of unusual size.



4 § 2

Harassment

- a) BULLYING - Anyone who engages in derogatory, demeaning, or otherwise unfavorable conduct repeatedly or continuously directed at another, whether as an individual or a group, that could, considering the circumstances, reasonably result in disturbance, harm to mental health, or other detriments relevant to the social functioning, standing, or perception of the victim within the community, is guilty of a second-degree felony. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- b) DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIOR - Anyone who engages in any behavior within Pathos communications or experiences involving aspects of discrimination against any generally protected class that may be considered disrespectful, insulting, derogatory or offensive, including but not limited to slurs, threats, or exclusion, is guilty of a second-degree felony. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- c) INSULTING COMMENTS - Anyone who makes any comments within the limits of the in-game installation that may be considered disrespectful or insulting is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- d) An offense under subsections (a) and (b) is a first-degree felony if the violation is of a gross nature. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- e) An offense under subsection (c) is a class B misdemeanor if the violation is of a gross nature or if the behavior is clearly beyond the extent of what a reasonable person could consider tolerable within a community setting.

4 § 3

Defamation

- a) Anyone who makes a false statement about another capable of significantly threatening their reputation among fellow personnel, especially harming them in employment, disrupting their relations, or causing another type of serious detriment, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- b) An offense under subsection (a) is a second-degree felony if the violation is of a gross nature. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- c) An offense under subsection (a) is a first-degree felony if the statement suggests the involvement of the victim in conduct where its morality or legality is in question. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.



5 Offenses against the Foundation

5 § 1 Alternative Accounts

- a) Anyone who uses an unregistered alternative account in any Pathos experience, groups, or communication platforms is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.

5 § 2 Deceptive Practices and related offenses

- a) FRAUD - Anyone who, by presenting untrue information or allowing or causing another to believe untrue information, obtains any privilege or advances within the Foundation or any part of it is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- b) FELONIOUS FRAUD - An offense under subsection (a) is a second-degree felony if the advance or privilege obtained is of monetary value or related to the advance to the Security Classification 4 or higher. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- c) FIRST-DEGREE FRAUD - An offense under subsection (a) is a first-degree felony if the advance or privilege obtained is of gross monetary value. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- d) PLAGIARISM - Anyone who presents work or content generated by another person or an artificial service as their own is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- e) SOLICITING AND RECEIVING ASSISTANCE WITH CERTAIN CONTENT - Anyone who solicits, purposefully receives, or makes use of any kind of assistance with any application, exam, assessment, evaluation, speech, or other content that they are expected to present as their own work, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- f) ASSISTING WITH CERTAIN CONTENT - Anyone who provides assistance with any application, exam, assessment, evaluation, speech, or other content that one is expected to present as their own work is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- g) FACILITATING CERTAIN CONTENT - Anyone who offers any kind of assistance services with any application, exam, assessment, evaluation, speech, or other content that one is expected to present as their own work, whether directly or by other means such as media, websites, or articles, is guilty of a second-degree felony.
- h) FORGERY - Anyone who
 - i. amends any information or content within an official report, record, or documentation within the Foundation by any unlawful means or without the authorization or recognized privilege to do so;

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- ii. falsely presents any document or information as an official report, record, or documentation within the Foundation; or
 - iii. presents a falsified approval or signature;
- is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- i) FELONIOUS FORGERY - An offense under subsection (h) is a second-degree felony if the violation has significant effects or impact or otherwise is of a gross nature. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
 - j) SPREADING FALSE INFORMATION - Anyone who spreads untrue or misinterpreted information capable of causing notable detriment to the Foundation or its community is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
 - k) An offense under subsection (j) is a second-degree felony if the violation has significant effects or impact or otherwise is of a gross nature. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
 - l) EXCEPTION IN SECURITY CLASS APPLICATIONS - Conduct under subsections (d) and (e), whereas the work or content to be presented is a Security Class application, is not a crime. However, actions restricting the actor's entry into the Foundation may be taken at the discretion of the Department of Admissions or the Internal Security Service.

5 § 3

Admin Abuse

- a) Anyone who uses any administrative or moderation commands or other similar privileges for an unintended or malicious purpose is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- b) An offense under subsection (a) is a second-degree felony if the violation has significant effects or impact or otherwise is of a gross nature.

5 § 4

Obstruction of Justice

- a) Anyone who:
 - i. interferes, obstructs, or fails to comply with a detainment, arrest, interrogation, investigation, or any other law enforcement procedure;
 - ii. misleads the Military Police, Ethics Committee, the Internal Security Service, or the O5 Council in regard to the execution of justice;
 - iii. creates, organizes, or presents untrue information to law enforcement or command officials with the intention to cause harm or detriment to an individual;is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- b) Furthermore, anyone who provides a false statement, even indirectly, to the Judicial Review Board is guilty of a class A misdemeanor at the discretion of the Judicial Review Board. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.

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- c) Anyone who, being subject to a punishment that is known to them, actively engages in conduct that violates the terms of their punishment by unlawful means, is guilty of a second-degree felony. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.
- d) Anyone who, being subject to a legal proceeding that is known to them, evades the proceeding by leaving relevant communications, groups, or otherwise makes themselves unavailable to such a proceeding, is guilty of a second-degree felony.
- e) An offense under subsection (c) is a class A misdemeanor if the punishment in question is a traffic punishment.

5 § 5

Official Misconduct

- a) CORRUPTION BY ADMINISTRATIVE OR COMMAND OFFICIALS - Anyone who, being in a command or other administrative position, within their administrative duties or obligations, prioritizes personal interests over the interests of the Foundation or the department they are serving, is guilty of a second-degree felony.
- b) CORRUPTION BY PERSONS OF SPECIALIZED POWER - Anyone who, being in a law enforcement, judicial, or combative role, within their respective duties or obligations, prioritizes personal interests over the interests of the Foundation or the department they are serving, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

5 § 6

Criminal Anarchy

- a) Anyone who attempts to overthrow or depose a person in power by unlawful or improper means is guilty of a second-degree felony. This provision extends to foreign entities as well.

5 § 7

Rogue

- a) Anyone who clearly:
 - i. is in the Foundation for a purpose that is contrary to the interests of the Foundation; or
 - ii. acts with the malicious intent of causing significant detriment to the Foundation, any part of the Foundation, or to the in-game installation public peace and order.

is a rogue and is guilty of a second-degree felony.

5 § 8

Unacceptable Conduct

- a) BEHAVIOR UNBECOMING OF A MORAL PERSON - Anyone who engages in any forms of sexual harassment, cyberstalking, harassment involving threats to the health or life of another, doxxing, or other forms of behavior where the morality and legality of the conduct is in question is guilty of a first-degree felony.
- b) BEHAVIOR CAUSING GROSS DISTURBANCE - Anyone who engages in any conduct that may result in gross disturbance, including the unwarranted exposure to certain content

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such as pornography, gore, or other content that may be disturbing to most viewers and members of the community is guilty of a first-degree felony.

- c) ILLEGAL CONDUCT - Anyone who engages in any conduct that is, by the laws of their country or by generally recognized laws, illegal, is guilty of a second-degree felony.
- d) GROSSLY ILLEGAL CONDUCT - An offense under subsection (c) is a first-degree felony if the violation has significant effects or impact or otherwise is of a gross nature.
- e) All provisions under this section extend to foreign entities as well.

5 § 9

Treason

- a) Anyone who, using their power, permissions, security class, access, or other privileges assists another with a malicious attack against the Foundation is guilty of a first-degree felony.
- b) Anyone who shares any intelligence, classified materials, or copies of products manufactured by the Manufacturing Department that the other party does not have access to with a malicious purpose is guilty of a first-degree felony.
- c) All provisions under this section extend to foreign entities as well.

5 § 10

Blackmail

- a) Anyone who demands action from anyone in exchange for not revealing damaging or sensitive information is guilty of a second-degree felony.
- b) An offense under subsection (a) is a first-degree felony if the information is exceptionally damaging or sensitive, involves any personal information, or if the violation has significant effects or impact or otherwise is of a gross nature.
- c) All provisions under this section extend to foreign entities as well.

5 § 11

Foundation Property Theft

- a) Anyone who, without authorization, duplicates or takes control of any property rightfully owned by the Foundation, including but not limited to products produced by the Manufacturing Department, finances, services, or similar items, is guilty of a second-degree felony. This extends to foreign entities as well.
- b) An offense under subsection (a) is a first-degree felony if the violation has significant effects or impact, was committed with a malicious purpose, or otherwise is of a gross nature. This extends to foreign entities as well.

5 § 12

Unauthorized Dissemination of Classified Material

- a) Anyone who shares classified department documentation or other information of the Security Class 3 classification with another party that is not authorized to view it is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This extends to foreign entities as well.
- b) Anyone who shares classified command documentation or other information of the Security Class 4 or higher classification with another party that is not authorized to view it is guilty of a second-degree felony. This extends to foreign entities as well.

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- c) An offense under subsection (a) is a second-degree felony if the violation has significant effects or impact, was committed with a malicious purpose, or otherwise is of a gross nature.
- d) An offense under subsection (b) is a first-degree felony if the violation has significant effects or impact, was committed with a malicious purpose, or otherwise is of a gross nature.

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